

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



UNNAO

सत्यमेव जयते

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DISTRICT UNNAO

PREFACE

This is the nineteenth volume in the series of new District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being re-written under a Centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India, in which the costs are shared by the Central and State governments.

Early accounts about the area covered by the Unnao district were C. A. Elliott's *Chronicles of Oonao*, various Settlement reports of the region and H. R. Nevill's *Unao: A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1903) and its supplements.

The census figures of 1961 are the basis for most of the data but the figures of the 1971 census that are available have also been used.

I shall like to place on record my thanks to the chairman and members of the State Advisory Board, Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and to all those officials and non-officials who have helped in the bringing out of this Gazetteer.

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AMAR SINGH BAGHEL

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL*

Origin of Name of District

The district is named after its headquarters town, Unnao. About 1200 years ago, the site of the town was covered with extensive forests. Godo Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, cleared the forests probably in the third quarter of the 12th century and founded a town, called Sarai Godo, which shortly afterwards passed into the hands of the rulers of Kannauj, who appointed Khande Singh governor of the place. Unwant Singh, a Bisen Rajput and a lieutenant of the governor, killed him and built a fort here, renaming the place as Unnao after himself.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district is roughly a parallelogram in shape and lies between Lat. $26^{\circ} 8' N.$ and $27^{\circ} 2' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 3' E.$ and $81^{\circ} 3' E.$ It is bounded on the north by district Hardoi, on the east by district Lucknow, on the south by district Rae Bareilly and on the west by the Ganga which separates it from districts of Kanpur and Fatehpur.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation, the area of the district on 1-7-'71 was 4,586 sq. km. and it occupies the 32nd position in the State in respect of area. The area of the district as given in the census of the year 1971 is also the same. Owing to the action of the Ganga, frequent but seldom large changes take place in the area of the district.

Population—According to the census of 1961, the district occupied the 34th position in the State in respect of population which was 12,26,923, including 5,78,363 females. The rural population of the district was 11,97,143 (females 5,65,276) and the urban 29,780 (females 13,087). According to the census of 1971, the population of the district is 14,84,393 (females 6,98,638), the rural population being 14,46,198 (females 6,81,555) and the urban 38,195 (females 17,083). The district still stands 34th in the State in respect of population.

History of District as Administrative Unit

In the days of Akbar, the tract covered by the district was included in sirkar Lucknow of the province of Avadh, and the *mahals* of his time appear, generally speaking, to have been close predecessors of the parganas of today. During the days of the nawabs of Avadh, the eastern portion of the district formed the *chakla* of Purwa. The portion of the district lying to the north of this *chakla* were included in the *chaklas* of Rasulbad and Safipur which also included the *mahal* of Mohan. Par-

* Figures for population and area relate to 1961 unless otherwise indicated

gana Auras belonged to the *chakla* of Sandila, district Hardoi. The tract comprised in parganas Patan, Panhan, Bihar, Bhagwantnagar, Magaryar, Ghatampur and Daundia Khera formed part of the *chakla* of Baiswara.

After the annexation of Avadh by the British in February, 1856, the district, then called district Purwa, came into existence and the headquarters were shifted from Purwa to Unnao. The district then contained 13 parganas: Bangarmau, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Safipur, Pariar, Sikandarpur, Unnao, Harha, Asiwan-Rasulbad, Jhalotar-Ajgain, Gorinda-Parsandan, Purwa, Asoha and Mauranwan. In 1869, parganas Panhan, Patan, Bihar, Bhagwantnagar, Magaryar, Ghatampur and Daundia Khera were transferred from district Rae Bareli to tahsil Purwa of this district, and pargana Auras-Mohan was transferred from district Lucknow to the old tahsil Nawabganj of this district, whence the tahsil headquarters were removed first to Mohan and, again in 1891, to Hasanganj.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into four subdivisions: Safipur, Unnao, Hasanganj and Purwa, each comprising a single tahsil of the same name.

Tahsil Safipur, comprising parganas Safipur, Bangarmau and Fatehpur Chaurasi, forms the northern part of the district and is bounded on the north and north-east by district Hardoi, the actual boundary on the latter side being the river Sai. On the east lies tahsil Hasanganj and, on the south, tahsil Unnao. The western boundary is formed by the river Ganga which separates the tahsil and the district from district Kanpur. According to the census of 1961 it had an area of 1,066 sq. km. and a population of 2,75,969 souls (females 1,29,474), and contained 377 inhabited and 24 uninhabited villages. According to the census of 1971 it has a population of 3,40,408 (females 1,56,887) and contains 374 inhabited and 28 uninhabited villages.

Tahsil Unnao, comprising the south central tract of the district, resembles a right-angled triangle in shape, having the Ganga as the hypotenuse. The river flows almost exactly from north-west to south-east dividing the tahsil from district Kanpur. The northern boundary, separating this tahsil from tahsils Safipur and Hasanganj, is longer than the eastern boundary which marches with tahsil Purwa. Parganas Unnao, Paria, Sikandarpur and Harha constitute this tahsil. According to the census of 1961 its area was 1,051.3 sq. km. and population 2,74,925 (females 1,24,850), the rural population being 2,45,145 (females 1,11,763). There were 285 inhabited and 24 uninhabited villages in the tahsil besides Unnao town of which the population was 29,780, the females numbering 13,087. According to the census of 1971 it has a population of 3,47,321 (females 1,61,589) and contains 288 inhabited and 11 uninhabited

ed villages and the town of Unnao which has a population of 38,195 (females 17,083).

Tahsil Hasanganj, occupying the north-eastern part of the district, comprises parganas Auras-Mohan, Gorinda-Parsandan, Jhalotar-Ajgain and Asiwan-Rasulbad and is bounded on the north by district Hardoi, on the north-east and east by district Lucknow, on the south-east by tahsil Purwa, and on the south and south-west by tahsil Unnao and on the west by tahsil Safipur. According to the census of 1961 its area was 1,142 sq. km. and population 3,05,126 (females 1,43,451), and it contained 495 inhabited and 20 uninhabited villages. According to the census of 1971 it has a population of 3,61,339 (females 1,69,006) and contains 490 inhabited and 25 uninhabited villages.

Tahsil Purwa, comprising parganas Purwa, Mauranwan, Asoha, Bhagwantnagar, Daundia Khera, Panhan, Bihar, Patna, Magarya and Ghatampur, occupies the south-eastern portion of the district and, on the north and north-east, adjoins district Lucknow, from which it is separated, except for a few detached villages, by the river Sai. On the east and south-east of the tahsil is district Rae Bareilly and on the south-west it is separated by the Ganga from districts Fatehpur and Kanpur. On the west lie tahsils Unnao and Hasanganj. According to the census of 1961 its area was 1,415.7 sq. km. and population 3,70,903 (females 1,80,588) and it contained 539 inhabited and 44 uninhabited villages. According to the census of 1971 it has a population of 4,35,325 (females 2,11,156) and contains 547 inhabited and 11 uninhabited villages.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration the district has 14 police-stations, three being located in each of the tahsils Unnao, Hasanganj and Safipur and five in tahsil Purwa, details of which will be found in chapter XII.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Ganga and the Sai, the chief rivers of the district, have played an important role in fashioning the topography of the district which may be divided broadly into two main parts, the lowlands and the upland.

Lowlands—These tracts, comprising about 23.7 per cent of the total area of the district, lie along the Ganga in the west and along the Sai in the extreme north and east. The lowland of the Ganga, also known as the *tarai* or *khadar*, lies between the main channel of the river, and its old high bank. It varies in width from a kilometre to about 10 km. getting wider wherever the Ganga meets its tributaries e.g. in the north-west and in pargana Pariar. The narrowest section of the tract lies in pargana Unnao near the railway bridge over the Ganga. The lowland is liable to frequent floods and is thinly populated. A considerable area of the tract is overgrown with grass and babul trees. The characteristic

soil is stiff clay except where sand has been deposited by fluvial action. The lowland produces usually a precarious Kharif harvest and good Rabi crops in a succession of dry years but it is disappointing in a wet cycle. Along the immediate bank of the river, there is a narrow strip of alluvial land, constantly subject to inundations. The Ganga lowlands comprise 19 per cent of the total area of the district. The lowland of the Sai is similar though smaller in extent. It contains mostly a stiff and moist soil liable to get waterlogged in wet years and produces *reh* which greatly reduces its fertility.

Upland—Extending from the old high bank of the Ganga to the Sai valley, the upland comprises about 76.3 per cent of the area of the district. The course of the high bank, though irregular, is well defined. On top of the high bank there is a belt of light soil, with a width from 1.5 km. to 7 km. In the upland the surface is gently undulating, the water-table low, and the irrigation facilities scanty. Another belt of similar light soil is met with along the banks of the Sai. The soil occasionally rises to *bhur* and, in parganas Sikandarpur and Fatehpur Chaurasi, there are substantial sandy bluffs projecting into the *tarai*. Further inland the tract is mainly of fertile stiff loam broken by large *usar* wastes and shallow rice depressions. At places, ridges of sandy soil give place to wide depressions in which clay predominates. The deeper of these depressions forms permanent lakes and tanks. The depths and sizes of these lakes and tanks increase as one proceeds from north to south. The streams running through the tract are comparatively unimportant, with the exception of the Basha and the Loni streams. The country on either side of the former, which springs in the *bhur* tract in the north-west of pargana Jhalotar-Ajgain and runs, like a stream, through parganas Gorinda-Parsandan, Putwa and Maucanwan and then leaves the district for Rae Bareli, is characterised by frequent outcrops of *bhur*. It provides a cheap and easy means of irrigation and excellent crops of rice are, in many places, grown in its bed. The Loni is shallow at its source, but during the rains it flows in a wide bed in which excellent crops of transplanted paddy are grown.

RIVER SYSTEMS AND WATER RESOURCES

The Ganga and the Sai are the main rivers of the district, the former making its western and southern boundaries and the latter, for the greater part of its course, forming its northern and eastern boundaries. Among the other main streams of the district are the Kalyani, the Tinai, the Loni and the Morahi (Naurahi), all tributaries of the Ganga. These rivers generally run dry during the hot weather, but hold water during the greater part of the year and are utilised for irrigation by erecting temporary earthen bunds at fixed places in their courses.

Ganga—The only great river of the district is the Ganga which first touches the district near the village of Purwa Gahir, in pargana Bangarmau, and flows south-eastward, separating this district from districts Kanpur and Fatehpur. Generally it flows from the north-west to the south-east, but it makes several sharp bends, such as those near Umriya Bhagwantpur, and Rustampur in tahsil Safipur, Rautapur in tahsil Unnao and Ratua Khera and Duli Khera in tahsil Purwa. The Ganga receives the Morahi near Baksar where it flows close to its old high bank. It leaves the district at a short distance from Baksar.

The river is not, however, put to much use either as a waterway or a source of irrigation. There are several ferries for pedestrians and pilgrims but none of them approaches what may be termed a trade route. The river cannot, as a rule, be utilised for irrigation owing to the height of the bank but certain of its small drainage channels or *sotas*, which run inland for a considerable distance in some parganas, are sometimes used to irrigate crops grown in lowlying alluvial lands. Otherwise, cultivated lands lie at great distances and cannot be irrigated from the river whose water would, in order to irrigate these lands, have to be conveyed through the sands on the sides of the river, and in the process be greatly wasted, if not altogether absorbed. The main channel of the river is subject to constant variation and the cultivation in its immediate neighbourhood is, therefore, of a shifting kind.

It appears from its old high bank that the river has a general tendency to shift its course towards the west. In the days of Akbar, the river skirted the village of Ghatampur but has since then so altered its course that it now runs about 8 km. to the south-west of this village.

Kalyani—Rising in district Hardoi, this narrow and slow-moving stream enters the district at Jalapur in the north of pargana Bangarmau and follows an irregular course through that pargana and pargana Fatehpur Chaurasi to meet the Ganga near Maraunda. It runs under the old high bank of the Ganga and does not lend itself to purposes of irrigation. It causes considerable damage when it overflows its banks, which always happens after unusually heavy rainfall.

Tinai—This stream rises in the Kutjari lake at Asiwan and runs through parganas Asiwan-Rasulbad and Pariar. It is generally dry except during and immediately following the rains. Its banks are high and steep and, therefore, it is entirely useless for irrigation. It joins the Ganga through the numerous side channels of the latter in pargana Pariar. Near village Tinai, it is joined by the river Aurai which rises in the south-east of pargana Asiwan-Rasulbad and runs south for a short distance to meet it.

Loni—This is a small stream which rises in the Pawai tank in pargana Unnao and runs south-eastward through tahsil Purwa, which it enters about the middle of the western border of the tahsil, meeting the Ganga near Khajurgaon in district Rae Bareli. Shortly before reaching the village of Bihar it is joined by the streamlet Kharhi, which springs near Asoha and takes a southerly course through pargana Purwa. As the river dries up comparatively early in the cold weather and its bed is lower than the level of the surrounding country, it is useless for purposes of irrigation. In some places good crops of paddy are grown in the bed of this river and on its banks, but at others, its course is marked by ravines of which the area is sometimes unusually large, considering the small size of the stream.

The chief tributaries of the Loni are the Kharhi, and the Suriawan. The Kharhi, a small stream, rises in the tanks of Belha and Balganj in pargana Daundia Khera and, running through pargana Bhagwantnagar, joins the Loni near Bihar, in pargana of that name. The Suriawan originates in a lake in village Bahdewa. Both these streams, however, are not only of little use but sometimes cause much mischief, overflowing their banks and inundating the surrounding land and damaging cultivation.

Morahi—This stream, also known as the Gurdhoi, rises in a series of swamps in pargana Harha and flows under the old high bank of the Ganga through parganas Ghatampur and Daundia Khera to meet that river near Baksar. It is practically useless for irrigation and is occasionally subject to floods, which makes the Kharif crops grown along its course very precarious.

Sai—This stream, a tributary of the Gomati, which it joins in district Jaunpur, rises in district Hardoi and first touches the district near village Islamabad Bijhauri in pargana Bangarmau. Running south-eastward, it separates parganas Bangarmau and Safipur from district Hardoi and enters this district near village Kursat, in pargana Safipur. Separating that pargana from pargana Auras-Mohan for a short distance, it traverses the latter. The villages bordering the Sai in pargana Auras-Mohan suffer a good deal from floods. From village Mohan it runs southward about 8 km., separating district Lucknow from district Unnao which it leaves near Khandwari. It again touches this district in the extreme north of pargana Gorinda-Parsandan and flows south-eastward forming the boundary between this district and district Lucknow to the point where it is crossed by the Lucknow-Kanpur road. It then runs eastward, it separates parganas Bangarmau and Safipur from district Unnao through pargana Asoha in tahsil Purwa for about 12 km., after which it forms the eastern boundary of the district, separating tahsil Purwa from districts Lucknow and Rae Bareli it leaves the district at village

Sarai Mubarakpur to enter district Rae Bareli. In tahsil Purwa the channel of the river is deeper and better defined.

Lakes—There is an unusually large number of swamps and lakes of great size and value, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the district. The largest lakes, which hold water all the year round, are the Kundra Samundar near Jhalotar, the lake near Nawalganj, the wide expanse of water near Kantha and the long chain of lakes in pargana Mauranwan. In tahsil Safipur the more important tanks are those at Mawai-Bhari and Kursat and the Harial Tal near Mustafabad. In tahsil Hasanganj, besides the Kundra Samundar at Mawai, there are the Kulli Bani and Jalesar tanks near Ajgain and the chain of lakes called Basaha, which, it seems, partakes of certain characteristics of a stream also, traversing distance of 96 km. in the district and eventually leaving it for district Rae Bareli where it is reckoned as a tributary of the river Sai. In the western part of the tahsil are the Katgari lake near Asiwan and the stretches of water at Amarpur, Sambha, Sheothana, Marenda and Asa Khera, but in its northern and eastern parts, there are only small and very shallow tanks which dry up when rainfall is deficient. In tahsil Unnao there are no lakes of any importance, but a number of very shallow depressions, which get filled up with water during the rains and yield excellent crops of rice. In tahsil Purwa there are many lakes, situated largely in a well defined belt stretching along the whole length of the tahsil. The main among them are the lakes at Kantha, Bhadain, Unchagaon, Qila, Akhori, Miri, Zorawarganj and Sarwan, the Barhna tank near Sagauli, the Mohna and Sukrar lakes near Mauranwan, and several others, like the Bharda lake, skirting district Rae Bareli. Besides these there are the tanks at Sahrawan, the Bhundi tank at Gulariha and the Kumbha tank at Bhagwantnagar. The lakes at Kantha, Sagauli and Barela contain water all the year round, while the others generally provide irrigation for the Rabi crops only, drying up in years of drought. These lakes and tanks abound in fish, and *singhara* (water-chestnut) is very extensively grown in them.

GEOLOGY

Geologically, the district forms part of the vast Indo-gangetic alluvial tract, of which the origin is attributed to a sag in the earth's crust, formed, in the upper cocene times, between the northwardly drifting Gondwanaland and the rising Himalayan belt, and gradually filled in by sediments so as to constitute a level plain with a very gentle seaward slope. The alluvium formation of the district, comprising sand, silt and clay with occasional gravel, is of the early quarternary to sub-recent age. The older alluvium, called *bhangar*, forms slightly elevated terraces usually above the flood levels. It is rather dark in colour generally rich

in concretions and nodules of impure calcium carbonate, locally known as *kankar*. The newer alluvium, called *khandar*, forming the lowlands between the Ganga and *bhangar*, is light coloured, poor in calcareous content and composed of lenticular beds of sand, gravel and clays. Recent borehole data in the district reveal that down to a depth of about 140 m. below land surface, clayey material predominates and accounts for 55 to 85 per cent of the total strata penetrated. The economic minerals found in the district are *kankar*, *reh* and sand.

Kankar—It is distributed in the alluvium as lenses of moderate to large dimensions associated with clay and sand intercalations. Often massive, and locally called *chat*, it is used as a building material. More commonly it is nodular, occurring in *usar* land. Fair quality lime is obtained by burning it.

Reh—The saline efflorescence, called *reh*, generally occurs in *usar* and waterlogged land and is of some commercial value as it provides material for the manufacture of country glass and is also used by washermen, who call in *sajjimatti*, as a substitute for soap for cleaning the coarser clothes. It is used after purification, in the form of soda ash, in soap making and for the treatment of hard water in the dye industry. When rich in sulphur, it is used for the extraction of that element.

Sand—Sand is obtained from the banks and bars of the main rivers and is used extensively for building purposes.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a pleasant cold season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, from about the middle of November to February, is followed by the summer season, from March to about the middle of June. The period from mid-June to September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. October and the first half of November forms the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall—The district has four rain-gauge stations—Unnao, Purwa, Safipur and Hasanganj, with records extending over 90 years. The average annual rainfall in the district is 837.8 mm. (32.99"). It varies from 805.3 mm. (31.71") at Unnao to 853.8 mm. (33.62") at Purwa. About 89 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon months, i.e. June to September. July is the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. Between 1901 and 1950, the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 197 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1915. The lowest annual rainfall, which was 49 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1918 and 1932. During this period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 16 years, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurring

four times. Considering the rainfall at individual stations, it is seen that three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice at Unnao and once at Hasanganj. In 30 years of this period the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 mm. and 1100 mm. (23.62" and 43.31"). A statement regarding the range of the annual rainfall in the district as a whole is given below for the period 1901—50:

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
401—500	3	1101—1200	4
501—600	9	1201—1300	2
601—700	6	1301—1400	■
701—800	7	1401—1500	1
801—900	5	1501—1600	■
901—1000	7	1601—1700	1
1001—1100	■	—	—

On an average, there are 43 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. The number of such days is not liable to any appreciable variation.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 412.5 mm. (16.24") at Hasanganj on September 1, 1915.

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district, but on the basis of records of observatories in neighbouring districts, where similar climatic conditions prevail, it would appear that from about the end of February temperatures increase rapidly till May, which is generally the hottest month, the mean daily maximum temperature then being about 41° C. (105.8° F.) and the mean daily minimum temperature about 27° C. (80.6° F.). The heat in summer is intense and scorching dust-laden winds which blow on many days make the weather very trying. The maximum temperature goes up, on some days, to 45° C. (113.0° F.), or even higher. Afternoon thunder-showers, which occur during the summer, give some relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon, day temperatures fall appreciably, but nights continue to be as warm as in the latter part of summer. Towards the end of the monsoon in September and October, day temperatures rise slight, but night temperatures go down rapidly. After October, day temperatures also decrease steadily. January is generally the coldest month, the mean daily maximum temperature being about 22° C. (71.6° F.) and mean daily minimum temperature about 8° C. (46.4° F.) During the cold season, the minimum temperature drops occasionally to about 4° C. (39.2° F.) when cold waves visit the district in the wake of passing western disturbances.

Humidity.—In the south-west monsoon season, relative humidity is high, being over 70 per cent. From October humidity begins to decrease, and in summer, which is the driest part of the year, relative humidity in the afternoons drops to less than 25 per cent.

Cloudiness.—In the monsoon season the sky is mostly heavily clouded. In the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded conditions prevail but in the cold season, in association with passing western disturbances, the sky becomes cloudy for brief spells of a day or two.

Winds.—Winds are generally light to moderate in the district. During the period, October to April, winds blow mostly from directions between the west and the north-west. From May winds from directions between the north-east and the south-east begin to blow. In the south-west monsoon season winds blow either from directions between the south-east and the north-east or between the south-east and the north-west.

Special Weather Phenomena.—During the cold season, western disturbances affect the weather in the district and a few thunder-storms occur. In association with depressions, passing across the central parts of the country, the district gets widespread rain. Dust-storms or thunder-storms occur in the hot season. Rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.

FLORA

In very early times, extensive forests grew around villages Pariar and Sarwan in the western part of the district. As also on the site of the present town of Unnao, but at present the district is devoid of any considerable natural vegetative cover.

About the beginning of this century only small dhak forests stood here and there, but disforestation appears to have proceeded without any effective check till about the middle of the current century, and whatever had been left of the forests was mostly cleared for cultivation by 1961, when the forest department had an area of about 36 hectares only under its control in tahsil Unnao. After the enforcement in 1952, of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1951, waste lands measuring about 9,512 hectares in tahsil Hasanganj, 3,599 hectares in tahsil Unnao and 2,374 hectares in tahsil Safipur were made over to the forest department for afforestation. Since then various measures have been taken to develop the forests. In the *dumat*, clayey and *usar* tracts and along the banks of the rivers and nullahs, are being grown the babul, bamboo, *ber*, *khair*, sissoo and *munj* trees and, where the soil is sandy, the *kanji*, *arru*, *semal*, bamboo, *khair* and teak trees.



Demoiselle Crane Pairs

Groves—In 1902, the area under groves was 26,102 hectares or 5.5 per cent of the total area of the district of which about 12,140 hectares lay in tahsil Purwa, and a large portion of the remainder in pargana Harha, tahsil Unnao. Since then the area under groves has consistently decreased so that in 1968-69 it was only 7,194 hectares or about 1.5 per cent of the total area of the district. Of this, 3,353 hectares lay in tahsil Purwa, 1,514 hectares in tahsil Unnao, 1,351 hectares in tahsil Hasanganj and 976 hectares in tahsil Safipur. These groves chiefly consist of mango and *mahua* trees. Among the other trees found in these groves the main are the, *jamun*, *bel*, guava, neem and sissoo.

FAUNA

Wild animals have greatly decreased in number and variety in the district during the present century. The Indian antelope, wild boar and wolf have become rare and are, indeed, getting extinct due to the encroachment of agriculture on their habitat and by indiscriminate shooting. Now they have been declared protected. Among the other animals found in the district are the large Indian antelope, porcupine, hare, hyaena, jackal, fox, Indian ratel, jungle cat, mongoose and palm squirrel. These animals generally inhabit the *khadar* tract and are occasionally seen in some other parts of the district.

Birds—The birds of the district are similar to those of the adjoining districts. The chief game birds found are several varieties of partridges, ducks, and pigeons. Some species of geese, moorhen, coots, snipe and sandpiper are also met with. In the cold weather there are plenty of waterfowls and snipes, quails being fairly common. Green pigeons are becoming rare due to felling of fruit and berry trees. Quails, pigeons and partridges are getting rare due to indiscriminate netting. Besides these game birds there are innumerable other ordinary varieties of birds common to the plains e.g. the grebe, cormorant, darter, heron, kite, vulture, cuckoo, owl, kingfisher, boopoe, hornbill, woodpecker, parrot, lark, oriole, black drongo, crow, sparrow, bulbul, flycatcher, warbler, sunbird and peafowl.

Reptiles—Different varieties of snakes and other reptiles are found everywhere in the district. Some snakes are harmless while others are deadly e.g. the cobra, krait and rat-snake. The Russel's viper, which is viviparous and nocturnal in its habits is commonly found in the district. Though most of the snakes are non-poisonous, a few people die of snake bite every year.


Other reptiles found in the district are the chameleon, gecko and monitor lizard, the last getting extinct due to netting and shooting. It is now protected by law. The marsh crocodile and *gharial*, generally

found in the Ganga, are also becoming extinct due to netting and shooting and have, therefore, been declared protected in the district.

Fish—Fish are found in all the rivers, lakes and tanks of the district. The Ganga and the larger lakes of the district, especially in tahsil Purwa, are rich in quantities and varieties of fish. About forty species of fish are found in the district, the chief of them being rohu (*Labeo calbasu*), (maigal) (*Cirrhina reba*), katla (*Catla catla*), singhara (*Mystus seenghata*) and *Labeo rohita*. The cheap species include moli (*Walloga attu*), singhai (*Heteropneustes fossilis*) and bam (*Mastacembelus armatus*).

Game-Laws

The game-laws obtaining in the district were governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (U. P. Amendment) Act, 1934. It has been replaced by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which has made game-laws more stringent with a view to conserving wild life and preventing the extinction of certain species. The wolf, crocodile, gharial and peafowl have been declared protected species while certain restrictions have been placed on the shooting of wild pigs, nilgai and some other species. The punishment for infringement of the laws has been made deterrent.





Grey Hornbill

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

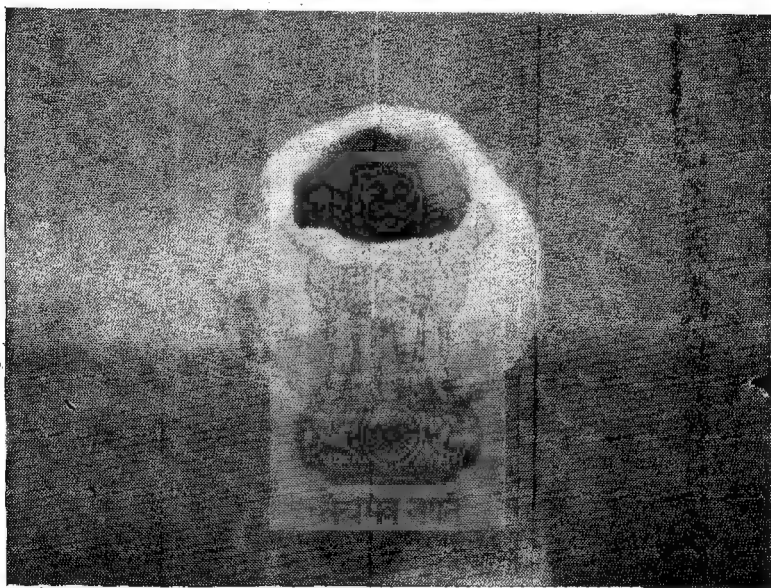
In ancient times, the area covered by the present district of Unnao formed part of the region known as Kosala,¹ and was later included in the subah of Avadh, or simply Avadh. Some historians were of the opinion that the boundaries of Kosala extended in the south as far as the Ganga but the latest view is that it terminated at river Sai.

This tract appears to have seen civilized and settled life since very early times. Finds from and traces of ancient remains at several places in the district are, however, fairly interesting and testify to the antiquity of those sites.

Till about the close of the last century, there was, in the centre of village Ajgam of tahsil Hasanganj, an extensive *dih* (mound), covered with masses of broken bricks of a very old type. Daundia Khera, the headquarters of the southern-most pargana of the district, in tahsil Purwa, apart from possessing ruins of a mediaeval Rajput fort and other buildings, has a lofty mound nearby, which is supposed to contain the ruins of an ancient town. The site has yielded many old coins, such as those of the Ayodhya kings of the first-second century B. C., and of the Kushanas and the Guptas. About 3 km. north-west of Bangarmau, in tahsil Safipur, on the eastern bank of the Ganga, is a very extensive mound of ruins, covering an area of some 15 acres, which is known as Nawal and is supposed to represent the site of an important ancient city, believed to have been upturned in the 13th century by the curse of a saint, and still called as Aundha-khera or Lauta-shahr, both meaning an upturned city. The ruins, in fact, consist of five distinct sub-mounds, known as Deora Dih, Sitala Dih, Danothero, Mahadeva and Phulwari, which contained, till the end of the last century, traces of walls, carved bricks, broken statues and terracottas, both Buddhist and Brahmanical, and yielded old coins with Buddhist emblems and beads. The *dargah* of the Muslim saint, whose curse is said to have befallen the city, is not only the oldest Muslim monument at Bangarmau but, perhaps, in the entire district. The courtyard of this building was paved with large bricks (15" × 10"), stamped with four-finger marks, the verandah contained 12 pillars, and lying about it were several red sandstone capitals of pillars and other broken architectural pieces, all presumably belonging to some older Hindu structures. From a *dih*, close to the Ganga at Aladdinpur, about 10 km. west of Bangarmau, were discovered, in 1876,

¹ Majumdar, R. C., and Pusalker, A. D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 4; Rapson, E. J. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 158; Pathak, V. N. : *History of Kosala up to the Rise of the Mauryas*, pp 36, 42.

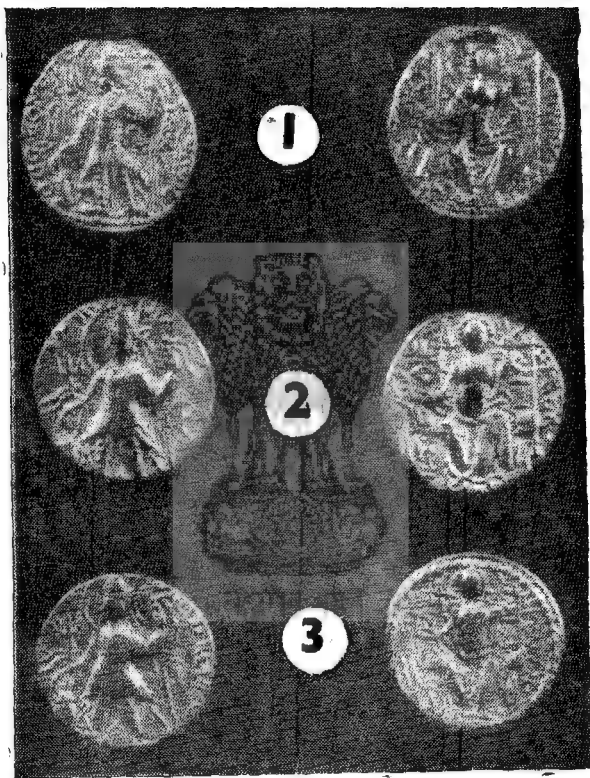
several rectangular Chinese silver coins, and at Jogikot, a village perched on a big ancient mound, about the same distance north-east of Bangarmau, a statue of the goddess Parvati, locally called Phulmati Devi, bearing a short dedicatory inscription in characters of the fifth century A. D. On the south-east of the old town of Bihar, in tahsil Purwa, is the site of a very ancient big ruined mud fort, with round towers and a broad deep ditch. In the middle of the fort was a square mound of ruins, of which the walls had been dug out, but remains of rooms, marked by straight lines of excavation, and fragments of very large, thick bricks of olden times, mixed with thin bricks of a later date, were seen. It has been conjectured that the remains are probably those of an ancient Buddhist monastery (*vihara*) which gave its name to the town. The neighbouring town of Patan, often called Patan-Bihar, on account of its proximity to Bihar which lies 45 km. south-east of Unnao, is also perched on an extensive *dih*, crowned with a small temple of later times, in which were, however, housed a number of ancient Brahmanical sculptures, including those of Vishnu, Narayana and Parvati. Village Harha, in tahsil Unnao, contains the ruins of a large brick fort of olden times, and so does village Kursat of tahsil Safipur. The old *khera* on which village Mawai of tahsil Purwa stands is supposed to contain the ruins of an old Bhar fort. Villages Panhan and Parsandan of the same tahsil are also said to contain the ruins of old brick forts or fortified cities attributed to the Bhars. Ancient sculptures were seen built into the walls of a large masonry tank, Trivedi-ka-talab, in front of the Billeswar temple at Purwa itself. At Pariar, perhaps, the most ancient site in this tahsil, numerous very old copper arrow-heads, occasionally picked up from the bed of a local *jhil* as also of the Ganga, are to be seen in the Someswar temple there. The town of Mohan, in tahsil Hasanganj, stands on a *dih*, the deserted site of some ancient town. A reservoir appears to have been constructed in the centre of the mound, and at several places on its steep side were seen remains of pipes through which water was drawn from the river Sai which flowed nearby. Some of the pipes were in a good state of preservation and the workmanship of the piping system was considered to be of no mean order. About 3 km. south-west lies village Neotini which also stands on an ancient *dih*. Safipur, under its former name Saipur, is said to have dated from before the advent of the Muslims in these parts, and village Ugu, about 6 km. north-west of it, is perched on an ancient *khera* where foundations of large brick temples, palaces and court houses were traceable as late as the close of the last century. Unnao town is said to possess the ruins of an old fort and a few picturesque mounds. Innumerable fragments of ancient sculptures were seen scattered about the town, often utilized either as posts or as doorsteps. Village Thana, about 8 km. to the north-west of Unnao, stands on an ancient *khera*, containing ruins of a brick



**The earthen jar discovered at Sanchankot containing
a hoard of twelve round gold coins**



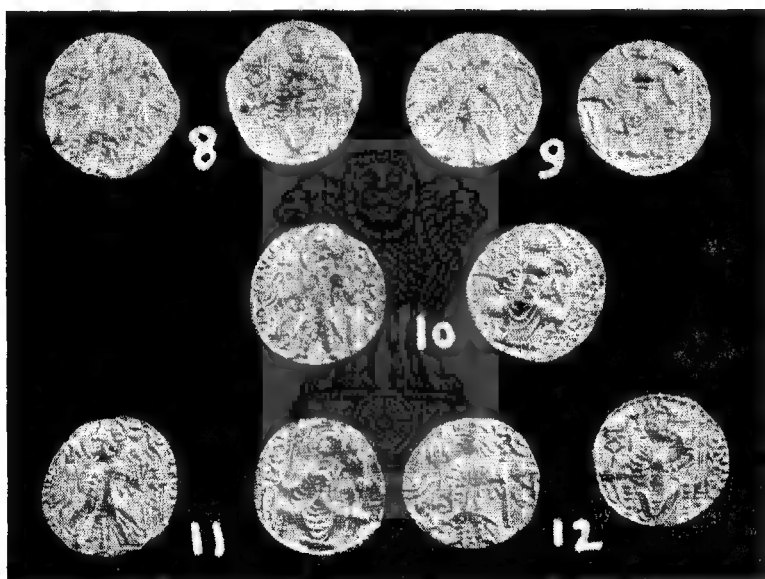
The terracotta figure of Narsimha, the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, discovered at Sanchankot



**Gold coins discovered at Sanchankot
attributed to Vasudeva 1, the
Kushana emperor.**



**Gold coins discovered at Sanchankot attributed to
Vasudeva 1, the Kushana emperor**



**Gold coins discovered at Sanchankot attributed to
Vasudeva 1, the Kushana emperor**

fort, and at village Rao Karna, 3 km. further north, are several high *kheras*, supposed to represent the ruins of an old fortified city. By far the most important ancient site in the district is, perhaps, Sanchankot, also known as Sujankot, which lies in village Ramkot, in pargana Bangarmau of tahsil Safipur, about 55 km. north-west of Unnao. The present village is situated on a large mound, on the right bank of the Sai, about halfway between Bangarmau and Sandila in district Hardoi. The Sai makes a bend and washes two faces of the mound, generally known as Qila (fort). The fort appears to have been about half a mile square, with two suburbs outside it, and lay on the ancient high-road between Kanyakubja (Kannauj) and Ayodhya. From another mound close by, bricks of an ancient Buddhist stupa had, at the turn of the last century, been gradually dug out by the villagers, but from what remained of the structure, the stupa appeared to have been eighteen and a half feet in diameter, standing on a lofty terrace, sixty feet square and fifteen feet above the surrounding fields. A six-foot thick wall ran all around the stupa. It was built entirely of very large wedge-shaped curved bricks, six of which when placed touching each other were found to form exactly one-sixth of the circumference (or 9 ft. 1½ inches) of the stupa. Interesting fragments of stone sculptures and terracotta figures have been found scattered all over these mounds which have also yielded hoards of ancient coins, including the punch-marked and cast silver ones of pre-Christian era, and the Indo-Greek, Saka, Kushana and Gupta coins of copper, silver and gold.¹ In September 1969, a fine terracotta figure of Narsimha, the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, and a hoard of twelve round gold coins, stuffed in a tiny earthen jar, were accidentally discovered from the site. The coins weigh about 90 gm., and have on the obverse the image of a king and a Greek legend decipherable as 'Sha-a-na-no-sha-a' (Shahanushahi), the imperial title of the Kushana kings of the first and second centuries A. D. On the reverse, eight of the coins bear the image of a goddess in a sitting posture, the remaining four bearing the image of Siva standing with the trident in one hand and the bull behind, and the legend O-i-sho (Siva) in Greek characters.

Local traditions connect a number of well-known personages, like Parashurama, Dasharatha, Shravana, Valmiki, Sita, Lava, Kusha, Baka-sura, Krishna, Mayuradhvaja, Ashvatthama and Astika, mentioned in the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata* and the Puranas, with different places in the district, adding sanctity to them.

¹ cf. Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XI, pp. 47—58; Fuher, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, pp. 268—276.

It appears that the Ikshvaku kings of Ayodhya were the first to establish an organised government over this area,¹ which seems to have been included in the kingdom of Madhyadesha over which Ikshvaku, the eponymous ancestor of the race, ruled.² Mandhata, the 19th king in the line, raised the kingdom to the status of an imperial power,³ but, in the time of his weak successors, Kartavirya Arjuna, the Haihaya monarch, overran northern India and subdued the Ikshvakus.⁴ The Haihaya attacks were successfully countered by the Brahmana hero, Parashurama, who is said to have repeatedly annihilated the Kshatriyas.⁵ It is said that Parashurama performed penances in the jungle where now stands the village of Parsandan, in tahsil Hasanganj of this district.⁶

Sagara, the 38th king of Ayodhya, succeeded in completely retrieving the lost fortunes and prestige of his dynasty.⁷ Several generations later, Dilipa II was king of Ayodhya, when the territory came to be called by the name of Kosala.⁸ His successor, Raghu, was a great conqueror,⁹ and Raghu's grandson was Dasharatha, a reputed monarch.¹⁰ It is said that once, when on a hunting expedition in the forests of this district, he accidentally killed Shravana and earned the curses of his blind parents. The site of this unhappy event is believed to have been village Sarwan in tahsil Purwa.¹¹ Dashratha's eldest son and successor was the great Rama, the hero of the *Ramayana*,¹² and the district formed an integral part of his extensive and prosperous dominions. Local tradition has it that after her exile from Ayodhya, Rama's wife, Sita lived for some time in a wilderness on the banks of the Ganga, where now stands village Pariar of tahsil Unnao. Here, in the hermitage of the sage Valmiki, she took shelter and gave birth to her twins, Lava and Kusha. The two brothers, while still young, are said to have captured the sacrificial horse of their father, Rama, and annihilated here the powerful escort accompanying it.¹³ Very ancient copper arrow-heads are picked up in the locality sometimes.

Rama divided his kingdom among his sons and nephews, and Kusha, the elder of the two sons, got the throne of Ayodhya, the area covered

¹ Pargiter, F. E. *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, pp. 84, 257

² *Ibid.*; Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 115-116

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 120-127

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 128-129

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 130-133

⁶ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 273

⁷ Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 143-147

⁸ Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 275; Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 38

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 149-155

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 159-160, 164

¹¹ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 273

¹² Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 161-194

¹³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 272-273

by district Unnao being included in his dominion.¹ Dirghayajna, a descendant of Kusa, ruled over this area contemporaneously with the Pandavas and Kauravas of the *Mahabharata*.² Mayuradhvaja, a celebrated king who performed a horse sacrifice at the same time as the Pandavas, is associated, in local tradition, with this district as the founder of village Mauranwan.³ Baksar, on the Ganga in tahsil Purwa, is said to have been the residence of the demon or Asura chief, Baka, who was killed there by Krishna, the friend of the Pandavas,⁴ and Ashvatthama, the friend of the Kauravas and son of their guru, Dronacharya, is said to have rested at what is now Asoha, in the same tahsil, during his wanderings in disgrace, after he had murdered Draupadi's children by stealth.⁵

A few generations after the Mahabharata War, king Divakara of the Shravasti branch of Kosala kings, which had been founded by Rama's second son, Lava, occupied Ayodhya and united the two branches. Henceforth, his descendants ruled over the district from their capital at Shravasti.⁶ Prasenajit, the son of Mahakosala and a contemporary of Mahavira and the Buddha, was the last great king of this Solar dynasty of Kosala which country figures as one of the sixteen *mahajanapadas* (great kingdoms), mentioned in the Buddhist and Jain texts as existing in the 6th-5th century B. C.⁷ Nawal or Newal (Bangarmau) has been identified, by some scholars, with the town of Alavi which, according to Pali books, existed in the time of the Buddha and was visited by him, and with the city of Alabhi or Alabhya (Alabhiya) of the Jain texts, which was frequented by the *tirthankara* Mahavira during his missionary peregrinations.⁸

About the middle of the fourth century B. C., Mahapadma Nanda, king of Magadha, conquered and annexed the territory of Kosala, including this district, to his empire.⁹ After the overthrow of the Nandas, about 25 years later, the district formed part of the Maurya empire till the first quarter of the second century B.C. when the Sungas replaced the Mauryas in Magadha and Sunga branch of rulers was set up at Ayodhya, the Kosala country, including this district, remaining under

¹ Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 195—197

² *Ibid.*, p. 201; *Mahabharata*, Sabha-parva, Ch. 30, v. 2

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 273

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 268

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 205

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 216; Majumdar and Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 1—3, 4-5

⁸ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 271; Nevill, H. R.: *Unnao; A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1908), pp. 113-114

⁹ Majumdar and Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 32-33

the immediate rule of this branch for the next two hundred years or so.¹ Only a few years ago, several coins of these Ayodhya kings were discovered in the ruins of Daundia Khera.

The Kushana empire, considerably expanded by Kanishka (78—102 A.D.), extended over the whole of northern India, including the area covered by this district.² The twelve gold coins of the recently discovered hoard from Sanchankot in the district are attributed to Vasudeva I (circa 152—178 A. D.), the last great Kushana emperor of northern India. Taking advantage of the decline in the power of the Kushanas in the third century A. D., a local dynasty, that of the Mitra kings of Ayodhya, established itself in this region, and it was from the rulers of this dynasty that the early Gupta emperors conquered the Kosala country and annexed it to their empire.³

That the district of Unnao formed an integral part of the dominions of the Guptas is also testified to by the many Gupta coins of gold and silver, discovered from its ancient sites like Sanchankot and Daundia Khera. The Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hsien, who visited India between 399 A. D. and 413 A. D., during the reign of Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (379—414 A. D.), came to Kannauj from where he reached the bank of the Ganga, crossed the river, proceeded three *yojanas* (about 25 km.) to the south and arrived in the forest of A—lo, Ali or Holi (variously transliterated as Alavi, Alabhi, Holi and Arijaka), with stupas erected at places where the Buddha had preached, walked in meditation or rested.⁴ Some scholars have identified this Ali forest mentioned by Fa Hsien with the neighbourhood of Nawal (Bangarmau), and Sha-chi (Saketa), also mentioned by him, with Sanchankot, both in this district.⁵

With the downfall of the Guptas, towards the beginning of the sixth century, this region passed into the hands of the Maukhari kings of Kannauj, who, in their turn, were superseded by the emperor Harsha (606—647 A. D.).⁶ During his reign, Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim to India, stayed at Kannauj for three months in 636 A. D.⁷ From there he journeyed a distance of 100 *li* (about 26 km.) and reached the city of Na-fo-ti-po-ku-lo (Navadevakula) which stood on the eastern bank of the Ganga. The city was 20 *li* (about 5 km.) in circuit, and

¹ Majumdar and Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95-96, 173-174

² *Ibid.*, pp. 141, 144

³ *Ibid.*, p. 174

⁴ Giles, H. A. : *The Travels of Fa-hsien*, p. 29; Cunningham, A. : *The Ancient Geography of India*, p. 322

⁵ *Ibid.*, Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 271, 274-275; Nevill, *op. cit.* pp. 113-114

⁶ Majumdar, R. C. and Altekar, A. S. : *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 200; Majumdar and Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 69—71, 113, 115, 121; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj*, pp. 22, 24, 33, 35

⁷ Watters, T. : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 335.

had in or about it a magnificent Deva-temple, several Buddhist monasteries and stupas.¹ This place has been identified by some scholars, with Nawal.² Coming, as both the pilgrims did, from Kannauj, both the places lay across the Ganga, on its east bank, and were almost equally distant from that city, making their identification with Nawal plausible. After leaving this place, Hiuen Tsang visited A-yu-te (Ayudha) and A-ye-mu-ka (Hayamukha),³ the latter identified, by Cunningham, with Daundia Khera in this district.⁴

The death of Harsha, in 647 A. D., was followed by about half a century of chaotic conditions,⁵ till Yashovarman, king of Kannauj, established his authority over this region which continued to be under the sway of his successors, the Ayudha kings.⁶ During the 9th and 10th centuries the Gurjara Pratihara monarchs of Kannauj were the most powerful in northern India and the district formed part of their dominion.⁷ The immediate rulers of the district, however, were probably the Gautam Rajput rajas of Argal, in Fatehpur district, who appear to have held, as feudatories of the later Gurjara Pratiharas, the southern part of Avadh.⁸

The first quarter of the 11th century saw a rapid decline in the Gurjara Pratihara power which received a death-blow by Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion and sack of Kannauj about the close of 1018 A. D.⁹ The sultan does not appear to have visited this district, but it is believed that a fort was built at Harha (in tahsil Unnao) at his behest. In 414 A. R. (1023 A. D.) one Saiyid Maqbul-i-Alam was killed in a battle fought between two local chieftains at a place where Harha now stands and his tomb was erected inside the fort.¹⁰ Another local tradition has it that Saiyid Salar Masaud, in his invasion of Avadh about 1030 A. D. passed through what is now pargana Asiwan-Rasulbad of tahsil Hasan-ganj in this district, where several of his followers fell fighting and were buried.¹¹

For several decades there was a state of anarchy which was put an end to towards the close of the 11th century, by the Gahadavalas who,

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 352

² Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 270-271; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 113-114

³ Walters, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 354, 359-360

⁴ Cunningham, *op. cit.*, pp. 323-324, 326-327

⁵ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 192, 194-197, 211-218

⁷ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 32-33

⁸ Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. II, pp. 404-405; Bingley, A. H. : *Rajputs*, p. 73

⁹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 38; Vol. V, pp. 24-15

¹⁰ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 272; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 180, 181, 183

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 118, 146; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 268

with their capital at Kannauj, established their authority over the whole of eastern Uttar Pradesh, including this district.¹ It was probably, during the reign of the Gahadavala king Vijayachandra (circa 1156—1170 A. D.), also called Vijayapala,² that one Godo Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, said to be an officer in the army of a Bengal king, probably Lakshmana Sena, cleared the jungle and founded a town at the spot where now stands Unnao. The king of Kannauj ousted him, re-established his authority over this region and appointed one Khande Singh to govern it. Khande Singh was, however, murdered by his own lieutenant, Unwant Singh, a Bisen Rajput, who built a fort here and named the town as Unwantpur or Unnao. These Bisens are said to have migrated to the district from Manikpur in district Pratapgarh, and continued to hold the central part of the district for several centuries.³ The northern part of the district, around Bangarmau, was held by the Rajpasis. They are said to have been ousted by the Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, who had received a grant of this *bangar* (high land immune from fluvial action) from Jai Chandra (1170—1193 A. D.), the Gahadavala king of Kannauj.⁴ With the defeat and death of this king in 1193 A. D., at the hands of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri, and the consequent occupation of Kannauj by the latter, the district, alongwith the rest of Ayadh, formally passed under the sway of the newly established Muslim authority at Delhi.⁵

The virtual and immediate rulers of the district were, however, its local chiefs. Its south-eastern parts, which comprise tahsil Purwa and part of pargana Harha, were held by the Bhars, a mysterious and now extinct race about which little is known. In the central parts of the district, the neighbourhood of Unnao town was in the possession of Bisen Rajputs and the rest was inhabited by small and scattered groups of pastoral peoples whose descendants may be the present-day Lodhs, Lunias, Ahirs, Thatheras, Dhobis and Kurmis. They herded their cattle in the forests which then covered the tract, raised scanty crops of grain in the clearings near their villages, and had recognised leaders who resided in and ruled from their mud forts, but quarrelled among themselves. In the north-west, the Rajpasis were strong, with their centre at Ramkot, a former name of Bangarmau. Towards the east, Safipur, then called Saipur, and the surrounding tract were in the hands of five Brahmana chiefs. And, Ranbhirpur, the old name of Purwa, was the seat

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 51—55; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 292-293, 295, 301-302

² *Ibid.*, pp. 317, 387

³ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 115-116, 245, 247-248

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 115

⁵ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 328—331, 333

of a petty Raghubansi Rajput chief, the family claiming descent from the celebrated Solar kings of Ayodhya.¹

With the defeat of the Gahadavala king of Kannauj in 1193 A. D., the whole of northern India, from the Punjab to Varanasi, lay prostrate before its Muslim conquerors, and Shihab-ud-din Ghuri bestowed the government of the conquered territories upon his favourite slave and trusted lieutenant, Qutb-ud-din Aibak. The latter, as Ghuri's viceroy at Delhi, started consolidating his hold over the country, including Avadh of which district Unnao formed part, and Malik Hisam-ud-din Aghul Bak established himself in this region.² The Muslims apparently entered Avadh by way of Bangarmau and Nawal in this district.³

It was about this time that the Dikhits, one of the earliest Rajput settlers in the district, migrated to it and established themselves in the tract that came to be known as Dikhitana. They were formerly in the service of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj and had shared in their ruin. The clan was broken up, and Udaibhan, a cadet of the family, founded the estate of Dikhitana which for several generations occupied an extensive tract between the Ganga and the Gomati.⁴ The Chauhans from Mainpuri and the Janwars from Ballabgarh near Delhi appear to have come to the district not very long after, the former colonising a tract south of Dikhitana and the latter, under one Dasu, the north-west corner of pargana Bangarmau. The immigration of the Raikwars into the same pargana is also assigned to those times.⁵

On Shihab-ud-din Ghuri's death, in 1206 A. D., Qutb-ud-din Aibak assumed supreme authority over his master's Indian dominions and became the first sultan of the Slave dynasty of Delhi.⁶ He died in 1210 A. D. and was succeeded by his son, Aram Shah, who was superseded, a year later, by Iltutmish (1212—1236 A. D.).⁷ Many of the Turkish nobles, including those in Avadh, chafed against his authority and it took some time before he could establish it.⁸ Early in Iltutmish's reign, a rich merchant was ill-treated and plundered at what is now village Neotini, in tahsil Hasanganj, by Raja Apre, the local Dikhit chief. In consequence of a complaint made to the sultan, a force, under one Miran Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Aftab, was sent to punish the

¹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 114—116; Elliott, C. A.: *The chronicles of Oonao*, p. 22.

² Haig, Sir Wolseley (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 42; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 330-331; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 54-55, 122.

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 270.

⁴ Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 62; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 71-72, 116.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 116, 174; Elliott, *op. cit.* pp. 22—24, 32, 40—44.

⁶ Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 48; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp. 124, 130.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 131; Haig, *op. cit.*, 50-51.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

wrongdoer. The place was occupied and a mosque was built here, which has preserved the date in the chronogram 'Khudadad', inscribed on it, which yielded, according to the *abjad* formula, the year 614 A. H. (1217 A. D.).¹ Since his officers had failed to keep effective hold on Avadh, the sultan appointed his eldest son, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud, its governor in 1225 A. D. The latter continued on this post for several years and succeeded in subduing a majority of the refractory local Hindu chiefs.² Nasir-ud-din Mahmud died in 1229 A. D., and was probably succeeded, as governor of Avadh, by his younger brother Ghiyas-ud-din, who rebelled against Ruknuddin Firuz, Iltutmish's successor at Delhi, in 1236.³ Early in 1242, Kurait Khan was governor of Avadh, but towards the end of the year he was succeeded by Tamar Khan who, three years later, was superseded by Tughril Tughan Khan.⁴

About 1250 A. D., in the reign of sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246—1266 A. D.), the Gautam raja of Argal refused to pay his annual tribute and defeated the troops sent against him by the governor of Avadh,⁵ probably Arsalan Khan Sanjar Chast.⁶ Shortly after, the rani of Argal, without informing the raja and with only a very small escort, went secretly to bath in the Ganga at Baksar in this district,⁷ or according to another and more probable version, on the opposite bank at Sheorajpur in district Fatehpur.⁸ The subedar, somehow, got wind of it and sent his men to capture the rani. She was on the point of being carried off when Abhai Chand and Nirbhai Chand, two Bais Rajput brothers from Mungi Pattan on the Narmada, who happened to be there, rushed to her rescue, beat off her assailants and conveyed her in safety to Argal. Nirbhai Chand died of his wounds, and Abhai Chand received the grateful raja's daughter in marriage and the part of his territory lying north of the Ganga, including the major portion of this district, as her dowry.⁹ Abhai Chand first founded village Abhaipur on the Ganga in district Fatehpur, where he had delivered the rani from the clutches of her enemies. He then crossed over the Ganga into what is now district Unnao, fought a fierce battle there with the Bhars who held this tract and drove them out. At the site of the battle he founded the town of Sangrampur (*sangram* meaning battle), which later came

¹ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 272; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 211

² Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 335; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp. 135 Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 53, 54

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 54, 56, 57

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 57, 64, 65

⁵ Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 36

⁶ Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 69, 71, 72

⁷ Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 37

⁸ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 169

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 169-170; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 37

to be known as Daundia Khera. He made it the seat of his estate, which rapidly expanded under his descendants. For centuries Daundia Khera was the seat of the main line of the Bais Rajputs and served as the nucleus of the great Baiswara principality which extended into the districts of Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur.¹

On his accession to the throne of Delhi, Balban (1266—1287 A. D.) found that the control of his government over parts of Avadh, including this district, was loose and he, therefore, divided the disaffected areas into military commands which were garrisoned with troops, detailed to campaign relentlessly against the insurgents.² The sultan did not spare even his officers, and severely punished Haibat Khan, who held the fief of Avadh, for slaying a man in a fit of drunken rage.³ In 1280, when Amin Khan, the subedar of Avadh, failed to subdue Tughril Khan, the rebel governor of Bengal, the sultan marched in person against the latter, passing through Avadh and probably this district.⁴

In 1297 A.D., during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296—1316 A. D.), one Sikandar Khan, an agent of the sultan, is said to have founded village Sikandarpur of tahsil Unnao.⁵ About the same time Saiyid Ala-ud-din, a Muslim saint, locally known as Miran Sahib, migrated from Kannauj and settled down in the jungle near what is now Bangarmau. He was a son of one Qataim of Samsat, a town on the Euphrates, noted for its learned men. The local raja Nal of Nawal (older name of Bangarmau) would not permit Miran Sahib to settle near his capital and sent his men to turn him out. At this the saint is said to have cursed the raja, so that he and his people perished and the town turned upside down. Near the ruins, the saint is said to have founded a new town which came to be called Bangarmau, probably after Banga, a Dhobi, who was a favourite of the saint. This event is said to have taken place in 702 A. H. (1303 A. D.), in which year the saint also appears to have died, according to two Arabic inscriptions in Khat-i-Suls characters, discovered in the *dargah*, raised in his memory.⁶

In the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325—1351), the most important governor of Avadh was Ain-ul-Mulk under whose paternal administration the province enjoyed prosperity for many years.⁷ Probably out of jealousy for his power and influence, the sultan ordered the transfer of this officer to the subah of Deccan, and thus forced him

¹ *Ibid.*, Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 117, 170, 171, 215

² Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 150

³ Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 74-75

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 79-80; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 154

⁵ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 240

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 218, 159-160; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 269-270

⁷ Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 154, 156

into rebellion.¹ The sultan promptly marched to Kannauj with a strong force and ruthlessly suppressed the rebels. Ain-ul-Mulk was captured through the treachery of one of his own accomplices, was put to the most abject humiliation and condemned to imprisonment.² From Kannauj the sultan marched to Bangarmau in this district and thence to Bahraich.³

The next sultan, Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351—1388), is said to have erected a *dargah* at Bangarmau in 784 A. H. (1382 A. D.). Within its premises are several tombs, one of an unidentified person is dated 782 A. H. (1380 A. D.), and among the others are those of Saiyid Muzaffar-ud-din and Jalal Khusru of Bangarmau, who had accompanied Malik Sultan Shah Khushdil, a general of the sultan, who was murdered in 792 A. H. (1390 A. D.) and was also probably buried here.⁴

In 1394, Malik Sarwar Khwaja-i-Jahan was appointed governor of Avadh, and, taking advantage of the weakness of the later Tughluqs, he declared himself independent, a few years later, and founded the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur,⁵ the district, with the rest of Avadh, passing under the sway of that dynasty. He died in 1399, and was succeeded by Mubarak Shah who, in 1402, was followed by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi (1402—1440).⁶

In 806 A. H. (1404 A. D.), this sultan is said to have defeated in battle and ousted from village Ugu, in tahsil Safipur, the descendants of Ugrasen, a Panwar Rajput, who had in earlier times founded the place, erecting there a palace and a court house where he used to dispense justice.⁷ It appears that a large part of what is now tahsil Safipur was then under the sway of the Panwar raja of Ugu, who ruled over it through his feudatories, the five Brahmana chiefs of Arai, Sakhan, Palind, Pikhri, and Saipur (older name of Safipur). In 818 A. H. (1415 A. D.), Maulana Shah Akram, a dervish from Bakkar in Sindh, while, on his way to Jaunpur, at the invitation of the sultan, stopped at the Suhora tank of Saipur to call for and offer prayer. The local raja, Sai Sukul, did not permit this and insulted the dervish who, thereupon, complained to Ibrahim Shah Sharqi. The sultan at once sent under Saiyid Baha-ud-din Arzani, Akram Khel, Saiyid Ala-ud-din Wasti, Saiyid Mir and Shaikh Qutab-ud-din troops which crossed the Ganga near

¹ Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 157

² *Ibid.*, pp. 157-158

³ *Ibid.*, p. 158

⁴ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 269

⁵ Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 251; Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI—*The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 187

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 187-188; Elliot H. M. and Dowson, J.: *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 37, 38

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 244

Bithur, entered the district, attacked and killed the five Brahmana chiefs and destroyed their forts, in 819 A. H. (1416 A. D.). Saiyid Ala-ud-din Wasti was killed in the battle and buried at Safipur. Many members of the conquering army settled down in the town and large areas in the region were given to them in jagir by the sultan.¹

In 1450 A. D., during the reign of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi's successor, Mahmud Shah (1440—1457), the power of the Bisens of Unnao was put an end to. The raja, Umrawat Singh, son of Jagdeo Singh and a descendant of Unwant Singh, the founder of the principality, is said to have objected to the Muslims' praying in public. They, therefore, organised an expedition against him, under the leadership of Saiyid Baha-ud-din, a son of Saiyid Ala-ud-din Wasti (a Zaidi Saiyid of Wasit), entered the fort of Unnao by a stratagem, disguising armed men as women in litters, killed the raja, overpowered his men and took possession of his estate.²

By about this time the Bais Rajputs of Daundia Khera had also started on their career of expansion. Raj Tas, the seventh in descent from Abhai Chand, had consolidated the estate and his son, Raja Sathna, had pushed eastward into district Rae Bareilly. His posthumous son, Tilok Chand, the eponymous hero of the Tilokchandi Bais clan, extended his authority over a large tract of country, said to comprise twenty-two parganas and known as Baiswara. Tilok Chand is said to have had only two wives but many concubines and a family described as innumerable. The kingdom was subsequently divided into several branches, but Daundia Khera in this district continued to be the seat of the principal line.³ The power and prosperity of Tilok Chand may have been due partly to the friendly relations he maintained with the Sharqi sultans and their lieutenants in the district, such as the Saiyids of Unnao.

In 1451, Bahlul Lodi (1451—1488) ousted the Saiyid sultans of Delhi and established his own dynasty there. Husain Shah Sharqi (1458—1479) of Jaunpur was his most formidable rival. The two sultans engaged themselves in a long struggle for supremacy over northern India.⁴ Tilok Chand appears to have taken full advantage of the situation. He was a tributary and ally of the Sharqis, but when he saw that they had little chance before the rising power of the Lodis, he promptly changed sides. Consequently, during the last phase of the struggle in 1479, when Bahlul Lodi, after capturing Etawah marched to attack Husain Shah, the latter met him at Raigaon Khaga where his front was protected by the Ganga and Bahlul was forced to postpone the attack. At this juncture Tilok Chand came to Bahlul's rescue, joined his army and led it

¹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 118, 232; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 273-274

² *Ibid.*, p. 275; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 79, 119, 245

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 67, 117, 170-71; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 37

⁴ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, pp. 189—192; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 228—234

across the river by a ford. Husain Shah had to retreat rapidly and was ultimately defeated. Buhlul captured Jaunpur and appointed his own governor there.¹ The district now finally passed under the suzerainty of the kings of Delhi. Shortly after, Tilok Chand's eldest son, Pirthi Chand, succeeded him as raja of Daundia Khera and feudatory of the sultan of Delhi.

In the reign of Ibrahim Lodi (1517—1526), Islam Khan, a son of the rebel Azam Humayun, revolted against the authority of the sultan and was joined by several other nobles. The sultan sent other officers to replace them, but while proceeding to Lucknow with their forces, they were attacked by a strong cavalry force under Iqbal Khan, a lieutenant of Azam Humayu, at Bangarmau in this district, and were utterly defeated.² The defeat and death of Ibrahim Lodi in 1526, at the battle of Panipat, replaced the Lodis by the Mughals on the throne of Delhi.

In 1527, when Babur was still engaged in reducing different independent chiefs of northern India, several Afghan nobles, who had been in the service of the Lodis, submitted to him. One of them, Sheikh Bayazid, received a jagir of a crore of dams in Avadh, and was probably placed in some kind of general command of this region. But, he soon after rebelled and, being joined by Sheikh Biban and his own brother, Maruf Farmuli, opposed Babur's crossing the Ganga at Bangarmau. The rebellion was, however, suppressed. Among Sheikh Bayazid's followers were two Sengar Rajputs, Jagat Sah and Gopal Singh, who had raised and commanded a cavalry regiment which was cantoned near village Simri in pargana Asoha. After their master's defeat, the Sengars quietly settled down in the pargana, with Kantha as their headquarters.³ Village Kursat in tansil Safipur is said to have been founded by one Quds-ud-din, an officer of Babur, sent to these parts to suppress and disperse the turbulent tribe of Shahids who lived on pillage and robbery.⁴ Village Mela Alam Sah was established by Alam Sah, a son of Jagat Singh, a Gaur Rajput from Sitapur who had earlier settled down in and founded village Jagatnagar. Alam Sah's brother, Ram Kunwar, founded village Mela Ram Kunwar, during the same period.⁵

It is said that in 1534, the king of Delhi, presumably Humayun, came to Safipur to pay a visit to the celebrated saint Makhdum Shah Safi who was a great-grandson of Maulana Shah Akram mentioned earlier.⁶

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 233-234

² Elliott and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 14-15; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 249

³ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 74, 149, 191-192; also cf C. C. A. Elliott's *Chronicles of*

⁴ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 272; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 192

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 203

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 233

Humayun is also said to have granted pargana Sikandarpur in jagir to the local Dhobis who had already forcibly occupied it.¹ In 1540, when Sher Shah Sur had installed himself on the throne of Delhi, Harju Mal, the leader of the Dhobis, was attacked and killed by Medni Mal, a Parihar Rajput of Jigni, who also occupied the pargana.²

In 1555, Humayun staged a come back and succeeded in re-occupying Delhi, but died shortly after,³ and it was not before his son and successor, Akbar, had won a decisive victory, at the second battle of Panipat in 1556, over Himu, the general of Adil Shah Sur, that the Mughals once more became masters of northern India.⁴ Khan Zaman, one of Akbar's officers, established his authority in the territory between Sambhal and Lucknow,⁵ in all probability including this district. It is said that Runa Singh, the last of the Dikhit rajas who had held the undivided Dikhitana, had several sons of whom Panna Mal, the raja of Patheora and ancestor of the erstwhile talukdars of Parenda, was perhaps, the most important. He had made no secret of his sympathies with Himu and even after the latter's defeat did not tender his submission to the Mughals. Akbar's subedar of Avadh, therefore, marched against him, invested his fort and forced him to decisive action. The Rajputs, determined to win or die, charged the Mughal infantry and scattered them, but just when victory seemed certain, the imperial cavalry charged the Rajputs before they had time to reform and killed nearly all their leaders. The Dikhits never recovered from this defeat.⁶ It was, during Akbar's reign that Ghatamdeo, a Bais chief, founded village Ghatampur of tahsil Purwa by obtaining leave from the emperor to found a settlement near the bank of the Ganga,⁷ and Than Singh and Puran Singh, two Chauhans of Mainpuri, who had come here from Delhi with the subedar of Avadh, founded village Thana of tahsil Unnao, clearing the jungle there.⁸

In the administrative set up of Akbar's empire, almost the entire area covered by district Unnao lay in sirkar Lucknow of subah Avadh. At present, there are twenty-one parganas in the district, and as many as twenty of Akbar's *mahals*, belonging to sirkar Lucknow, have a remarkably close correspondence with them.⁹ The *mahal* of Unam (Unnao) was held by the Saiyids and contained a brick fort and a garrison of 50 horse and 4,000 foot. Sarusi, now represented by parganas

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 240

² *Ibid.*, p. 241; Elliott, C. A., *op. cit.*, p. 58

³ Burn, Sir Richard (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 67—69

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 70—73

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 73

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 72, 122-123; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 62

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 176

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 244

⁹ Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, trans. into Eng. by H. S. Jarret, (2nd ed., Calcutta, 1949), pp. 188—190

Sikandarpur and Pariar, was owned by Chandel Rajputs who maintained 20 horse and 1,000 foot. Harha was held by the Bais Rajputs, supplied 100 horse and 1,500 foot, and possessed a brick fort. Bangarmau was owned by Gahlot Rajputs who furnished 2,000 foot, and Saipur (Safipur) by Chandel Rajputs who supplied 40 horse and 1,000 foot. Fatehpur Chaurasi, also a Chandel *mahal*, was assigned a force of 10 horse and 500 foot. Mohan, owned by Bais Rajputs, had a brick fort and a contingent consisting of 30 horse and 2,000 foot. Parsandan, held by Rajputs and Kumbhis (Kurmis) supplied only 200 infantry. The proprietors of *mahal* Jhalotar were Chandel Rajputs who supplied a force of 20 horsemen and 2,000 foot-soldiers, and *mahal* Asiyun (Asiwan) was divided between the Chandels and the Bais who together supplied 10 horse and 500 foot to the government. The *mahals* of Unchagaon and Sidhupur were both owned by Bais Rajputs, the contingent assigned to the former being 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, and to the latter 150 horse and 1,500 foot. Ranbarpur (Ranbhirpur or Purwa) was divided between the Bais and the Brahmanas, had a brick fort and supplied 100 horse and 2,000 foot. Moraon (Mauranwan) also possessed a brick fort, was held by the Bais Rajputs and furnished 150 horse and 2,000 foot. Saron (Sarwan), owned by Rajputs, supplied only 100 foot-soldiers, and Konbhi (Kusambhi), also held by Rajputs, only 400 foot-soldiers. Makraed (Magaryar) was in the hands of the Bais Rajputs and furnished 1,000 foot, so was Panhan with an assignment of 300 foot. The proprietors of Ghatampur were Brahmanas and those of Asoha, Ahirs, the former supplying 500 and the latter 400 foot-soldiers.¹

It would thus appear that at that time, in the district, the Gohlots were predominant in the north-west, the Chandels in the centre and west, the Saiyids in the centre and the Bais in the south and east. The Bais were also the most powerful, as they held about half the number of the *mahals* and contributed almost all the cavalry and more than half the infantry assigned to the district.

In the 43rd year of Akbar's reign i.e. in 1597-08 A.D., Mir Sharif Amuli, an important imperial officer, was given pargana Mohan of this district at *tuyul*. He also won the praise to the emperor Jahangir (1605—1627) in whose time he died and was buried at Mohan.²

During the reign of Shah Jahan, a masjid was built at Asiwan in 1040 A. H. (1631 A. D.).³ In 1642 A. D., Raja Harbans Kayasth, an official at the imperial court, founded village Harbansnagar (Badarqa-Harbans) near Harha on land, 500 bighas in area, granted to him by the

¹ *Ibid.*

² Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, trans. into Eng. by H. Blochmann, (2nd ed., Calcutta, 1927), p. 509

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 288

emperor, and built a very fine and large house there.¹ About this time one Fateh-ullah, a Sheikh, settled at Unnao, probably as officer-in-charge of the town and erected some fine buildings in it.²

At Kazipur in tahsil Safipur a fine mosque was built in 1072 A. H. (1662 A. D.), in the reign of Aurangzeb, by one Qazi Abul Hasan, the founder of the village, as is evident from an Arabic inscription found there.³ From muniments dated 1077 A.H. (1667 A.D.) it appears that Narottam Das, son of Raja Harbans of Badarqa-Harbans, was confirmed in his possession of the three villages granted to his father who, although an adherent of prince Murad seems to have been pardoned and spared by Aurangzeb.⁴ In 1672, Musahib Ali Khan, a Naishapuri Saiyid and governor of Lucknow, built the fort of Rasulbad, half way between Mohan and Pariar, connected by a road passing through as wild uncultivated country infested with robbers. This tract lay on the borders of Dikhitana and the Dikhit Raja's men used to waylay pilgrims going to Pariar, even then an important place of Hindu pilgrimage. It was to protect these pilgrims that Musahib Ali Khan built the fort, as also a mosque, in 1085 A.H. (1674 A.D.), at Rasulbad.⁵ About 1700 A.D., when Hari Singh, the Dikhit raja of Parenda, rebelled against the government, his fort was taken and his lands were seized by Sherandaz Khan, the *faujdar* of Baiswara.⁶ One Man Singh of Harha is said to have been a respectable officer and jagir-holder in the reign of Aurangzeb,⁷ when Jaji Singh Chandel founded the village and estate of Jajamau in tahsil Safipur,⁸ and Murad Sher Khan established village Ganj Moradabad of the same tahsil.⁹ It was also probably during Aurangzeb's reign that a family of Janwar Rajputs settled in pargana Fatehpur Chaurasi, driving out the Lodhs and Thatheras, its former owners.¹⁰

After Aurangzeb's death, in 1707, the history of the district, for a time, presents almost a blank except for the petty internecine strifes among its local chiefs, the most ambitious and important of whom was Rao Mardan Singh, the Bais raja of Daundia Khera.¹¹ The later Mughal emperors

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 272; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 185-186

² *Ibid.*, p. 245

³ *Ibid.*, *op. cit.*, p. 274

⁴ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 186

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 119, 145; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 273

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 73

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 181

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 188

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 209

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 173-174

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *op. cit.*, pp. 123-127

of Delhi had little to do with the district, and for about the next one hundred and fifty years, the nawabs of Avadh were its virtual masters.

In 1722, Saadat Khan, entitled Burhan-ul-Mulk, a Saiyid of Nishapur and a Shia by faith, was appointed governor of this province and he was the first of the nawabs of Avadh¹ who ruled almost independently of central control. Early in his governorship, Saadat Khan made a tour of the district and received submission of the local chiefs including those of the Baiswara parganas.² Rao Mardan Singh was appointed *nazim* of Baiswara. He expanded his estates considerably, and united the *makals* of Sidhupur and Unchagaon into pargana Daundia Khera.³ One of the Bais rajas, Chet Rai, however, successfully resisted the nawab in his fort at Pachhimgaon and for the bravery he displayed in his defence he was treated by the nawab with great distinction and allowed to pay only half the amount of revenue originally assessed on his estate.⁴ On his transfer from Agra to Avadh, Saadat Khan had brought with him one Guran Mal, a Khattri, as his munshi. Some time later, this man was persuaded by Rao Mardan Singh to reside at Daundia Khera and act as the banker and keeper of accounts of the estate. This Guran Mal was the ancestor of the erstwhile talukdars of Maurawan.⁵ Rao Mardan Singh was also a patron of learning and the celebrated poet Sukhdeo Misra wrote his *Mardan Rasarnava* for this chief.⁶ The numerous sanads issued by Saadat Khan show that he personally superintended the revenue administration of his territories with great care.⁷ His assessment of revenue, was, however, heavy, as he is said to have raised the revenue of Avadh from seventy lakhs to two crores of rupees.⁸ He died in 1739.

About 1740, Safdar Jang, the next nawab, started on a tour of the country, as his predecessor had done. A panic seized the people of Baiswara lest he should demand further increase in revenue, which was already more than the land-holders could afford to pay. Many of them, therefore, fled across the Ganga.⁹ It was about this time that Dularain Singh alias Chhipi Khan, the Rawat chief of Bithar in pargana Harha, who had been in favour at the court of Delhi and had made himself master of the whole pargana, was murdered by his eldest son

¹ Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 348

² Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 123

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 161, 171, 185, 190

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 123; Elliott, C. A.: *Chronicles of Oonao*, p. 74

⁵ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 189-190

⁶ Misra, B. K.: *Avadh-ke-Pramukh Kavi*, p. 17

⁷ cf. Elliott's *Chronicles of Oonao*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

for having attempted to divide his estate equally among his eight sons.¹ The nawab, taking advantage of the strife among the brothers, demanded a very heavy increase in revenue from them. They refused to comply and were, therefore, unsuccessfully besieged by the nawab's forces in their fort at Bithar for long. At last, Rao Mardan Singh interceded and succeeded in inducing the Rawats to submit to the nawab, but failed to obtain the promised concession and pardon for them.² At this time he had grown quite old and, desiring to end his days in peace, divided his estate among his three sons, giving Daundia Khera with seven parganas and a half to Raghunath Singh, his eldest son, parganas Patan and Bihar to the second son, Udyot Singh, and Purwa with six parganas attached to it to Achal Singh, the youngest son.³ Achal Singh was received into high favour by the nawab who entrusted to him the collection of revenue of Baiswara, appointing him the *nazim*,⁴ which post he continued to hold for about thirty-six years. Safdar Jang himself was made vizir by the emperor Muhammad Shah and promptly assumed the title of Nawab Vizir of Avadh.⁵ He also began giving grants and passing orders in his own name.⁶ He was a good administrator and held the district in complete control. The Nawab's *naib*, Newal Rai, built the Newalganj market as also a massive bridge on the Sai at Mohan.⁷ Achal Singh, the Bais raja, contributed much to the prosperity of the town of Purwa, and had a big garden laid out there. He also founded several villages such as Achalganj, Achal Khera, Naigaon and Banthar.⁸ He took in his service Hirde Ram, a son of Guran Mal, who had quarrelled with and quitted the service of Raghunath Singh of Daundia Khera. Hirde Ram set himself up as a trader in cotton, Mirzapur cloth and spices, in addition to banking and money-lending. As treasurer to the *nazim* of Baiswara, he appears to have gathered a fortune, receiving by way of *haq khazanchi*, a discount on all moneys minted in any former year, and offering loans at 36 per cent to any helpless defaulter who might fall into the hands of the *nazim*.⁹

In 1754, Safdar Jang was succeeded by his son, Shuja-ud-daulah.¹⁰ This nawab is said to have confiscated the estate of Haidar Ali Khan, a descendant of Mutahir Ali Khan who had received it from Saadat Khan, the first nawab, and to have conferred it upon one Anwar Ali Khan alias Mir Kallu.¹¹ In Shuja-ud-daulah's time, the most important Bais

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Ibid.*; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 185

³ cf. Elliott, *op. cit.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 204, 211

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 222

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 199

¹⁰ Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. I, (2nd ed., Agra, 1961), p. 14

¹¹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 145

¹² *Ibid.*

chiefs of the district were the three brothers, Raghunath Singh of Daundia Khera, Udyot Singh of Patan-Bihar, and Achal Singh of Purwa, who also, like their father, Rao Mardan Singh, patronised learning. The celebrated Hindi poet Deva enjoyed for some time the patronage of Udyot Singh to whom he dedicated his *Prema-chandrika*.¹ This chief was, however, killed in a fight quite early in his career. Suvansha Shukla of Terhagram, an admirer of Raghunath Singh, translated the *Amarakosha* from Sanskrit into Hindi for him.² Achal Singh had for his protegee Shambhunath Tripathi of Daundia Khera, who retold the stories of *Baital-pachisi*.³ Than Kavi, another poet, who flourished in these times, also belonged to Daundia Khera.⁴

After the battle of Buxar (1764), when he was engaged in his final struggle with the East India Company, Shuja-ud-daulah was, for a time, deprived of his capital, Faizabad, and driven out of Avadh. About the middle of April, 1765, the British general, Carnac, left Faizabad and, proceeding by way of Rae Bareilly, his army crossed the Ganga at the ferry of Daundia Khera on 27th April. That very day, one of his officers, Captain Graham, had a smart skirmish with a disaffected zamindar, probably Raghunath Singh, the Bais talukdar of Daundia Khera. Fighting bravely to the end in the cause of his fugitive liege-lord, Shuja-ud-daulah, this valiant chieftain was defeated and killed with many of his followers.⁵ It is surprising to find the chief exhibiting this exceedingly faithful conduct towards the nawab on this occasion, as earlier he is reported to have refused asylum in the fort at Daundia Khera to the latter who was then fleeing before the British. On the other hand, Achal Singh had welcomed the nawab at Harha, for which he was subsequently rewarded by the title of 'raja' and a substantial remission in revenue demand.⁶ At last, the nawab submitted to the British and, by the treaty of Allahabad, dated 16th August, 1765, perpetual and universal peace, sincere friendship and firm union were established between the nawab of Avadh and the East India Company.⁷

About this period, Raja Beni Bahadur was the *naib* (minister) and one of the most important officers of the nawab, and, in 1770, he was favoured with a jagir in pargana Jhalotar, which was made into a separate pargana, called Ajgain.⁸ It was also in the reign of Shuja-ud-daulah

¹ Misra, *op. cit.*, p. 18

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 390

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 256-257

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 127

⁷ Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 14

⁸ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 189

that Muhabbat Shah, a dervish, settled down in village Patan of this district and started an annual fair, known as *takiya-ka-mela*, in honour of his favourite disciple, Niamat Shah, who is reported to have died at the master's bidding and was buried in the *takiya* (graveyard) attached to the saint's *dargah*.¹

Early in 1775, Shuja-ud-daulah was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-daula. Achal Singh, the old Bais chief, displeased the new nawab and was replaced as *nazim* of Baiswara by Bhawani Singh, a Brahmana, in 1776. Achal Singh deeply resented this treatment and, on receiving trivial affront from the new *nazim*, took poison and died in the darbar of the nawab. These events, however, did not affect the possessions of the Bais in the district.² The seven Baiswara parganas, now included in the district, then formed part of the Baiswara *chakla* (district), with its headquarters at Rae Bareilly. There was a separate district or *chakla* of Purwa, which comprised the eastern portion of the present district and had its headquarters at Purwa. In the northern parts of the district were the *chaklas* of Safipur and Rasulbad. The former included the old pargana of Mohan, but pargana Auras belonged to *chakla* Sandila, in district Hardoi. The *chakla* of Rasulbad had its headquarters at Miyanganj, a town founded by Miyan Almas Ali Khan.³ A eunuch, brought with her by Bahu Begum, wife of Shuja-ud-daulah, as part of her dowry, he was a man of great capacity and learning which soon won for him the confidence of the Begum who appointed him to manage her estates in Gonda and Faizabad. Asaf-ud-daula out of sincere affection for him called him *mamu* (uncle) and, soon after he had ascended the throne, gave Miyan Almas Ali Khan the management of a territory which is said to have yielded a revenue of about one and a half crores of rupees, and subsequently made him his finance minister. For his headquarters, Miyan Almas Ali Khan built the town of Miyanganj, on a square plan, with four wide main streets, each starting from the middle of a side, and meeting at the centre of the town which was surrounded by a vast brick wall, about five metres high, crowned with battlements and defended by forty-four towers.⁴ Ruins of a large brick fort at Pariar, erected by Rup Singh Bachhil, an agent of this vizir, are picturesquely situated on a high cliff overlooking the Ganga.⁵ The nawab granted the village of Mahadeopur Balamau to Hasan Raza Khan, a *naib*, who founded the town of Hasanganj there.⁶ The celebrated saint Muhabbat Shah of Patan died in the time of this

¹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 219-220

² *Ibid.*, pp. 127, 225

³ *Ibid.*, p. 123

⁴ cf. Elliott, *op. cit.*, Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 203

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 215; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 273

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 187

nawab.¹ Fateh Ali, a favourite slave of Miyan Almas Ali Khan, founded a market place, named Fatehganj, near Purwa and planted the roads from Purwa to Basha and from Jalalabad to the entrance gate of the city of Lucknow with trees for the convenience and comfort of travellers.² Raja Sital Prasad Tribedi, a *nazim* of the times, also belonged to Purwa.³ Harha was another town of the district which produced several distinguished officers like Rai Dhan Singh, Rai Baij Nath and Rai Shambhu Nath, who served Asaf-ud-daula and his successor, Saadat Ali Khan.⁴

Miyan Almas Ali Khan continued as finance minister as well as governor of the territories entrusted to his charge under Saadat Ali Khan as well. In 1801, this nawab was persuaded by the British to cede to them his districts in the Doab, which formed part of the minister's charge.⁵ His favourite place of residence was still Miyanganj and the district prospered under his able and direct administration. According to Colonel Sleeman, he was the greatest and best man of any note that Avadh had produced, and during his time he kept the people secure in life and property and happy, and the whole country under his charge was a garden.⁶ Saadat Ali Khan introduced certain changes in his revenue administration, the most notable of which was the contract or farming system. Under his just rule and stern control, coupled with the careful administration of his capable finance minister, this system worked well, but was to be greatly abused in the times of his successors.⁷ Miyan Almas Ali Khan forfeited the favour of the nawab, particularly when he protested vehemently against the cession of territories to the British in 1801. This, however, had no adverse effect on his fortune which, in spite of his unrestrained liberality, was immense at his death, at Miyanganj in 1808. The nawab at once confiscated all his property at Lucknow and sent officers to seize all the minister's belongings at Miyanganj. The deceased, however, foreseeing that this would happen had already taken measures to defeat the nawab's designs by distributing all his wealth to his relations and followers living across the Ganga, in British territory, and destroying or remitting to his debtors all their bonds.⁸ Miyanganj, too, began to decline rapidly after the death of its master.⁹

Sawal Singh, the Janwar chief of Sarai Taraf, was high in favour with the court at Lucknow and received the office of *chakladar*, taking

1 *Ibid.*, pp. 219-220; Further, *op. cit.*, p. 272

2 Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 222, 223

3 *Ibid.*, p. 222

4 *Ibid.*, p. 181

5 cf. Elliott, *op. cit.*

6 *Ibid.*; Sleeman, W. H.: *A Journey through the Kingdom of Oudh*, Vol. I, p. 320

7 cf. Elliott, *op. cit.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 203

advantage of which he made the whole pargana of Fatehpur Chaurasi his own estate. At his death, Saadat Ali Khan gave the pargana to Jassa Singh, his son. His known daring and large following induced all the government officials to treat him with great respect and although he behaved most independently and frequently sheltered outlaws and the nawab's defaulters he was never attacked by the royal forces.¹ About this time, a great fight took place at Bihar between the Bais chiefs of Daundia Khera, Mauranwan and Shankarpur, and another at Kantha between Dharm Singh, the local zamindar, and Chet Ram, the Bais chief of Majhgawan.² During this reign, Chandan Lal, a great-grandson of Hirde Ram of Mauranwan, owned only three villages in different parts of the district. Although only a treasurer of the *nazim* like his forefathers, he had begun investing money in land and by the end of Saadat Ali Khan's reign, in 1814, he was well on his way to becoming a talukdar.³ In village Thana, one Bhim Singh, a shrewd and ambitious man, rose to be a talukdar and ruler of the surrounding tract.⁴ Maulvi Ihsan Ali, descended from Sheikh Fateh-ullah, a governor in Shah Jahan's times, attained distinction as a poet and was attached to the nawab's court.⁵

Saadat Ali Khan's successor, Ghazi-ud-din Haider, was the first nawab of Avadh to receive the title of 'king' from Lord Hastings, the British governor-general, who visited Lucknow in 1819.⁶ He constructed the canal, still known after him, which traverses the northern part of district Unnao for a distance of about 50 km. In 1823, one Bishop Heber after visiting Lucknow passed through this district and described Miyan-ganj as a town where 'trees, towers, gates and palaces were sinking fast into rubbish and forgetfulness'.⁷ In 1825, Raja Darshan Singh was *nazim* of Baiswara and by this time Chandan Lal of Mauranwan had built up a large estate. As early as 1822, he had refused to serve as treasurer to the *chakladar*, and had taken charge of the Huzoor tahsil treasury at Lucknow, at the instance of Hakim Mehndi Ali Khan, the king's vizir.⁸

The next king, Nasir-ud-din Haider (1827—1837), was totally given to pleasure. During his reign, Qamar Ali Khan, a *darogha* (police officer), built a fine masonry serai at Asiwan.⁹ With Rasulbad was associated at this time, the notorious Bakhsh Ali, a drummer by profession, who

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 175

² *Ibid.*, p. 191

³ *Ibid.*, p. 200; cf. Elliott, *op. cit.*

⁴ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 244

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 245

⁶ Dodwell, H. H. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. V, p. 575

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 203

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 200, 201; cf. Elliott, *op. cit.*, pp. 140-141

⁹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 148

served as coachman to an English woman whom he subsequently married and whose daughter by a former husband, an English merchant at Lucknow, he managed to get married to the king, obtaining in return the office of *chakladar* of Rasulbad. He was afterwards disgraced and imprisoned for his lawlessness and dissipation.¹

No events of great importance appear to have occurred during the reigns of the succeeding nawabs, and matters of purely local significance may, perhaps, be noted. Amongst these were the uniting the possessions of different branches of the Parihar Rajputs into a considerable estate by Gulab Singh of Sarosi in 1840² during the reign of Muhammad Ali Shah (1837—42), the construction in 1842 of a market, mosque and serai at Nawabganj by Aminuddaulah, prime minister of Amjad Ali Shah (1842—47),³ and that of a tank there by Naubat Rai, the king's treasurer, and the building of the Maharajganj market as a continuation of Newalganj by Raja Bal Krishna, finance minister of Wajid Ali Shah (1847—56).⁴ In 1850, Chandan Lal of Mauranwan had a bitter quarrel with the *nazim*, Hamid Ali Khan, and his agent, Ghulam Ali Khan, and was for a time deprived of his possessions, which were restored to him on the intercession of the king himself.⁵

Generally speaking, after Saadat Ali Khan's death in 1814, the central power became gradually and rapidly diminished, the control of the kings on the district grew loose, the king's *chakladars* as farmers of revenue tried to exact as much as they could from the people, and the petty local chieftains had matters practically under their control. In the words of Sleeman, the talukdars kept the country in a perpetual state of disturbance, and rendered life, property and industry everywhere insecure. Whenever they quarrelled with each other, as often happened, they took to indiscriminate plunder, murder and torture of all whom they seized, often ransoming their victims with all they possessed.⁶ Moreover, they were constantly fighting with the king's officers and troops. Perhaps, the most troublesome were the Janwars of Fatehpur, under Jassa Singh,⁷ and the Raikwars of Shadipur, who had numerous conflicts with the forces of the government, and though often defeated, their rebellious spirit was never extinguished.⁸ Similarly, Daya Shankar, the Dikhit raja of

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 146

² *Ibid.*, pp. 242-243

³ *Ibid.*, p. 210

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 211

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 200-201

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 123-124; Sleeman, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 323

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 124-125

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 125; Elliott, *op. cit.*, p. 45

Parenda, was always fighting with the *chakladar* and other revenue officials,¹ and so were the Bais chieftains in the south, particularly Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera.² The local officers of the government were no less corrupt and unscrupulous, and are even said to have been in league with many highway robbers who rendered the high road from Kanpur to Lucknow, running through this district, quite unsafe for at least isolated travellers.³

In February 1856, Lord Dalhousie, the governor-general, deposed Wajid Ali Shah, the last king of Avadh, and annexed his country to the British territory. In 1857 Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed chief commissioner to conciliate the disaffected elements by prompt attention to their genuine grievances.⁴

The news of the commencement of the freedom struggle at Kanpur on June 4, 1857, reached Purwa (Unnao) about the same day, generating considerable excitement among the people and causing much anxiety to the British authorities. Capt. Evans, the deputy commissioner of the district, at once communicated the news of the outbreak at Kanpur to the British authorities at Lucknow, who instructed him to secure all the boats he could, and to have them moored to the Unnao side of the Ganga. In executing this order he was, however, forestalled by the freedom fighters, who seized the bridge of boats at Kanpur and secured the boats there. The area of the Unnao district bordering on the Ganga raised the banner of revolt and, by the end of June, Capt. Evans had to flee to Lucknow.⁵ On his departure, the district passed completely into the hands of the freedom fighters, but there was no organised struggle against the British, as in the beginning no local landholder or leader was possessed of sufficient arms and influence to command the allegiance of the people. But soon a number of local chiefs, notably Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera, Jassa Singh of Taraf Sarai, Sengars of Kantha led by Barjor Singh of Parsandan, Hati Singh and Chandi Singh (Gaurs of Banthar), Debi Bakhsh of Purwa Ranbirpur and Mansab Ali of the Rasulbad family, rose against the British and pledged to fight them to the bitter end.

By the last week of July 1857, the British at Kanpur resolved to cross the Ganga and advance through Unnao district to the relief of their beleaguered Residency at Lucknow. With this object Gen. Havelock crossed the Ganga and on the night of July 24, his force bivouacked at Magarwara, a village situated at a distance of about 10 km. from the

1 *Ibid.*, p. 61; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 73, 125-126

2 *Ibid.*, p. 126

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 125-128; Sleeman, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 317

4 Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 179

5 Kaye, J. and Malleon, G. B.: *History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8*, Vol. III, (London, 1889), p. 274

Ganga in the district of Unnao. At 5 o'clock on the morning of July 29, the British forces began their onward march. After advancing about five km, they were met by the Unnao leaders, namely Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera and the Janwars of Bangarmau led by Jassa Singh of 'Taraf Sarai'.¹ Their main force rested in the town of Unnao, a struggling place, extending about three quarters of a mile. In advance of this town, and between it and the British force, was a succession of walled enclosures filled with defenders. These enclosures joined themselves on to a village united with Unnao by a narrow passage, all the houses in which were loopholed and occupied. The nationalist troops had placed their batteries so as to pour a concentrated fire on British troops advancing against the town. The British made an attack and the freedom fighters retaliated by opening fire from the loopholed houses of the village which was, however, ultimately rushed and set on fire. In this action the British forces suffered very heavily.² The town of Unnao was still in the possession of the freedom fighters and Havelock at once rushed his forces forward, leaving the town on his right, through the groves which encircled it, and reached the main road, where he drew up his forces in a space of dry ground. The freedom fighters came on with drums beating and colour flying till they were opposite the English line and opened fire. A fierce battle took place and the freedom fighters made a strategic retreat but on either side of them were swamps and marshes. Consequently, their horses and guns struck fast, their infantry floundered and all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire.³ In spite of these odds, the Avadh gunners (who turned against the British) maintained the conflict with singular courage and perished bravely fighting round their guns. After the battle the same day (July 29), the freedom fighters fell back and challenged their enemy at the walled and strongly fortified village of Basharatganj, about 12 km. from Unnao. In front of it was a large pond or tank, swollen by the surrounding inundation to the form of a river. On the Lucknow side of it was another pond or lake, traversed by a narrow causeway. It was defended in addition by a ditch, and its main gate was defended by an earthwork and four guns and flanked on both sides by loopholed turrets.⁴ The British however, broke through the entrenchment and a desperate conflict followed. The freedom fighters defended Basharatganj, courageously and abandoned it only after about 400 of them had been killed and wounded. On

¹ Kaye, J. and Malleon, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 330; Chaudhuri, S. B.: *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies 1857—1859*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 127

² Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.) : *History of the Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, pp. 169-170

³ *Ibid.*, Kaye, J. and Malleon, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 331-332

⁴ Kaye, J. and Malleon, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 332-333

the British side 88 men had been placed *hors de combat*.¹ Havelock's was a pyrrhic victory won at great loss his depleted force could hardly afford. He was forced to abandon his plans of advancing to Lucknow and retired to Magarwara on July 31, to lick his wounds and wait for fresh reinforcements.² He wrote to the commander-in-chief that he had absolutely no prospect of success against Lucknow and begged to be reinforced by a thousand British soldiers.³

On hearing of Havelock's retreat, Neill, who was only his second in command, wrote from Kanpur a censorious letter to Havelock, saying, "I deeply regret that you have fallen back one foot. The effect on our prestige is very bad indeed.....the belief among all is that you have been defeated and forced back.....The effect of your retrograde movement will be very injurious to our cause everywhere.....you ought to advance again, and not halt until you have rescued, if possible, the garrison of Lucknow."⁴ These were improper and uncalled for observations from a subordinate, and Havelock wrote back saying that he did not want, and could not receive, any advice and reproof from an officer under his command. And the insulted Havelock pertinently added that "a consideration of the obstruction that would arise to the public service at this moment alone prevents me from taking the stronger step of placing you under arrest."⁵ Having, in the meanwhile, received a reinforcement of 257 men from Kanpur, Havelock now for a second time attempted to make his way towards Lucknow on August 3. The freedom fighters had reoccupied Basharatganj in force on his retreat and on August 5, Havelock had to fight a second battle there.⁶ A heavy artillery charge drove out the freedom fighters from Basharatganj, but they continued to hold the nearby villages tenaciously, their guns also remaining active on the right and left of the main road for a considerable distance. At last, they were forced back, but not beaten, and retired slowly.⁷ Havelock felt he could not risk the loss of his small force by continuing the march to Lucknow the passage to which was barred by some 30,000 nationalist troops.⁸ The aspect of affairs in Havelock's rear was equally gloomy. Nana Saheb himself was camping at Fatehpur Chaurasi on his way to

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 333

² *Ibid.*, p. 334

³ Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 30

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 301

⁵ Forrest, G. W.: *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. I, (London, 1904), p. 490

⁶ Kaye, J. and Malleison, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 338-339; Misra, A. S.: *Nana Saheb Peshwa and the Fight for Freedom*, (Lucknow, 1961), p. 301

⁷ Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 173-174

⁸ Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 301

Lucknow to meet Begum Hazrat Mahal. He had with him a considerable force and was within a distance of only about 15 km. from the English camp.¹ Havelock, judging discretion the better part of valour, therefore, retreated from Basharatganj to his base at Magarwara where he remained from 6th to 11th August,² licking his wounds and petitioning his superiors for fresh reinforcements. Meanwhile, Havelock learnt from Neill that the nationalist forces at Bithur and Kanpur were showing aggressiveness and that he (Neill) was in danger of being attacked. Havelock was now on the point of returning to Kanpur on August 11, when he received news that the freedom fighters had again assembled at Basharatganj, with advance parties at Unnao. For the third time, then, Havelock marched along the Lucknow road and pushed the advance parties of the freedom fighters out of Unnao and bivouacked near that town for the night. At dawn, the following day (August 12), he set out and found the freedom fighters strongly entrenched behind earthworks in the village of Burhya-ki-Chauki, about 2 km. march from Basharatganj. Covered by his artillery and skirmishers, Havelock advanced in echelon of battalions from his right. The swampy nature of the ground delayed the movement of the heavy guns, and the British troops suffered³ considerably in men and guns. An officer on the British side writing of this engagement says—"I certainly was never under so heavy a fire in my life. In five minutes after we came into action, every man at the gun I was laying was wounded with grapes, except the sergeant and myself; and four of our gun cattle were knocked over by round shot. The other three guns suffered nearly as much, and we found our fire had little effect on the battery in front; their guns were too well protected."⁴ After a bitter fight the Indian forces fell back but Havelock did not dare to advance towards Lucknow for fear of completely losing his men and guns and, instead, he had recourse to a face-saving device and recrossed into Kanpur on August 13⁵ ostensibly to relieve the pressure on Neill. His advance to Lucknow had thus been successfully thwarted by the fighters for freedom of Purwa (Unnao) district.

The British had now been expelled not only from Unnao but from the whole of Avadh. The result of this retirement of the British from this district was that the local talukdars openly construed it as the British evacuation of the subah of Avadh and now formally recognized the revolutionary government set up at Lucknow, obeying its orders, and

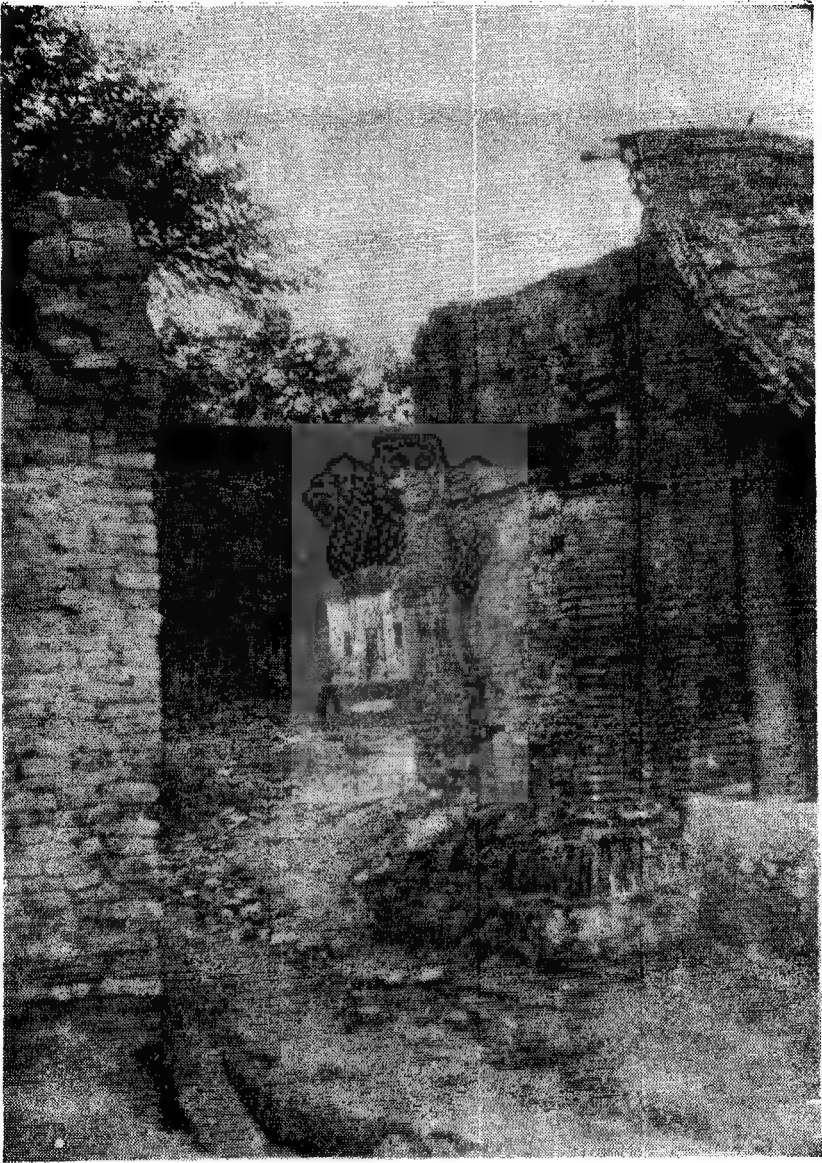
1 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 174—176; Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 264

2 Kaye, J. and Malleon, G. B., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 340

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 340-341

4 Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 184-185

5 *Ibid.*, p. 186



Residence of Shiv Ratan Singh at Kantha

sending to Lucknow the contingents which they had been called upon to furnish.¹

Having rallied his forces at Kanpur and this time also accompanied by Outram, Havelock, with a large force, recrossed the Ganga into Unnao district on September 19. Two days later on approaching Magarwara, the British found the freedom fighters massed in strength. A fight took place, the battle line of the freedom fighters was broken and the British charged on through the town of Unnao, crossed the bridge on the Sai and entered district Lucknow on the 22nd of September.²

On October 30, Hope Grant, another British general at Kanpur, crossed the Ganga into this district, reaching Bani on the Lucknow border the next day. The British now succeeded at least in maintaining their line of communication, through this district, between Kanpur and Lucknow.³ On November 28, 1857, Hope Grant and Colin Campbell, the British commander-in-chief (later Lord Clyde), conveyed safely through the district their treasure, women, children and wounded from Lucknow to Kanpur, in spite of determined opposition of the freedom fighters.⁴

But at the beginning of 1858, the freedom fighters, re-occupied many places in the district. The entire Purwa and Mauranwan parganas were being held by Devi Bakhsh, and Raghubar Singh of Mawai and Umrao Singh of Kantha respectively. Rao Ram Bakhsh of Daundia Khera and Shiv Ratan Singh of Patan Bihar were holding Bhagwantnagar. In Eatehpur Chaurasi and in parts of villages Harha and Sikandarpur, the fighters for freedom had re-established themselves. Mansab Ali of Rasulbad, succeeded in winning over the favour of Jit Bahadur who together with his men of villages Safipur, Pariar, Parsandan and Jhalotar now joined the struggle. Jit Bahadur had been placed in possession of Parsandan in pargana Jhalotar, after his uncle, Daya Shankar, had been dispossessed by the British.⁵

Meanwhile, tough fighting between the two parties had gone on unabated at Lucknow. By the beginning of February, 1858, the scales began to tip in favour of the British. On the 4th of that month, Campbell ordered his forces at Kanpur to cross over the Ganga into this district, so that by February 15, a very large and well-equipped British force was stationed along the main road at Magarwara, Unnao, Basharatganj, Nawabganj (19 km. north-east of Unnao) and Bani, under Hope

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 204

² *Ibid.*, pp. 200, 206

³ Nevill, H. R.: *Unnao: A Gazetteer*, p. 135

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 408—410

Grant.¹ Nana Saheb who entrenched himself at Fatehpur Chaurasi was dislodged by Hope Grant on February 17,² who then marched to Bangarmau which he took without resistance. On February 23, the British general reached Miyanganj (19 km. west of Mohan), where the fighters for freedom put up a very brave and tough resistance, about 500 of them being killed and as many taken prisoner. The town of Miyanganj was wantonly destroyed so as to render it incapable of defence.³ From Miyanganj, Hope Grant marched almost unopposed to Mohan (38.6 km. north-west of Unnao), crossed the Sai and joined the main British army at Banthara in district Lucknow.⁴

The northern parts of the Unnao district were thus practically cleared of all opposition to the British, but in the south the Bais chiefs were still holding out against them.⁵ In order to deal with this situation. Hope Grant marched to Bani on April 29, 1858 and the next morning to Kantha, reaching Purwa on May 1.⁶ From Purwa, the British army advanced upon the Bais fort at Pachhimgaon, occupied it, and reached Daundia Khera on May 10. The formidable fort was, however, found deserted. The English moved, on May 12, to Bhagwantnagar where they learnt that a strong force of the freedom fighters had taken position outside Sirsi, some 8 km. to the east, under Amratan Singh, its Bais talukdar. In the fight that took place there the same day Amratan Singh was killed,⁷ and his followers were put to flight. Hope Grant then returned to Lucknow, via Bhagwantnagar and Purwa.

In June, Firuz Shah (a prince of Delhi) arrived at Rasulbad with a large force and joined by Jit Bahadur and Musa Ali attempted to take possession of Unnao.⁸ On arrival of the British force a skirmish ensued and the freedom fighters gave up the attempt and retired from Rasulbad. Uprising was still rife in the south of Unnao district in the autumn of 1858. On November 8, a British force under Brigadier Eveleigh reached Purwa where it won in the action that took place against the freedom fighters. Subsequently he joined the forces under the commander-in-chief, and the combined army moved towards the Ganga in this district. The Indian forces, under Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, extended from Daundia Khera to Baksar (about five km. south of Daundia Khera), with their rear resting on the river. Eveleigh was despatched towards Daundia Khera, and another British army under

¹ Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 135-136

² *Ibid.*, p. 136

³ *Ibid.*; Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 277-278

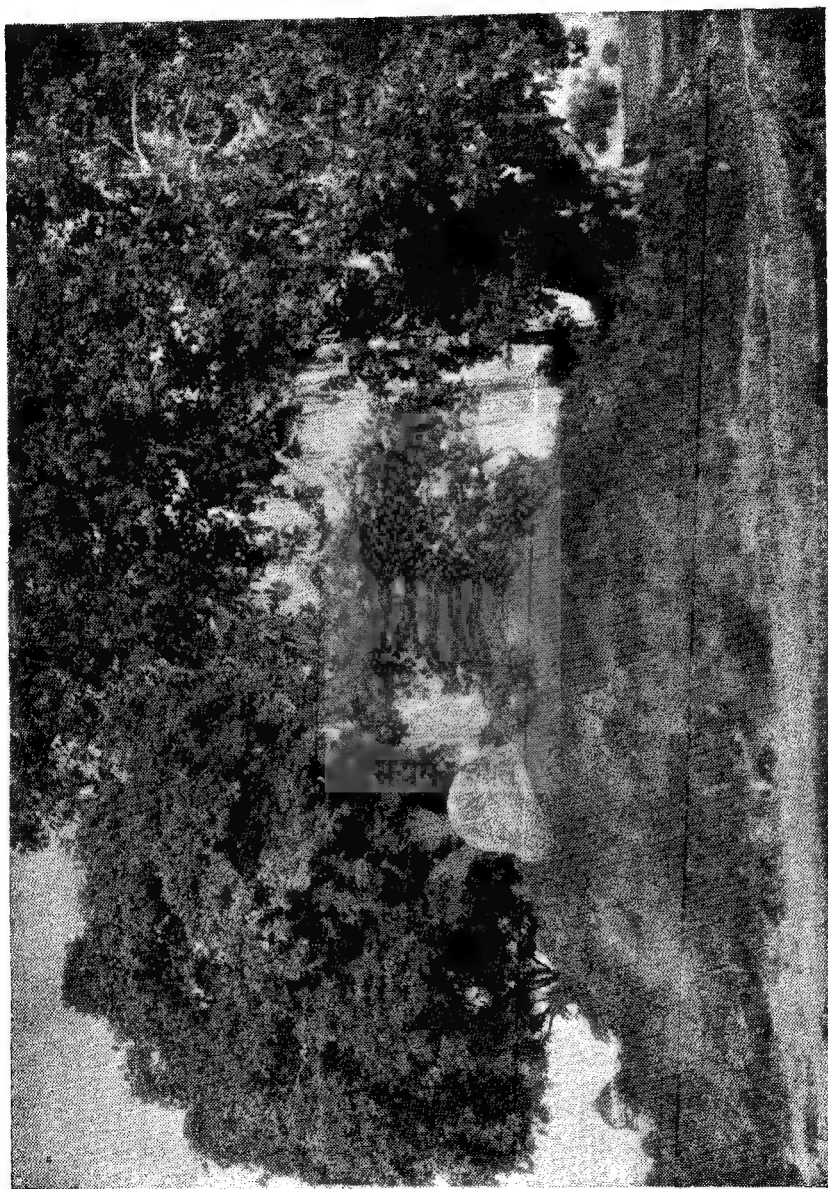
⁴ Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.* pp. 136-137

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 137

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 418; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 73



The banian tree under which great freedom fighter, Rao Ram Baksh was
hanged on June 8, 1861 at Baksar

Colonel Jones moved in the direction of Baksar. Severe fighting took place. The fighters for freedom lost, many being killed but the majority making good their escape.¹ The British were victorious, and the district once again came under their hold.²

In this district as in the rest of Avadh, the great uprising was a people's war in which large numbers of villagers and townsmen took the most active part under their recognised leaders, the local talukdars and zamindars.³

Rao Ram Bakhsh, the Bais chief of Daundia Khera, remained to the end an inveterate enemy of the English.⁴ After the struggle was over, he was apprehended and hanged on June 8, 1861 on a banyan tree over the temple at Baksar, five km. south of Daundia Khera. The temple was also blown up at the same time. All his estates were confiscated.⁵ Jassa Singh of Taraf Sarai was the first among the local talukdars to turn against the British and was the recognised leader of the Janwars of Bangarmau. He sent the Europeans taken prisoner at Fatehgarh to Nana Saheb at Kanpur, and he and his followers were prominent in opposing Havelock's forces in this district. He received a fatal wound in the battle at Unnao.⁶ Barjor Singh, the Sengar chief of Parsandan, took an active part in the struggle against the British, and died in prison shortly after the struggle. Some of the Sengars of Kantha had also joined the revolutionary cause, for which they had to lose their estates.⁷ Hati Singh and Chandi Singh, the Gaur chiefs of Banthar, were also deprived of most of their estates for taking part in the struggle.⁸ The Bais of Purwa were thoroughly disaffected, their noted chieftain, Devi Bakhsh, maintained an attitude of passive rebellion against the British, and was punished with the loss of his property.⁹ Mansab Ali, the talukdar of Rasulbad, had been arbitrarily deprived of a large portion of his estate at the annexation. This was one of the causes that led him to join the revolutionary cause and remain hostile to the British till the end, cutting up their police posts, killing such of them as had been taken prisoners by him and opposing their efforts to restore order. His estates were consequently confiscated and he was

¹ Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 138-139; Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 533-534, 436, 537-538

² Rizvi, S. A. A., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 554

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19, 100, 150-162, 166-169

⁴ Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 127, 139-40

⁵ Nagar, A. L.: *Ghadar Ke Phool*, (Hindi text), (Lucknow, 1957), pp. 225-227; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 68, 129

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 125, 129; Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 131

⁷ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 129

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

banished from the district.¹ Jeet Singh was dispossessed of his estate which was restored to his uncle, Daya Shankar, who had earlier been ousted in favour of his nephew.

There were also a few local zamindars who had been conspicuous in their loyalty towards the British and were, therefore, duly rewarded by them. Among these, the prominent ones were Gauri Shankar and Ram Sahai, the Khattri talukdars and bankers of Mauranwan, the Chandel chiefs of Harha, Pirthi Singh of Magarwara, Baji Singh Chauhan of Makhi, Daya Shankar, the Dikhit raja of Parenda, and Ranjit Singh Sengar of Kantha.²

The freedom struggle of 1857-58 was followed by the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British crown. As soon as order had been restored, the civil administration was re-established in the district, which was named district Unnao, with headquarters at Unnao. The size of the district was, however, small till 1869, when it assumed its present form. The same year, the town of Unnao was constituted a municipality.

British chroniclers are fond of describing the period following the establishment of British rule in the district as one of 'peaceful progress'. But they conveniently overlook to take into account one of the most glaring omissions of the British raj—its failure to take effective steps or to enact adequate legislation for the amelioration of the lot of the peasantry. The condition of the actual tiller of the soil continued to be pitiable and their possession of the lands under their cultivation was most insecure. At the various settlements made by the British notice was scarcely taken of the tenants and cultivators who continued to be largely tenants-at-will. The Oudh Rent Act, 1886, placed certain checks on the powers of talukdars and gave the tenant some security from ejectment at least for a period of seven years. The tenancies, however, were not made heritable. The condition of tenants was, therefore, miserable and a good deal of discontentment prevailed, which led them later to challenge the might of the British government.

The appearance of Mahatma Gandhi on the Indian political scene marked the end of the era of pious resolutions and speeches. The freedom movement was given a new meaning and direction, action being the key note of the Congress programmes and the struggle, for so long confined to the cities and their intelligentsia, was now carried to the masses. The Congress defined its goal as "the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means" and towards this end, Gandhiji launched his famous Non-co-operation movement in

¹ *Ibid.*, Rizvi, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 120, 127, 211, 215, 256, 281, 409-410, 469, 474-480.

² Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 129-30

1920-21. As elsewhere in the country, the response was spontaneous and overwhelming. British goods were boycotted, *khadi* (hand-woven and hand-spun cloth) and the Gandhi cap came into vogue and western-style attire was publicly burnt, processions and public meetings became daily features, liquor shops were picketed and organised studies in educational institutions virtually came to a standstill.

To add to the discomfiture of the British, the peasant movement was born in the district about the same time. The peasants had been callously neglected by the government and shamelessly exploited by the land-holders. They lived on the verge of poverty and could be ejected from their land more or less at the whims and caprices of the land-holders and the law did little to protect their interests. *Nazrana* (premium) and other illegal cesses were extorted from them at every step. The numerous exactions made and acts of oppression committed by land-holders incited the peasantry to a spirit of revolt which swept the district in the early 1920 s. The peasants who had so far held themselves aloof from politics, now joined the Non-co-operation movement in their thousands. They also refused to pay the illegal and oppressive cesses imposed on them by the land-holders and this sparked off clashes with the henchmen of talukdars and zamindars.

Haunted by the spectre of the events of 1857, the government was quick to retaliate. It resorted to lathi charges on unarmed and peaceful processionists and forcibly broke up public meetings, indiscriminate arrests were made, political prisoners were subjected to inhuman treatment in police-stations and jails, Congress offices were locked and the tri-colour dishonoured and torn to ribbons or consigned to the flames.

But the people, particularly the tenants, had not suffered in vain. The government came forth with the Oudh Rent (Amendment) Act of 1921, which came into force in November of that year and was designed to contain the agrarian unrest and redress some immediate grievances of the peasants. The *kisan* (peasant) front not only in Unnao but in the whole of United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) was almost inactive during the years following the enactment of the new legislation. To some extent this may be ascribed to certain provisions of the new legislation which gave greater security and legal protection to the tenants. But, to a great extent, it was due to the marked shift in the policy of Congress at its Bardoli session in 1922 which was reflected mainly in terms of the decision to suspend the Non-co-operation movement, stopping of protest meetings, and disapproval of withholding of rent payments by the tenants to landlords.

Gandhiji started his Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. The Salt Act was violated and 1,200 volunteers publicly manufactured contraband salt at Unnao on April 11, 1930. Many volunteers toured the rural areas of the district and spread the message of civil disobedience.

On August 8, 1930, Lakshnikant Shukla, ■ resident of Unnao, attempted to throw a bomb on the commissioner of Jhansi Division but his attempt was failed and he was arrested at Jhansi and transported for life.

The peasant movement was resuscitated as a part of the Congress programme of Civil Disobedience. A number of prominent local leaders, notably Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Jata Shankar Shukla, Ramadhar Misra and Liladhar Asthana actively espoused the cause of the peasants in the district and the Unnao District Congress Committee (under the presidentship of Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi) exerted mounting pressure on the provincial leadership to take some concrete measures to protect the tenants from the excesses of the zamindars. One typical example of the atrocities and excesses committed on the tenants was the incident that took place in village Pipri (in Purwa tahsil) on May 30, 1931. Two landlords with their followers and a few policemen swooped down on the village because poverty prevented some tenants from paying their rent, looted and ransacked all the houses, tortured the tenants who could not pay rent and even went to the extent of physically assaulting women. This barbarous incident led to the wholesale evacuation of the village as its inhabitants fled in panic to escape further torture and indignities. This incident was whitewashed by the government and the conduct of the police received commendation. The Congress also appointed a committee of inquiry consisting of Liladhar Asthana, Balkrishna Sharma and Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai who thoroughly exposed the hollowness of the government stand in justification of the police conduct. It soon attracted nation-wide attention and sympathy and formed one of the major items in the charge-sheet submitted by Gandhiji to Lord Irwin (the then viceroy of India), listing specific cases of violation of the Gandhi-Irwin pact by the government. But the peasants found no respite and their burden became intolerable. This greatly concerned the central Congress leaders, including Gandhiji, who attempted to obtain relief for the unhappy and suffering peasant through a personal visit to the district and communications with the government. After protracted negotiations between Gandhiji and Malcolm Hailey (the then governor of the United Provinces) at Simla, the peasants were advised to pay their rents and the government agreed to grant extensive remissions. However, the Simla agreement between Gandhiji and the governor failed to bring any relief to the peasantry. The Congress leaders of Unnao district, therefore, directed the peasants not to pay "more rent than what they could afford to" after meeting the expenses of "food, clothing and housing." In some parts of the district the peasants even formed their own "rent tribunals" or courts to determine fair rent. The zamindars, along with those tenants who paid their rents regularly, were 'tried' by these courts and were socially boycotted.

The land-holders' association was also organised in the district as a defensive measure to meet the Congress campaign. The zamindars now indicated a change in their attitude and expressed concern for the welfare of the tenants. At a conference held on July 26, 1931, their association demanded substantial relief in the shape of remissions of rents and revenue to fully meet the situation created by continued low prices of agricultural products and the absence of a corresponding fall in wages, cost of irrigation, and the cost of necessities of life. It further demanded a complete overhauling of existing system and a new adjustment of land revenue and rents with a view "to materially relieve the distress of the tenants and to secure their contentment and prosperity."

The government immediately appointed a Rent and Revenue Committee, consisting entirely of landlords, to go into the matter of readjustment of land revenue and land rent and the question of remission thereof. In Unnao district, the remissions in land revenue and rents recommended were 0.44 and 1.2 million rupees respectively. The government rejected the committee's recommendation. Consequently, tension grew and events moved fast. The chances of any compromise between the government, landlords, and Congress receded. Every step taken by either party seemed to indicate a desire to manoeuvre for a position. The Unnao District Congress Committee demanded permission to launch a defensive no rent campaign which was conceded by the agrarian sub-committee of the Provincial Congress Committee in December, 1931.

The entire district soon became the scene of violent clashes between the tenants led by Congress workers and the landlords, actively aided and abetted by the police. In its bid to crush the campaign the government adopted ruthless measures including promulgation of the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance, which was issued on December 14, 1931. In the beginning it applied only to five districts including Unnao. Under this Ordinance the payment of land rent and revenue became a "notified liability" and could be realised by the government by whatsoever means feasible. It gave enormous powers to the district authorities to punish individuals, or group of individuals, or inhabitants of any particular area for either not abiding by the law or instigating others to break it. The natural repercussion of the promulgation of the Ordinance was that all leaders and active Congress workers including, Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, were arrested. Instead of dampening the morale of the tenants, this step pushed them towards militancy. In the absence of responsible leadership, the tenants in many cases took the law in their own hands and in desperation at the mounting excesses from the side of the police and landlords, resorted to violence. Instances are not wanting where tenants attacked district officials

accompanying landlords for the realisation of rent.¹ Police repression increased and in Hasanganj a strong police force belaboured the audience at a peaceful meeting of some 4,000 persons, mostly peasants, and inflicted serious injuries to about 50 persons.²

In 1932, Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi was made a dictator by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee of which, in 1936, he became general secretary.

In the 1937 elections to the provincial legislature, the landlords organised themselves into a National Agriculturalists Party to fight the elections. The professed aim and sole concern of the party was the welfare of the peasantry. Soon, however, there was a rift in the party and its membership was reduced to only the bigger landlords, and it degenerated into a disorganised and disunited body which represented neither the peasants nor their own interests. It is, therefore, not surprising that the party fared disastrously at the polls and all the three Congress candidates from Unnao district were declared elected to the provincial legislature with an overwhelming majority.

The election successes of the Congress fired the peasantry with fresh enthusiasm. Kisan conferences were organised in all the four tahsils of Unnao during the month of June—July, 1937.

After the Congress formed the ministry in the province, Govind Ballabh Pant, the premier (chief minister) and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (revenue minister) intimately associated themselves with Unnao affairs and the amelioration of the peasants' lot. They visited the district and attended several Kisan conferences held in Unnao during October—December, 1937.

On March 1, 1938, Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi organised a demonstration of a lakh of peasants in front of the Council House at Lucknow. He presented a charter of demands to the premier calling for conferment of occupancy rights on the tenants, ban on all ejectments in future, remission of all arrears of rent, facilities for cheap credit to tenants and the abolition of zamindari.

It was in the wake of such pressure that the government hastened to introduce the U. P. Tenancy Bill which sought to curtail landlords' rights on land, and to grant hereditary rights to tenants.

The Congress workers joined by Kisan volunteers intensified their activities and some leading landlords of the district were socially ostracized, particularly in Behta and Sahukhera villages (in tahsil Purwa).

¹ Pandey, S. M.: *The Emergence of Peasant Movement in India: An Area study*, Reprinted from *Indian Journal of Industrial Survey Relations*, Vol. 7, No. 1, July 1971 in *IJIR Reprint Series*, No. 17, p. 75

² *Ibid.*

They also started in these places volunteers' camps from November 24, 1938, with a view to organising a para-military type of committed workers. This frequently resulted in violent clashes between tenants and the supporters of landlords, such as at Akbarpur (May 9, 1939), Rasulpur Bakhia (July 20, 1939), and Rau Karna (July 29, 1939). Almost all the prominent local leaders were arrested and prosecuted, some of them being Shiv Kumar Misra, Sekhar Nath Ganguli, Nand Kishore, Balganadhar Tripathi, and Jata Shankar Shukla.

In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose visited Unnao and laid the foundation of the Forward Bloc in the district.

When the Second World War broke out the same year the Unnao District Congress Committee opposed India's participation in the war. Nearly all the prominent local leaders were arrested and the tenants were left to fend for themselves and face the repression from landlords and the police. At village Kurri Sidhauri (on the Unnao—Rae Bareilly border), when the villagers were peacefully holding a meeting, the talukdar of the place accompanied by his henchmen and some police attacked the peasants killing Lal Bahadur Singh, a volunteer.

When Gandhiji launched the Individual Satyagraha in 1940-41, the response of the people was once again enthusiastic and all the Congress leaders of any consequence in the district were arrested and sent to jail.

In 1942, the District Congress Committee, Unnao, unanimously supported the 'Quit India' resolution passed by the Indian National Congress in July. The arrest of Gandhiji in August, 1942, was followed by hartals and demonstrations in every corner of the district. Processions and protest meetings were also organised resulting in mass arrests, 179 persons being detained and the collective fines imposed amounting to Rs 5,750.

In 1946, Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi was elected to the legislative assembly, and to the Constituent Assembly in 1948.

The struggle was now taken to the conference table and, at long last, India achieved independence from British rule on August 15, 1947.

The country did not forget its freedom fighters after independence and honoured them in many ways. The total number of political pensioners in 1972-73 was 182 and they received pensions varying from Rs 65 to Rs 105 per month. On the occasion of the silver jubilee celebrations of independence on August 15, 1972, ten freedom fighters of the district received *tamra patra* (copperplate eulogising their services in the struggle for freedom).

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first enumeration of the population of district Unnao was made in 1869, in the course of the first regular census of the province of Avadh. The district had not till then assumed its present form, which it did after a number of parganas had been transferred to it from the adjoining districts of Lucknow and Rae Bareli. The population of the district for the year 1869 has, therefore, been arrived at by adding the populations of those parganas to the totals obtained for the old district, and comes to 9,45,955, with a density of 544 persons per square mile.

In 1881, a census of the district was taken and its population was found to be 8,99,069. This showed that the population of the district had decreased by 46,886 persons and its density had shrunk to 514.7 persons per square mile. This marked reduction has been explained partly by doubts as to the accuracy of the previous enumeration, partly by bad harvests occurring in the years 1874, 1877, 1878 and 1880, and partly the terrible outbreak of fever in the area in 1879.

During the following decade, the district enjoyed much prosperity, with good harvests and sufficient rainfall and, at the census of 1891, its population was recorded as 9,53,636, showing an increase of 54,567 persons, the density also rising to 536.4 persons per square mile.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901—1961, as given in the census records of 1961, is as follows:

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Male	Female
1901	9,76,639	..	..	4,99,015	4,77,624
1911	9,10,915	— 65,724	— 6.73	4,78,585	4,32,330
1921	8,19,128	— 91,787	— 10.08	4,33,613	3,85,515
1931	8,55,700	+ 36,572	+ 4.46	4,52,825	4,02,875
1941	9,59,542	+ 1,03,842	+ 12.14	5,06,155	4,53,387
1951	10,67,055	+ 1,07,513	+ 11.20	5,61,107	5,05,948
1961	12,26,923	+ 1,59,868	+ 14.98	6,48,560	5,78,363

At the census enumeration of 1901, the population of the district was 9,76,639 persons of which 4,77,624 were females. The increase in population from 1891 operations was well maintained but not at the same rate as in the previous decade. The cholera epidemic of 1894 and the famine of 1897 exercised a retarding effect. The density of population rose to 563.4 persons to a square mile. The increase in population was not caused due to immigration, as 98.5 per cent of the population was born in the district or the districts adjoining it.

Thus during the first two decades of this century, the population of the district registered a marked decline and reached an all time low in 1921, being then over one and a half lakhs less than in 1901. Some of the reasons for this decline may have been the plague epidemic of 1901, the First World War and the influenza epidemic of the closing years of the second decade. From 1921, however, the district population began to show a steady growth which was lowest, 4.46 per cent, in the decade 1921—1931, and highest, 14.98 per cent, in the decade 1951—1961. Heavy floods occurring in tahsil Unnao in 1924, a famine afflicting tahsil Hasanganj in 1927 and a severe locusts swarm sweeping over the same tahsil in 1929 may have kept the percentage of rise in population in that decade so low. The percentage of rise, 14.98, for the decade 1951—1961, although highest for the district, is lower than the State average of 16.7 per cent for the same period. In the same decade, the tahsilwise growth of population had been the largest 17.1 per cent, in tahsil Unnao, followed by 15.0 per cent in tahsil Safipur, 14.2 per cent in tahsil Hasanganj, and 14.1 per cent in tahsil Purwa. The over-all increase in the population of the district during the period of sixty years, 1901—1961, has been a little more than 25.6 per cent.

The census of 1971 gives the population of Unnao district as 14,84,393 persons, of whom 7,85,755 are males and 6,98,638 females, with the decadal variation as + 2,57,470 and rate of decennial growth as + 21.0.

According to the Central Statistical Organisation the area of the district was 4,586 sq. kilometre on July 1, 1971. The population of the district, in 1961, was 12,26,923 persons of whom 6,48,560 were males and 5,78,363 females. The district occupied the 34th position in population and 32nd in area among the districts of the State. The density of population in the district was 262 persons per square kilometre, which was higher than the State average of 250. Among the tahsils, the most densely populated one was Hasanganj, with 267 persons, followed by Purwa and Unnao, each with 262 persons, and Safipur with 259 persons, to the square kilometre. The density of population in the rural areas was 256 persons per sq. km. and 5,416 persons per sq. km. in the urban area, represented by the municipality of Unnao, which was the only town in the district, according to the census classification.

In 1971, the density of population of the district was 324 persons per sq. km. The density of population in the rural areas was 316 persons per sq. km. and 6,760 persons per sq. km. in the urban area. Among the tahsils, the most densely populated was Unnao, with 332 persons per sq. km., Safipur with 317 persons, followed by Purwa and Hasanganj, each with 307 persons, to the square kilometre.

The number of females per thousand males in the district was 945 in 1891 and rose to 948 in 1901. The figure was 903 in 1911, 889 in 1921, it was 890 in 1931, 896 in 1941, 902 in 1951, and 892 in 1961. The sex-ratio of the district was thus lower than the State average of 909 at the last census. In the rural area of the district, the sex-ratio was 895, being 949 in tahsil Purwa, 887 in tahsil Hasanganj, 884 in tahsil Safipur and 838 in tahsil Unnao. In the urban area, i.e., Unnao town, it was 784 females per thousand males. The figure for the sex-ratio in the district in 1971 was 889 females per 1,000 males which was higher than the State average of 879. In the rural area of the district, the sex-ratio was 891, and in the urban it was 809.

Population by Tahsils

At the census of 1961, the district contained the four tahsils of Hasanganj, Purwa, Safipur and Unnao, the municipal town of Unnao, 1,696 inhabited villages and 112 uninhabited villages. The tahsilwise population and numbers of villages and town are shown in the following statement:

Tahsil	Number of villages			Population		
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Town	Persons	Male	Female
Hasanganj—rural	21	495	..	3,05,126	1,61,675	1,43,451
Purwa—rural	44	539	..	3,70,903	1,90,315	1,80,588
Safipur—rural	24	377	..	2,75,969	1,46,495	1,29,474
Unnao—rural	24	285	..	2,45,145	1,33,382	1,11,763
„ —urban	..	..	1	29,780	16,693	13,087
Total	112	1,696	1	12,26,923	6,48,560	5,78,363

Immigration and Emigration

In 1961, about 80,500 persons, roughly 6.4 per cent of the total population of the district, were immigrants, mostly born outside the district. Of these immigrants, 78,996 (males 16,568, females 62,428)

came from other districts of the State, 1,104 (males 467, females 637) from other States, and 410 from other countries. Of those hailing from other States, 590 persons (males 187, females 403) were from Madhya Pradesh, 272 persons (male 163, females 109) from Punjab, 95 persons (males 38, females 57) from Rajasthan, 74 persons (males 33, females 41) from Bihar, and 68 persons (males 41, females 27) from Delhi. Among those from other countries, 309, mostly displaced persons, were from Pakistan, 79 from Nepal and 22 from Burma. Thus of the total population of the district, 93.5 per cent were born in it, 6.4 per cent in other districts of the State, about 0.1 per cent in other States, and 0.03 per cent in other countries, the corresponding percentages for the rural area being 63.7, 6.0, 0.1 and 0.01 and for the urban area, 74.3, 23.4, 1.4 and 0.9 respectively. The duration of residence in the district of 43.8 per cent of the immigrants was over 10 years. Of the immigrants, 17.9 per cent were males and 82.1 per cent females, the preponderance of the latter being attributed to marriage migration.

A number of men and women must have gone out of the district for purposes of education, employment, trade or business, or on account of marriage, but figures of such emigrants are not available.

Displaced Persons

In 1961, only 309 persons were recorded to have come to the district from Pakistan, and most of them were regarded as displaced persons. Suitable measures were taken to rehabilitate them in agriculture, trade and industry, by advancing loans, granting licenses for sale of certain controlled commodities, and building for them a number of shop-cum-houses which were later sold to them against cash payment or verified claims. All the displaced persons in the district have now long been settled in different trades and vocations.

Distribution of Population

The distribution of the rural population of the district among villages of different ranges of population in 1961 was as follows:

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of total population
1-199	249	31,222	16,630	14,592	2.6
200-499	667	2,31,195	1,22,505	1,08,690	18.8
500-999	475	3,30,013	1,74,596	1,55,417	26.9
1 000-1,999	229	3,16,703	1,66,471	1,50,232	25.8
2,000-4,999	73	2,08,683	1,09,073	99,610	17.0
5,000-9,999	11	68,734	37,118	31,616	5.6
10,000 and above	1	10,593	5,474	5,119	0.8

Thus 97.6 per cent of the population of the district lived in its 1,696 inhabited villages and the rest in its one town, Unnao. The number of inhabited villages had increased by nine since 1951 when the average population per inhabited village was 599 as against 706 in 1961. About 53.5 per cent of the villages were small, with populations under 500 each, 41.5 per cent were middle-sized, with populations between 500 and 2,000 each, and 5.0 per cent were large, with populations of 2,000 and above each. About 54 per cent of the rural population lived in medium-sized villages, 24.1 per cent in the large and 21.9 per cent in the small villages. There were only 12 localities in the rural area of the district which had a population of 5,000 or over, and they are villages Akahari, Mawai and Hilauli and town areas Purwa and Mauranwan in tahsil Purwa, village Kursat and town areas Bangarmau and Safipur in tahsil Safipur, and villages Targaon and Harha in tahsil Unnao. The municipality of Unnao was a class III town at the census of 1961, and there had been an increase of 18.0 per cent in its population since 1951. The towns Purwa, Mauranwan, Safipur, Bangarmau and Bhagwantpur were declassified in 1961 census.

LANGUAGE

A list of the languages spoken as mother-tongues in the district, with the number of persons speaking each, as in 1961, is given below:

<i>Language</i>	<i>Number of persons speaking</i>
Hindi	11,56,737
Urdu	69,389
Punjabi	445
English	216
Bengali	70
Nepali	28
Sindhi	22
Marathi	7
Gujarati	3
Marwari	2
Arabic	2
Kashmiri	1
Telugu	1

Of these thirteen languages, Hindi was returned as mother-tongue by 94.28 per cent of the people living in the district, Urdu by 5.66 per cent, and the remaining eleven languages by 0.06 per cent. As compared to

this, in 1901 Hindi was spoken by 98.7 per cent of the population and Urdu by 1.25 per cent. There has, therefore, been a substantial increase in the percentage of Urdu-speaking persons. In the rural area of the district, Hindi was spoken by about 95 per cent and Urdu by about 5 per cent of the inhabitants, whereas in Unnao town Hindi was returned as mother-tongue by 64.7 per cent of the residents, Urdu by 33.9 per cent, Punjab by 1.1 per cent and all the remaining ten languages by only 1.3 per cent.

The form of Hindi spoken in the district is known as Awadhi which, according to Grierson's classification, is one of the three main dialects of Eastern Hindi and belongs to the mediate group of Indo-Aryan languages. In its origin, it is said to be derived from Ardha-Magadhi Prakrit, an ancient mixed dialect which partook partly of the character of the Shauraseni and partly of the Magadhi Prakrits. Since the region of which the area covered by the district of Unnao forms part has been known as Kosala and Avadh, its speech has also been known as Kosali and Awadhi. Again, since the district lies in the western part of Avadh, the dialect here is often described as western Awadhi. It is also called Baiswari, being the dialect of the Baiswara tract, which includes parts of the districts of Lurknow, Fatehpur Rae Bareli and Unnao and is so named on account of its association with the Bais Rajputs in the mediaeval period. This local form of Awadhi, therefore, is the prevailing speech in the rural areas of the district and even of the majority of its town dwellers, although, as a literary vehicle, its place has now long been taken by standard Hindi, called Khari-boli, which is also the official language of the State.

Script

The scripts in use in the district are the Devanagari for Hindi and the Pesian for Urdu, other language being written in their respective scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The distribution of the population of the district among followers of different religions in 1961 was as follows:

Religion	Followers		
	Male	Female	Total
Hinduism	5,94,198	5,28,789	11,22,97
Islam	54,135	49,403	1,03,538
Christianity	112	93	205
Sikhism	104	70	174
Jainism	10	7	17
Buddhism	1	1	2

The distribution of the population in 1971 was as follows:

Religion	Followers		
	Male	Female	Total
Hinduism	7,14,692	6,34,431	13,49,123
Islam	70,807	64,000	1,34,807
Christianity	101	85	186
Sikhism	130	100	230
Jainism	10	8	18
Buddhism	2	6	8
Religion not stated	13	8	21

Principal Communities

Hindu—In 1961, of the total population of the district, about 91.5 per cent were Hindus, their percentage in the rural and urban populations being 92.2 and 65.6, respectively. Of the total population of the district, about 90.9 per cent were Hindus in 1971. The Hindu society here is divided into the usual four Varnas or principal castes, the Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra, and their numerous sub-castes. The first three are geneally described as the twice-born or higher castes and the fourth, the Shudra, includes most of the Other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes.

About an eighth of the Hindu population of the district consists of Brahmans, mostly of the Kanyakubja subdivision. Before the abolition of zamindari, they had been the second largest landholders in the district, having under their possession about a fifth of the total area. They owned considerable estates in parganas Harha, Purwa, Safipur, and Mauranwar and included among their numbers the talukdars of Sissaindi, Bithar, Kardaha, and Jagdishpur, the more important of their other centres being the villages of Ganj Moradabad, Ugu, Shakurabad and Hafizabad. Generally, they are cultivators.

The Kshatriyas or Rajputs who form about 8 per cent of the Hindu population had been the largest landowners of the district, holding

about 45 per cent of its entire area, before the abolition of zamindari. The Rajputs of the district counted among themselves a majority of its erstwhile talukdars, and are divided into a large number of clans, such as the Bais, Chauhan, Dikhit, Janwar, Chandel, Gautam, Raikwar, Parihar, Sengar, Gaur, Gaharwar, Kachhwaha, Rathor and Bisen. The Bais, mostly of the Tilokchandi branch, are numerically the most predominant among the local Rajputs, followed by the Chauhans and the Dikhits. The Mahrors and Rawats of the district also claim to be Rajputs.

The Vaishs constitute about 1.5 per cent of the Hindu population of the district and mostly belong to the Dhusar subcaste, there also being a few Umars and Agrawals. The Dhusars are more numerous in this district than elsewhere and are, for the most part, money-lenders and traders. In the past, they also held several estates in parganas Bangarmau, Harha and Auras-Mohan.

The Khattris, though few in number, are mostly concentrated in Mauranwan and were, in the past, the fourth largest landowners in the district, followed by the Kayasths. The latter are concentrated in the Purwa and Hassanganj tahsils and chiefly belong to the Srivastava subcaste. There are also a few Asthanas and a number of Nigams, also known as Unaiyas and supposed to have originated in this district where they are said to be more numerous than elsewhere in the State.

The principal cultivating castes of the district are the Ahir, Lodh, Kurmi, Kachhi, Gamel and Murao, who together constitute more than 25 per cent of its Hindu population. They are spread all over the district, although the Ahirs, the most numerous amongst them, are concentrated in the Hasanganj tahsil, and the Lodhs, almost equal in numbers, in the Unnao and Purwa tahsils. The Lodhs, Kurmis and Kachhis are considered to be better cultivators than others. The Gadariyas, Nais, Koris and Telis of the district also follow agriculture in addition to their caste occupations. The other subcastes, mostly occupational and generally included among the Other Backward Classes, are the Barhai, Faqir, Kumhar, Kahar, Tamboli, Mali, Thathera and Kadhera.

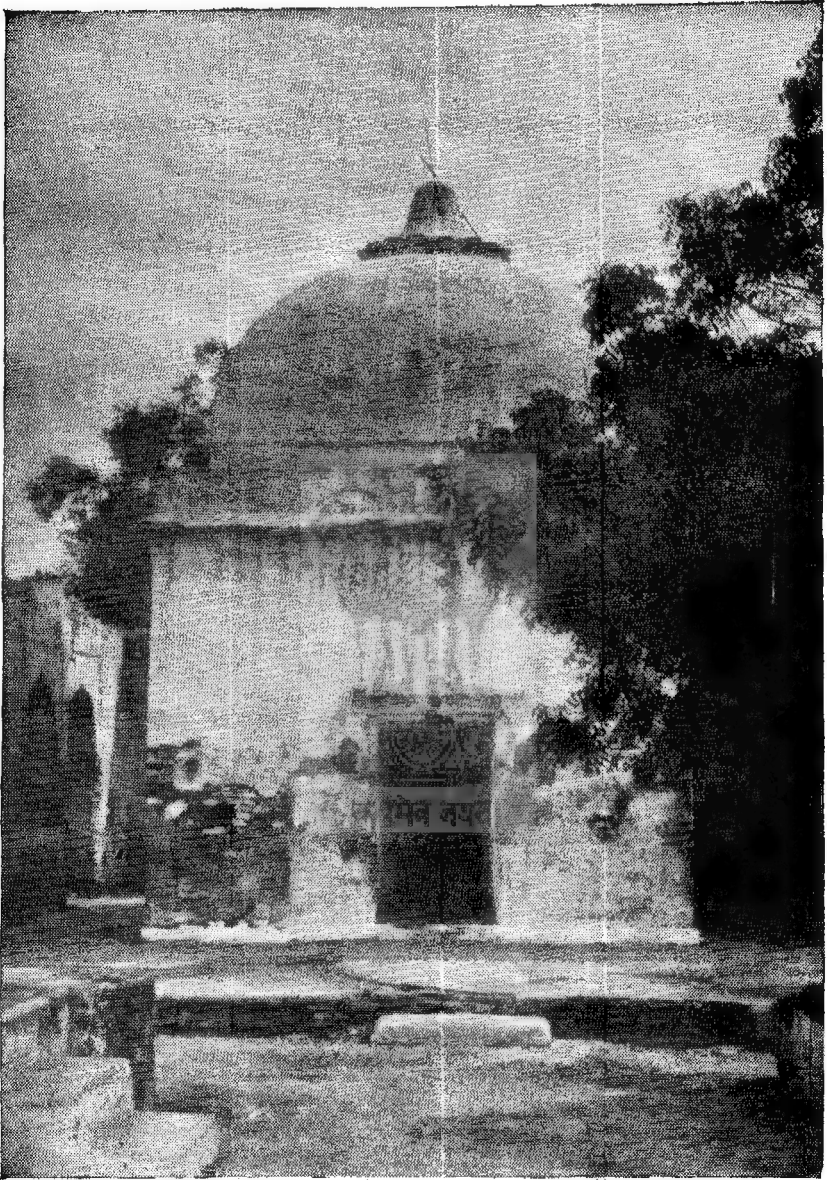
Among the Scheduled Castes of the district are included the Pasi or Tarmali, and the Chamar (Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava), numbering respectively 1,43,381 and 1,37,844 persons in 1961, followed by the Dhobi, Korwa, Dhanuk, Balmiki, Shilpkar, Beldar, Khatik, Nat and Dom subcastes, ranging in population between 20,000 and 1,000 and the Majhwar, Lalbegi, Baheliya, Kanjar, Badi, Agariya, Bawariya Hari, Kalabaz, Pankha, and Boria subcastes, whose strength varied from 1,000 to five

persons each. The Scheduled Castes thus constituted 28.2 per cent of the total population of the district and among them the Pasis were 41.6 per cent, the Chamars 40.1 per cent, the Dhobis 5.9 per cent, the Korwas 4.7 per cent, and the Dhanuks 3.5 per cent, the remaining 20 castes together forming only 4.2 per cent. The tahsilwise distribution of the Scheduled Castes population in 1961 is given below:

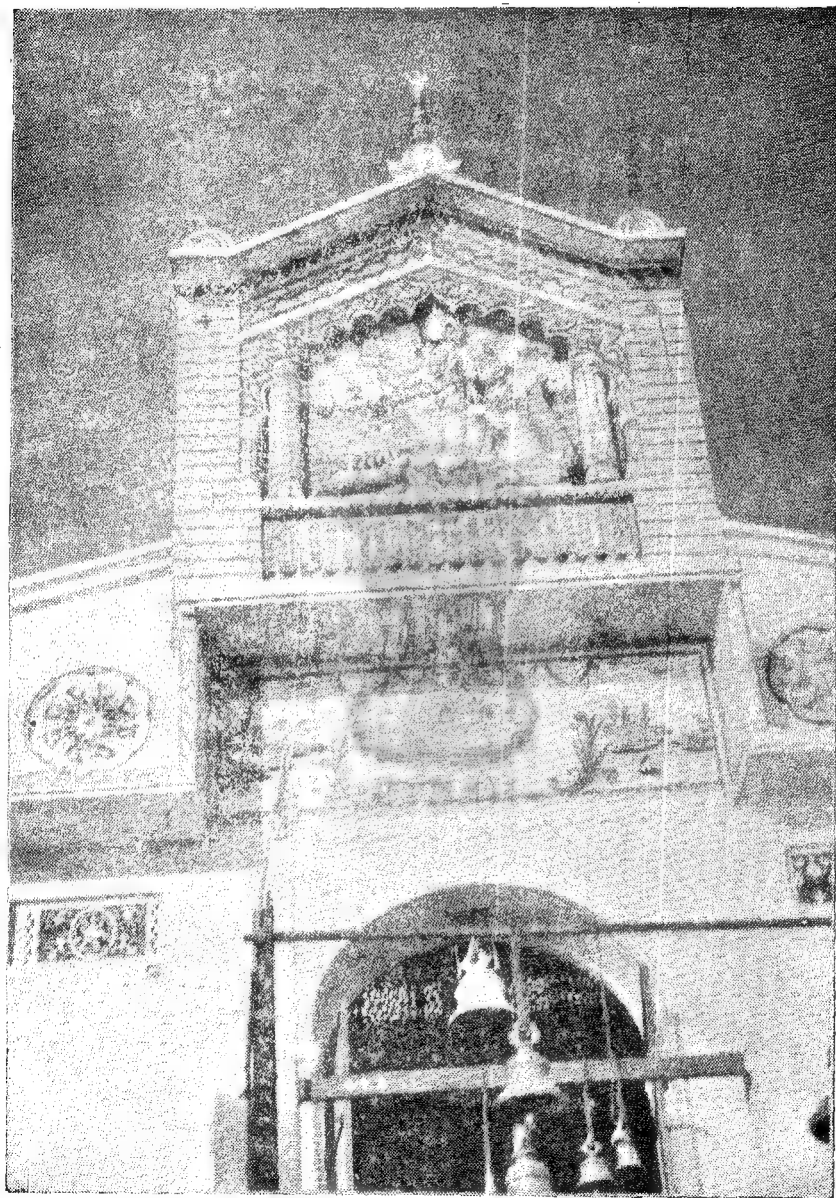
Tahsil		Persons	Male	Female
Hasanganj	..	1,07,477	56,428	51,049
Purwa	..	96,606	48,377	48,229
Safipur	..	77,553	40,980	36,573
Unnao	..	63,965	33,628	30,337
Total	..	3,45,601	1,79,413	1,66,188

In 1971, the number of Scheduled Castes increased to 4,44,777 of whom 2,33,137 were males and 2,11,640 females.

Muslim—The Muslim constituted 8.4 per cent of the total population of the district, 7.8 per cent of its rural population, and 33.7 per cent of the inhabitants of the Unnao town, in 1961. They constituted about 9.08 per cent of the total population of the district in 1971. As landholders, the Muslims owned about 14 per cent of the area of the district before the abolition of zamindari. Their largest possessions lay in parganas Auras-Mohan, Safipur, Bangarmau, Unnao and Asiwan-Rasulbad, and the chief among the Muslim talukdars of the district were those of Miyanganj and Unnao, and Kakrali and Jalalpur in district Hardoi. In the Muslim population, the Sheikhs occur in the largest numbers and belong chiefly, to the Siddiqi subdivision, with a fair proportion Qureshis. Next come the Pathans, whose subdivisions represented here are the Ghoris, Yusufozai, Warakzai, Kakar, Lodi, and Bangash, the Ghoris being more numerous in the district than elsewhere in Avadh. There are a few thousands Saiyids, chiefly of the Rizvi, Husaini and Zaidi subdivisions, and are mostly Shias. The Mughals are but few and are of the Chaghtai subdivision. There are also several thousands Muslim Rajputs, particularly of the Sengar, Dikhis and Bais sects. Then, there are a number of occupational groups,



**The Temple at Kusumbhi near Nawabganj
said to have been erected by Kusha**



The Temple of Chandrika Devi at Baksar



Janaki Kund at Pariar

such as the Julahas, Behnas, Faqirs, Qassabs, Manihars, Darzis, Kunjras, and Gaddis, who together make up a little less than half of the total Muslim population of the district.

Others—Other religious communities in the district are numerically insignificant, there being only 205 Christians, 174 Sikhs, 17 Jains and two Buddhists here in 1961 who added up to only about 0.03 per cent of the total population. In 1971 there were 186 Christians, 230 Sikhs, 18 Jains and 8 Buddhists.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindu—Hinduism in the district comprises a large variety of beliefs and practices, ranging from the transcendental mysticism of the monotheist to an elaborate polytheism, and includes belief in ghosts, spirits, various minor godlings and diverse superstitions. The principal deities worshipped, particularly by the orthodox, are Brahma, Vishnu, Siva (Mahadeva), Surya, Lakshmi, Parvati, Rama, Sita (Janaki), Krishna, Radha, Hanuman, Ganesa, and Devi (Durga or Kali). Ganga is deemed to be the holiest river. Some local or village godlings and the serpent god (Nagdevata) are also worshipped at places. Worship in temples is not obligatory; only a few visit them daily, others only on special occasions. In some homes there is a separate niche, corner or room, allotted for puja, where idols of the favourite deity or deities are also sometimes installed and worshipped. Many among the orthodox also perform *sandhya* (prayers) daily in the morning and the evening. Fasts are observed on various week-days or the days of the lunar month according to the Hindu calander, and at certain festivals. Discourses and recitation from the sacred books, such as the *Gita*, *Upanishads*, *Bhagavata*, and *Ramayana*, popularly known as *katha*, and collective singing of devotional hymns, called *kirtan*, are also, now and then, privately or publicly arranged. The illiterate and backward sections of the community indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of ghosts, spirits, etc.

There is a large number of Hindu temples or places of worship in the district, but except a few they are dedicated either to Siva (Mahadeva) or to Devi under her different names. The more important of the Siva temples are Bakeshwar and Nageshwar Nath at Baksar, Balkaneshwar at Pariar, Billeshwar at Purwa and Sarwan, Lingeswar at Patan, and Bhimeshwar at Firozpur Kalan. Notable among the Devi temples are Chandrika Devi at Baksar and Atwa, Kamaksha and Shitla Devi at Ugu, Govardhani Devi at Gauriya Kalan, Bholi Devi at Bhauli, Kali Devi at Ganj Moradabad, Durga Kusehri at Kusambhi (Nawabganj), and Jalpa Devi at Bargawan. There is a temple of Janakiji (Sita) at Pariar, of Radha at Radhaganj, of Mahabirji (Hanuman) at Kantha, and of Sanchaldeo at Chamiani. Of the bathing ghats of the holy Ganga, Pariar,

Baksar, Mela Alamshah, Nanamau, and Kuluhagara are the more important. Pariar, associated with Sita's exile and situated just opposite Bithur (district Kanpur) across the Ganga, is the chief pilgrim centre of the district.

Muslim—To be a Muslim one is required to profess belief in the one God and His prophet, Muhammad, and to say prayers (*namaz*), preferably in a mosque, five times a day, keep fast (*roza*) in the month of Ramdan, go on hajj to Mecca, and contribute a portion of his earnings to charitable purposes. *Quran* is the holy book. There are many mosques including Jama Masjids and Idgahs, and several *imambaras* in the towns and villages of the district. Many people put faith in the *pirs* (saints) associated with the district and hold *urs* celebrations at their tombs.

Others—The Christian, Sikh, Jain, and Buddhist communities are too small to be conspicuous and follow their respective religious beliefs and practices.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—The first nine days of the Hindu calendar beginning with the first day of the bright half of Chaitra, are celebrated by the Hindus of the district as Navaratra, sacred to Devi, the eighth of these days being Shitla Ashtmi, when the goddess Shitla is worshipped. The next day, Ram Naumi, is the birthday of Rama, when his devotees keep fast, eat special non-cereal dishes, decorate the temples dedicated to him, and arrange *katha* programmes based on the *Ramayana*. The Jeth or Ganga Dasahra, on the tenth day of the bright half of Jyaishta, is a bathing festival, usually celebrated on the ghats of the Ganga. The fifth day of the bright half of Sravana, Nag Panchmi, is sacred to the nagas or serpents. On the occasion of Raksha Bandhan, the last day of Sravana, the orthodox change their sacred threads, some Brahmanas tie *rakhis* (threads of protection) on the wrists of their patrons, and sisters on those of their brothers. The eighth of the dark half of Bhadra is known as Krishna-Janmashtami, the birthday of Krishna, when decorated cradles containing the images of the god are installed in temples and homes, devotees keep fast, and *kirtan* programmes are held. The Pitra-visarjan Amavasya, the 15th day of the dark half of Asvina, is devoted to the memory of deceased kinsmen. The next nine days, designated the Kuar Navaratra, are sacred to Devi, who, in the form of Durga, is particularly worshipped on Durga Naumi, the last of these days. The next day falls the Dasahra festival which commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. Karwa Chauth, on the fourth day of the first half of Kartika, is observed by married women as a fasting day for the health, prosperity and well-being of their husbands. The 13th day is Dhan Teras when

metal utensils and jewellery are specially purchased. The next day is Narak Chaturdashi or Chhoti Diwali and the day following is Dipavali or Bari Diwali. On this occasion, houses and shops are cleaned and white-washed, and illuminated with earthen lamps, candles or electric bulbs, fireworks are displayed, Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, and Ganesa, the auspicious, are worshipped, sweets are distributed and gifts exchanged. The next day is celebrated as Govardhan Puja, and the day following it, as Bhaiya Dooj when sisters entertain their brothers and pray for the latter's well-being. Kartiki Purnima is the greatest bathing festival of the district. Makar Sankranti, usually 14th of January, is another bathing festival. The fifth of the bright half of Magha is known as Vasanta Panchami and devoted to the worship of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. Shivaratri, the 13th day of the dark half of Phalgun, is the greatest festival held in honour of Siva, when devotees keep fast and worship the god. The last day of the month is celebrated as Holi, the great spring festival, when bonfires are burnt on cross-roads, and newly harvested ears of barley roasted in them for offering to the gods. The next day people, in a gay and frolicsome mood, throw coloured water and apply coloured powder (*abir* or *gulal*) on each other.

About three dozen Hindu religious fairs are held in the district annually, half of them in tahsil Safipur alone. There are, however, not more than ten which are attended by about 10,000 persons or more. The biggest fairs of the district are the bathing fairs held at the banks of the Ganga at Ganga-ghat (Nanamau), Govindpur, Rooppur, Bhagwantnagar, Kulhuagarha, Baksar, and Pariar, particularly on the occasion of Kartiki Purnima. The fair at Ganga-ghat is attended by more than one and a half lakhs of persons. Fairly big bathing fairs are also held there on Jeth Dasahra and Magh-purnima. The Devi fair, held on the last day of Chaitra, at Kusambhi, near Nawabganj, is attended by about 30,000 persons. The Dasahra or Ramlila fair at Unnao attracts about 50,000 persons and the one at Mauraanwan about 10,000 persons. The biggest Siva fair is held on the occasion of Shivaratri at the shrine of Bhimeshwar Mahadeva in village Firozpur Kalan.

Muslim—Important among Muslim festivals are Id-uz-zuha, Id-ul-fitr, Muharram, Barawafat and Shab-e-barat. Id-uz-Zuha is celebrated on the 10th of Zilhij in memory of the prophet Ibrahim's submission to the will of God. Id-ul-Fitr marks the successful completion of Ramdan, the month of fasts, and falls on the first of Shawwal, when people offer prayers collectively in Idgahs or mosques and exchange greetings and gifts. Muharram is a ten-day festival of mourning, observed particularly by the Shias, in memory of the martyrdom of Imam Husain and his companions on the battle-field of Kerbala. *Imambaras* are illuminated,

majlises are held and on Ashra, the last day, *tazias* are taken out in procession. Barawafat, 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, is taken as representing the birthday of the prophet Muhammad and Shab-e-barat, on the 14th of Shaban, is celebrated by a display of fireworks and distribution of sweets. Then, there are more than a dozen *urs* celebrations held annually at the tombs of different *pirs* (Muslim saints), the most important being the *urs* held at the Takia of the saint Muhabbat Shah in village Patan, on the first Thursday of the Hindi month, Pausa. This fair is attended by about 50,000 persons, including a considerable number of Hindus. The *urs* of Fazlul Rahman at Ganj Moradabad and Makhdum Shafi Saheb at Safipur are the other more popular of such celebrations.

Others—The festivals and fairs of other religious communities, which are numerically very small in the district, do not attract any notice.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

In the case of the talukdars who had received sanads under the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, succession of property was governed by that law, irrespective of whether the talukdar was a Hindu or a Muslim. In the case of these estates, the ordinary law of primogeniture applied, in which the eldest son succeeded to the estate. Where there were no descendants in the line of the talukdars, the nearest male agnate was entitled to succeed. This law applied to intestate successions and the talukdars were entitled to otherwise bequeath by will or give away by gift to any one the estate or any portion thereof. The Muslim talukdars who were childless were entitled to adopt an heir, or with his written permission his widow would also have been entitled to apply to the government that they would not like to be governed in the matter of succession by the provisions of the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, and on acceptance of his application, the succession of such estates became subject to the personal law applicable to the talukdar. Under the provisions of the aforesaid Act, no daughter could succeed to an estate. With the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951), the succession and partition of agricultural holdings and other properties, which were previously governed by the personal law of the individual concerned, came to be regulated by the Act (Act No. 1 of 1951). Among the Hindus, including Sikhs and Jains and Buddhists, succession and inheritance are regulated by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; among the Muslims, by their personal law; and among the Christians, by the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

Marriage and Morals

The distribution of the population of the district in different age-groups according to marital status, in 1961, was as follows:

Age-group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-9	1,84,947	1,69,537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	67,875	46,102	5,545	14,327	71	202	195	102	379	288
15-19	32,296	9,115	20,430	34,593	245	310	273	87	150	90
20-24	13,565	1,401	34,730	49,477	743	592	305	83	78	70
25-29	6,426	665	42,465	45,624	1,361	908	380	74	46	72
30-34	3,769	403	40,584	39,727	1,334	1,747	296	89	37	58
35-39	2,308	131	33,216	30,709	2,080	2,318	222	59	32	38
40-44	2,161	167	32,035	26,511	2,957	5,004	198	76	36	38
45-49	1,745	96	23,340	19,813	3,239	4,735	181	45	14	38
50-54	1,674	91	23,140	13,806	5,061	9,265	124	42	26	22
55-59	709	58	10,154	8,147	3,196	4,766	86	33	17	16
60-64	927	81	12,918	6,118	5,794	10,031	98	19	13	10
65-69	392	6	4,803	2,740	2,803	4,127	46	5	4	3
70 and above	721	44	7,522	2,853	5,096	10,145	201	15	16	14
Age not stated	316	311	64	40	11	6	5	1	24	27
Total ..	3,19,831	2,28,208	2,90,776	2,94,485	34,491	54,156	2,590	730	872	784

Sexwise, the female population was less than the male population by 70,197 persons. In the rural areas of the district, the percentages of the unmarried, married, and widowed or divorced persons were 44.6, 47.8 and 7.6 and in the urban area the corresponding percentages were 48.4, 45.2 and 6.4, respectively. Among the males, the corresponding percentages were 49.3, 44.8 and 5.7 and among the females, 39.5, 50.9 and 9.5 respectively. Of the married males, 1.9 per cent were in the age-group 0-14, about 47.5 per cent between the ages of 15 and 34, about 38.4 per cent between those of 35 and 54, and 12.2 per cent were 55 years or more in age. Among females the percentages of the married in the same age-groups were 4.9, 57.5, 30.9, and 6.7, respectively. Among persons of 35 years or over in age, 5.6 per cent of the males and only 0.4 per cent of the females remained unmarried. Widowed females numbered about 20,000 more than widowed males, and, perhaps, generally disliked remarriage. As 2.1 per cent of the married males and 6.2 per cent of the married females were under the age of fourteen years, child marriage appears to be still prevalent in the district, although it is on the decline, for in 1951 the corresponding percentages stood at 5.2 and 10.2, respectively.

Among the Hindus, the general practice is to marry within the caste; inter caste and even inter-subcaste marriages are rare as also these between persons of the same *gotra*, although these customary restrictions have been done away with in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which, however, holds marriage between *sapindas* to be invalid and also makes polygamy illegal. The minimum age prescribed by law for marriage is 18 years for a male and 15 years for a female, provided that if the latter has not completed the age of 18 years the consent of her guardian has to be obtained. Among the backward sections of the community, child marriage still persists in spite of the law. Ordinarily, Hindu marriages are arranged by the parents of the parties, the girl's guardians initiating the proposal. On its acceptance by the other party, the betrothal ceremony (*sagai*, *tilak*, or *phaldan*) is performed at the bridegroom's house, and, on an appointed day, his marriage party (*barat*) goes to the bride's house where he is given a reception at the door-step by the bride's people and garlanded (*jayamal*) by her. Then the actual marriage ceremony is performed in the *mandap* (marriage enclosure), the priests performing the rituals, the bride's parents the *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) and the *gathbandhan* (tying up the marriage knot), and the couple the *bhanwar* or *saptapadi* (going around the sacred fire seven times). The groom and his party then take leave (*vida*) and return to the former's house with the bride.

Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, the ceremony is simpler and at times takes the form of *dola* in which the bride is taken to the groom's house where the marriage is performed.

Nothing has been done for reclamation of *usar* lands by private enterprise because of the exorbitant cost involved in and the long time required for the requisite operations. In 1898, the government ventured upon the experiment of taking up a reserve at Abbaspur near Unnao for the plantation of babul trees, especially because the Kanpur tanneries had almost exhausted the supply of babul bark in the neighbouring districts. The experiment proved, for the most part, a failure as *reh*, which proved fatal to the trees, was not found on the surface, but at a short depth below it—an unusual phenomenon, not noticed elsewhere in the State. In 1969-70, land which was affected by the alkaline efflorescence of *reh* or was otherwise *usar*, measured 37,232 hectares.

Most of the land affected by soil erosion in the district lies in the watersheds of the rivers Ganga and Sai, but tahsils Purwa and Safipur are the worst affected. The total area in the district, affected by this menace, was 67,200 hectares in 1969-70, an area of 39,300 hectares falling in the watershed of the Ganga and the rest in that of the Sai. Government has recently established two soil conservation units at Unnao and Nawabganj to reclaim ravines and do other soil conservation work in the catchment areas of these rivers. The statement below gives the details of work done in the district under this programme from 1965-66 to 1969-70:

Year	Area surveyed (hectares)	Area in which soil conservation and ravine reclamation work done (hectares)
1965-66	4,127	968
1966-67	2,128	1,005
1967-68	1,977	1,866
1968-69	3,482	1,655
1969-70	6,271	3,746
Total ..	17,985	9,240

Precarious Tracts

The precarious tracts in the district are either those liable to suffer from drought, or those prone to waterlogging. The former comprise several villages scattered throughout the district and suffering constantly from the inadequacy of the means of irrigation. Most of them lie in the central *bhur* tract which extends from Asawan to Hasanganj, and suffers badly in years of deficient rainfall.

The danger of floods and waterlogging is also serious in certain parts of the district, of which the first consists of portions of parganas Sikandarpur, Pariar and Unnao, the largest number of villages so affected lying in the pargana first named. In old days the Ganga flowed considerably nearer Pariar than at present, and it appears that a large branch of the river must have curved round the villages of Rau and Thana. Instead of flowing ahead in a fairly even sweep, this branch must have been thrown back by the high ground on which stand the villages of Sarusi and Sikandarpur to join the main stream near the village of Mirzapur. In time of floods, the bed of this old branch is filled with water, and the uplands of pargana Sikandarpur then form a promontory running out from the main uplands of the district. The tract liable to waterlogging are the lowlying area of this old bed and the villages on the slopes of this promontory. Waterlogging has probably been accentuated by the construction of a railway embankment which obstructs the flow of the flood water.

Another tract subject to acute waterlogging consists of a number of villages lying along the river Kalyani which passes through a series of swamps and channels, a little above Pariar, where it joins the Ganga. The course of this stream is marked by swampy depressions, so that in places it fails to serve the purpose of a drain. The water level in this area gets raised by heavy rains, the railway embankment being also partly responsible for it.

Portions of pargana Auras-Mohan in the valley of the Sai are similarly affected. With a succession of wet years, the water level rises and all the villages lying along the course of the river are apt to suffer.

IRRIGATION

The district is, on the whole, provided with good sources of the supply of water for irrigation. The rivers, lakes and ponds have normally sufficient water for the paddy crop during the breaks in the rains and also for other crops in winter. Riverside lands generally retain sufficient moisture to produce good spring crops without irrigation. In the uplands the large numbers of lakes and swamps, evenly distributed, provide water for the cultivated area. These sources are also supplemented by wells, canals and tube-wells.

At the time of the first Settlement in 1867, the irrigated area accounted for 51.6 per cent of the cultivated area, the proportion of such area being highest in tahsils Purwa and Unnao, and lowest in tahsil Safipur. It seems that the irrigated area in the old records was the area which in the opinion of *amins* should normally have received irrigation in a year, whereas the figures at the turn of the century showed the area actually irrigated each year. At the Settlement of 1895, the irrigated area was

Nothing has been done for reclamation of *usar* lands by private enterprise because of the exorbitant cost involved in and the long time required for the requisite operations. In 1898, the government ventured upon the experiment of taking up a reserve at Abbaspur near Unnao for the plantation of babul trees, especially because the Kanpur tanneries had almost exhausted the supply of babul bark in the neighbouring districts. The experiment proved, for the most part, a failure as *reh*, which proved fatal to the trees, was not found on the surface, but at a short depth below it—an unusual phenomenon, not noticed elsewhere in the State. In 1969-70, land which was affected by the alkaline efflorescence of *reh* or was otherwise *usar*, measured 37,232 hectares.

Most of the land affected by soil erosion in the district lies in the watersheds of the rivers Ganga and Sai, but tahsils Purwa and Safipur are the worst affected. The total area in the district, affected by this menace, was 67,200 hectares in 1969-70, an area of 39,300 hectares falling in the watershed of the Ganga and the rest in that of the Sai. Government has recently established two soil conservation units at Unnao and Nawabganj to reclaim ravines and do other soil conservation work in the catchment areas of these rivers. The statement below gives the details of work done in the district under this programme from 1965-66 to 1969-70:

Year	Area surveyed (hectares)	Area in which soil conservation and ravine reclamation work done (hectares)
1965-66	4,127	968
1966-67	2,128	1,005
1967-68	1,977	1,866
1968-69	3,482	1,655
1969-70	6,271	3,746
Total ..	17,985	9,240

Precarious Tracts

The precarious tracts in the district are either those liable to suffer from drought, or those prone to waterlogging. The former comprise several villages scattered throughout the district and suffering constantly from the inadequacy of the means of irrigation. Most of them lie in the central *bhur* tract which extends from Asiwan to Hasanganj, and suffers badly in years of deficient rainfall.

Wells—The depth from the surface of the ground at which water is found varies considerably in the district, but the average may be set down at 6 metres. Where the subsoil is sandy, it is difficult to construct wells, but such tracts are not large and are mainly confined to areas near the banks of the Sai. In these areas it is necessary to line the wells throughout with masonry. Water from the wells is drawn with bullocks and a leather bucket of a normal capacity of 50 litres. This method serves to irrigate an acre of land (0.4 hectare) in eight days. The kutchha wells are protected by a lining of twigs. Usually a *dhenkli* (lever) is employed for drawing water from the well and where water is close to the surface, the pot-and-pulley system is also adopted. Generally the kutchha wells do not last beyond one season but in areas where the soil is firm they may serve much longer. In 1901-02, the number of pucca wells in the district was 18,830, in 1931-32, it was 18,228, in 1950-51, it was 18,344 and in 1968-69, it was 25,492.

Tanks and Lakes—Generally the tanks employed for irrigation are ponds formed by natural depressions in which surface drainage collects. Irrigation from ponds, tanks and lakes is done by lifting water by means of baskets, locally called *beri* or *dugla*. In 1902-03, the number of ponds, tanks and lakes in the district was 17,234. With the passage of time, some of the shallower ponds silted up and were brought under the plough. Their importance as a source of irrigation has, in general, diminished as government, besides providing liberal assistance for the construction of pucca wells and sinking tube-wells, has also provided canals. There are no State tube-wells in the district but government gives financial assistance to the agriculturists for installing private tube-wells and pumping sets. There were 50 such tube-wells in the district in 1965-66, and the number rose to 381 in 1968-69. The number of pumping sets rose from 280 in 1965-66 to 1,602 in 1968-69.

Canals—Prior to the construction of the Sarda Canal and its branches in this district, the only canal here was the one named after Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, king of Avadh constructed around the first decade of 19th century. It enters the pargana of Bangarmau in village Sultanpur from district Hardoi and, running in a south-easterly direction, joins the Sai near Kursat. It emerges from the river again near Auras and running east enters pargana Kakori of district Lucknow. Carrying out the Settlement operations in the district, Maconochie observed in 1865 that "the original idea was to join the Ganges and the Gumti, but the levels were so infamously taken and the money granted so misappropriated, that after spending lakhs of treasure and injuring more or less every village through which the canal was driven, the king found himself as far off as ever from the object he desired. Its bed shelters wild beasts and bad characters in dry weather, and drains off all the water from the adjacent villages in the rains, thus not merely

depriving the land of the water which would otherwise fertilize it, but causing a continual cutting and ravining away of all the neighbouring fields."

Water was made available for irrigation from the Sarda Canal in the year 1928. It is taken off a barrage on the Sarda river at Banbassa in Naini Tal district. This canal provides irrigation facilities to a major part of central and eastern region of the State in the Ghaghra-Ganga doab. The main branch of this canal is the Hardoi branch which covers most of the northern half of the district. There are three other main offshoots coming out of it. The Asiwan branch, known as Mauranwan branch at its tail end in the pargana of that name, emerges at Munda, covering whole of the north-eastern part, the other two Unnao and Purwa branches take off at Makhi, a place roughly in the centre of the district covering the south-western and central portion of the district. The total length of these branches and smaller distributary channels coming out of them in the district is about 1,490 km, covering a culturable area of 2,06,062 hectares and providing irrigation to nearly 81,678 hectares in 1969-70.

After the completion of the Sarda Sahayak Pariyojna by utilising the waters of the Ghaghra and Sarda in Bahraich district more water would be available to canal branches in this district also. Work has already been taken up on this project since 1963-69 and by the end of the Fifth Five-year Plan water will be available for irrigation to about 43,200 hectares more in the district.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils and Land

From the point of view of agriculture the district can be divided into two main portions, the *tarai* or lowlands, lying along the banks of the Ganga, and the uplands, which extend eastwards from the high banks of that river. All along the immediate banks of the river lies a stretch of alluvial land which is constantly subject to inundations. Beyond this tract, which is directly subject to fluvial action, lies a stretch of lowland, containing a small population, with large areas unfit for cultivation and a constant liability to disastrous floods. This area is extremely precarious. In the northern parganas of Bangarmau and Fatehpur Chaurasi the portion of the *tarai* which is not subject to actual diluvion is liable to suffer from floods, which, in years of excessive rainfall, cause infinite damage to the Kharif (autumn) crops. On the other hand, the spring crops in this tract, are generally excellent. Irrigation is practically unnecessary, or when necessary, can be very easily effected, the water lying close to the surface. Further south, in the parganas of Parihar and Sikan-darpur, there is a similar stretch of *tarai*, but rather wider than in the

north. The greater part of pargana Pariar consists of lowlying land along the Ganga, cut up by side channels of the river and liable to constant change. In pargana Unnao the *tarai* is much narrower, a fact which doubtless influenced the selection of the site for the railway bridge over the river. From the railway crossing the high bank of the Ganga sweeps back in both directions and beyond the alluvial villages there is a considerable tract which is from time to time liable to flooding. In parganas Unnao and Harha there are extensive stretches of waste land covered with coarse grass, tamarisk and babul. The autumn harvest is precarious and for this reason the Rabi (spring) covers a decidedly more extensive area. In the Baiswara parganas in the south of the district, the *tarai* is similar, sparsely populated, with wide grass expanses separating the blocks of cultivation, and large areas covered with babul trees, and liable to floods from the Ganga. The whole of the lowland is rendered precarious by the possibility of inundation whenever there is a sudden rise in the river, and in most years the prospects of the Kharif crops are doubtful.

The *tarai* is separated from the uplands by the old high bank of the Ganga, which is in most cases well defined. Immediately underneath this bank there is a line of swampy depressions along which the Kalyani flows in tahsil Safipur and the Naurahi in tahsil Purwa. In the Unnao tahsil the rise from the level of the *tarai* is usually very gradual, and it is seldom easy to say exactly where the line should be drawn. The bank runs from north to south in an irregular course and is by no means parallel to the present channel of the Ganga. On the top of the bank the soil is generally of a very inferior quality, light and sandy and inadequately provided with means of irrigation.

Stretching east wards from the high bank lies the upland portion of the district, which extends as far as the valley of the Sai. The surface is gently undulating, ridges of high and somewhat sandy soil giving place to wide depressions in which clay prevails. The deeper of these depressions form more or less permanent lakes, while others make shallow swamps which dry up in the hot weather and are of little use except for rice cultivation. The country is well wooded, and in the upland portion of the Baiswara, which comprises the southern parganas of the district, there are continuous stretches of groves. In tahsil Safipur the surface is decidedly uneven, and in the north the soils are light and sandy, especially towards the Hardoi border. The southern portion of the tahsil consists of land of a good loam which extends into the south and east of pargana Auras-Mohan where, however, it is disfigured by large plains of *usar* and considerable stretches of hard clay soil. In the north and west of the pargana the surface is distinctly undulating, the soil being light and in the higher portions extremely sandy. Wholly barren land is relatively absent. In tahsil Unnao the upland is somewhat flat and there are none of the ridges of high sandy soil which form so marked a feature of the other

portions of the district. The soil is a light loam alternating with hard dark clay in the shallow depressions and resembles that obtaining in the southern portion of pargana Auras-Mohan. Tahsil Purwa is quite varied in its physical characteristics. In the north the surface is flat and marked by enormous stretches of *usar*, while in the south the land is gently undulating and the soil of striking fertility. Along the eastern boundary there are some extensive sheets of water, especially in pargana Mauranwan.

Soils

The land in the district is of average fertility. The cultivated land is usually fertile and the best land is of a high quality. But at the same time there are considerable stretches of inferior soil, light and sandy *bhur*, which is peculiarly susceptible to drought and is accordingly regarded as generally precarious. The soil is, for the most part, a fertile loam of light texture similar to that which prevails throughout Avadh. Clay is found in some places, while elsewhere, especially in the west and the north, there is a high proportion of sand. Here and there salt earth is to be found, but the manufacture of salt would not be profitable owing to the meagreness of the expected yield. At the Settlement of 1867 and 1895, the soils in the district were divided into three classes, *dumat*, *matiar* and *bhur*. A fourth one was also added to describe land in the vicinity of homesteads. *Bhur* was subdivided into irrigated and dry. The same classification of soils was adopted at the Settlement of 1929 but with detailed elaboration and subdivision of each of the above classes. The following statement gives the classification of soils along with the areas they covered in the district at the Settlement of 1929:

Name of soil	Area covered (in acres)
1	2
<i>Kachhiana A</i>	139
<i>Kachhiana</i>	2,078
<i>Goind I A</i>	620
<i>Goind I B</i>	34
<i>Goind I</i>	64,722
<i>Goind II</i>	12,968
<i>Har I plus</i>	2,410
<i>Har I</i>	1,59,505
<i>Har II plus</i>	5,466

[Continued]

1	2
<i>Har II</i>	1,15,524
<i>Har III</i>	59,156
<i>Har IV</i>	11,774
<i>Matiar I A</i>	69
<i>Matiar I plus</i>	38
<i>Matiar I</i>	15,185
<i>Matiar II B</i>	585
<i>Matiar II plus</i>	250
<i>Matiar II</i>	25,627
<i>Matiar III</i>	12,397
<i>Dumat I A</i>	180
<i>Dumat I B</i>	190
<i>Dumat I</i>	55,615
<i>Dumat II B</i>	263
<i>Dumat II</i>	5,885
<i>Bhur I</i>	6,081
<i>Bhur II A</i>	398
<i>Bhur II</i>	4,467
<i>Falez</i>	406
<i>Tarai A</i>	6,097
<i>Tarai I plus</i>	8,085
<i>Tarai I</i>	37,888
<i>Tarai II plus</i>	1,099
<i>Tarai II minus</i>	138
<i>Tarai II</i>	37,647
<i>Tarai III</i>	19,350

Land in the vicinity of the homesteads including *kachhiana* covered about 12 per cent of the cultivated area. Good loam accounted for slightly under a third of the area, average loam for 18 per cent and inferior

loam and *bhur* for 13 per cent. *Tarai* soils occupied 16 per cent and *matiar* 8 per cent.

Harvests

The agriculturists of the district are generally wedded to old and well-tried methods of agriculture and the standard of cultivation is, as a whole, high except in the poorer outlying soils. The land in the vicinity of homesteads naturally receives the greatest attention and is mostly double-cropped. It is generally devoted to growing superior varieties of cereals. Cultivation in the good average *dumat* is also good. In the poorer soils cultivation suffers more from natural causes than from lack of industry or skill.

As in other districts of the plains especially in Avadh, there are three main harvests, Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. The later Kharif crops are locally known as the *henwat*. Of these the Zaid or the intermediate crops are of not much importance. The area covered by this harvest in 1968-69 was 3,000 acres only. At the Settlement of 1867, the area sown in Kharif was very much less than that sown in the Rabi season, the difference being over 18 per cent, and more marked in all parts of the district except in tahsil Purwa where the Kharif area has always preponderated. Since then however, the relative positions of the two harvests have undergone a material change. The following statement gives the figures of the area under the Kharif and Rabi crops in the district for some years between 1895-96 and 1968-69:

Year	Area under Kharif (in acres)	Area under Rabi (in acres)
1895-96	5,96,541	3,42,180
1929-30	3,42,463	3,66,198
1949-50	3,90,652	4,09,160
1966-67	4,88,597	4,30,983
	or	or
	(1,97,728·1 hectares)	(1,74,412·8 hectares)
1968-69	1,97,257 hectares	1,83,493 hectares

The *dofasli* area or the area sown twice in a year, generally referred to as the double-cropped area, was returned at only 10,969 acres at the Settlement of 1867. It increased to 1,04,275 acres at the time of the Settlement of 1895. The large increase shown was probably due to the imperfect record of the former Settlement. It may be observed that the largest *dofasli* areas are in parganas which contain a high proportion of *tarai* land, the soil of which contains sufficient moisture to give good

Almost equally large is the area under millets, jowar being the most important. In 1901-02, it covered an area of 56,567 acres which rose to 61,822 acres (25,018.5 hectares) in the year 1966-67 and the total yield amounted to 19,215 tons in the last mentioned year. It was sown in an area of 24,179 hectares and the total production amounted to 22,176 tonnes in 1969-70. More than two-thirds of the jowar crop is grown in tahsils Unnao and Purwa. It is usually mixed with *arhar* and is best suited to areas of which the soil is loam of medium consistency. In the tracts where there is a larger proportion of sand in the soil, jowar is replaced by *bajra* which covers a larger area than any other Kharif crop in tahsils Hasanganj and Safipur, the former especially having extensive tracts of inferior soil consisting of a larger proportion of sand. *Bajra* is also mostly sown mixed with *arhar*. In 1901-02, it was sown in an area of 57,530 acres which had come down to 19,107 acres (7,732.3 hectares) in 1966-67, its total yield amounting to 4,076 tons in that year. *Bajra* covered an area of 7,511 hectares in the district. It has largely been replaced by maize, which has gained enormously in popularity in later years. At the Settlement of 1867, maize was sown in less than 3,000 acres which increased to 48,871 acres in 1901-02, and 78,583 acres (31,801.3 hectares) in 1966-67. In terms of total yield it amounted to 15,825 tons in 1966-67. It covered an area of 36,501 hectares and the total yield amounted to 26,729 tonnes in 1969-70.

Among other Kharif cereals, *mandua*, *kodon* and *sawan* and pulses like *arhar*, *urd*, *moth* and *moong* are worth mentioning. *Mandua*, *kodon* and *sawan* were some of the favourite Kharif crops in the district in the past. They have now virtually lost their appeal and yielded place to other more valuable crops. In 1966-67, *mandua* had under it an area of 371 acres (150.1 hectares), *kodon* and *sawan* areas of 1,482 acres (599.7 hectares), and 1,662 acres (672.5 hectares), respectively under them in the district. The total produce of *mandua*, *kodon* and *sawan* was 69 tons, 335 tons and 290 tons respectively in that year. In 1969-70 all the three crops covered a total area of 1,200 hectares only.

The main Kharif pulses are *urd*, *moong* and *moth*. In 1966-67, *urd* covered 4,639 acres (1,877.2 hectares), *moong* 2,185 acres (884.2 hectares) and *moth* 144 acres (58.2 hectares) in the district. Their yields were 468 tons, 375 tons and 17 tons respectively in 1966-67. The three Kharif pulses were sown in an area of 3,261 hectares and their total yield amounted to 1,454 tonnes in the district in 1969-70.

Rabi—Among the Rabi crops wheat is the most important. The area under wheat has generally shown an increasing trend in the course of the last hundred years. It is grown separately as well as mixed with other cereals like barley, gram, and pea and the oil-seed, mustard. Nearly an area of 1,21,645 acres was under wheat cultivation in 1867.

1,18,663 acres in 1901, 1,21,147 acres in 1931, 1,44,522 acres (58,486.2 hectares) in 1961 and 1,85,958 acres (75,254.6 hectares) in 1966-67. Total wheat production in the district amounted to 73,714 tons in 1966-67. It was sown in an area of 83,293 hectares and the total yield amounted to 80,785 tonnes in 1969-70. Light loamy soil is best suited for the cultivation of wheat, for which fields are usually manured at the end of summer but before the rains. In the rainy season they are ploughed a number of times during the dry intervals and then sown in October. The first watering is done in early November when the plants are 3 cm. to 4 cm. high. In years of good winter rains, only two more waterings are sufficient for a good crop, otherwise the fields have to be irrigated at least four or five times. The harvesting commences in the later half of March and continues throughout April and, in some areas, even in May.

Barley is generally sown in combination with gram and sometimes with wheat. It does well particularly in dry soils and does not require as much labour, manure and water as wheat. It is sown and harvested at the same time as wheat. The area under barley cultivation has to some extent increased in the district during the last 70 years. In 1901, it was sown in an area of 1,24,539 acres, in 1961 in an area of 1,42,439 acres (57,642.6 hectares) and in 1966-67 in an area of 1,31,778 acres (53,328.8 hectares). The district recorded a total production of 44,051 tons in 1966-67. Barley covered an area of 56,584 hectares and its total yield amounted to 52,940 tonnes in 1969-70.

Gram is mostly sown mixed with wheat or barley, sometimes with both. Gram and linseed also form a good combination. Clay soil is most suited for the cultivation of this crop which is hardy and does not require much labour, manuring and watering. The young plant is nipped once or twice before flowering in order to increase its growth. Gram ripens by the middle of March and is harvested usually by the second or third week of April. The cultivation of gram has declined during the last 70 years. In 1901, it covered an area 1,09,317 acres, in 1931 an area of 85,890 acres, in 1961 an area of 93,117 acres (37,683.0 hectares), and in 1966-67 an area of 75,364 acres (30,498.6 hectares) only. It was sown in an area of 31,277 hectares and the crop gave an yield of 17,298 tonnes in 1969-70.

Among the other Rabi crops only pea needs mention. It also thrives like gram in clay soil and is generally sown in combination with barley or linseed. Like gram it does not require much manuring and watering. Usually dry winter does not adversely affect this crop. In 1966-67, it covered an area of 25,004 acres (10,118.7 hectares) in the district. Pea was grown in an area of 9,733 hectares and the yield amounted to 10,500 tonnes in 1969-70.

Of the Rabi pulses *arhar* is the most important and covered an area of nearly 56,130 acres (22,715.0 hectares) in 1966-67 the total yield amounting to 11,111 tons. It was sown in 21,750 hectares and an yield of 17,989 tonnes was obtained in 1969-70. An interesting feature about this crop is that it is sown with the Kharif crops but harvested after most of the Rabi crops. This is, perhaps, why it is hardly ever sown singly, being usually combined with jowar or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December leaving it in the field.

Non-food Crops

The major non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, oil-seeds, ground-nut, onion, garlic, and other vegetables and fruits and sunn-hemp. Potato is also one of the main non-cereal crops of the district. Sugar-cane was sown in an area of 15,854 acres (6,415.8 hectares) in 1966-67. It covered 7,181 hectares and the total yield came to 2,90,444 tonnes in 1969-70. Its cultivation is concentrated in tahsil Purwa. The total area under oil-seeds like ground-nut, til, mustard, linseed, and castor was more than 51,400 acres (20,800.8 hectares) in 1966-67, of which ground-nut covered an area of 46,484 acres (18,811.3 hectares), til an area of 2,531 acres (1,024.2 hectares), mustard an area of 2,371 acres (959.5 hectares), linseed an area of 29 acres (11.7 hectares) and castor an area of 15 acres (6.0 hectares). The total area sown under oil-seeds was 17,940 hectares and the total produce amounted to 16,825 tonnes in 1969-70. The soil in tahsil Safipur is particularly suitable for the cultivation of ground-nut. Sunn-hemp is sown for its fibre and its use as green manure. The total area covered by it in the district in 1966-67 was slightly more than 8,000 acres (3,237.4 hectares) and in 1969-70 it was sown in an area of 3,400 hectares in the district.

Vegetables and the various garden crops occupy a very small area, being, cultivated mostly in the vicinity of large villages or towns. The potato crop is, however, sown in a sizeable area, which, in 1966-67, was about 4,938 acres (1,998.3 hectares) and gave a total production of 12,299 tons in that year. In 1969-70 potato covered 2,230 hectares in the district and the total yield amounted to 18,330 tonnes.

Formerly this district was one of the foremost in the State for the cultivation of poppy from which opium was extracted. At the beginning of the century the district had an average area of 5,000 acres under poppy. Its cultivation has stopped since 1926 when only 405 acres was under poppy. Cotton was also an important cash crop in the district. In 1867, the area under cotton was more than 7,000 acres and had increased to over 28,000 acres in 1895, tahsils Safipur and Hasanganj leading in its cultivation. Its cultivation declined subsequently so that now it has altogether ceased, to be grown in the district. Indigo, another important cash crop in the past, has also practically disappeared.

Improvement of Agriculture

It was realised during the Second World War that with the traditional methods of cultivation the rapidly increasing demand for food-grains could not successfully be met. Improvements and changes in the patterns and techniques of cultivation were, therefore, adopted immediately after the country gained independence. Agricultural development has been given an important place in all the Five-year Plans. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation were popularised among the cultivators of the district. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing of seeds of improved varieties and high yields, sufficient and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties of this century saw the ushering in of the 'green revolution' in the country under which programmes of intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and *bajra* have been implemented. The statement given below shows the areas sown with various improved seeds in accordance with new scientific methods in 1969-70 in the district:

Name of seed	Area (in hectares)
Kharif:	
U. P. maize	11,491.4
U. P. paddy	9,223.2
Exotic paddy	3,152.5
Hybrid maize	1,111.6
Hybrid <i>bajra</i>	124.2
Hybrid Jowar	119.7
Rabi:	
U. P. wheat	22,136.6
Mexican wheat	18,504.8

The State agriculture department gives *taqavi* and other loans to the cultivators for purposes like the purchase of chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, improved varieties of seeds, pesticides, and bullocks. The co-operative institutions in the district also advance credit to cultivators for these purposes. The amounts advanced as loans in the district

by the agriculture department and the co-operative institutions in 1968-69 and 1969-70 were as given in the following statement:

Item	1968-69	1969-70
Amount of <i>taqavi</i> loans advanced by agriculture department	Rs. 11,70,612	Rs. 19,58,590
Amount of loans advanced by co-operative institutions	Rs. 3,41,218	Rs. 5,91,282

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The cultivators are realising that improved and modern implements are superior to the old indigenous ones and are increasingly taking to the former. In 1966, there were 1,53,555 wooden ploughs, 17,360 iron ploughs, 1,983 other improved agricultural implements, 38,354 chaff-cutters, 4,486 machines for spraying insecticides and pesticides, 66,923 bullock-carts, 1,587 sugar-cane crushers, 58 tractors, 801 oil-seed crushers, 194 oil-engines and 31 electric pumping sets for irrigation and 410 Persian wheels (*rahats*) in the district. The agriculture department supplied 1,118 cultivating machines, 27 power-threshers and 7 tractors in the district in 1969-70.

Seed Supply—Seeds of improved and high-yielding varieties are supplied by the government through seed stores maintained by the agriculture and co-operative departments, the former advancing the seeds on cash payment or as *taqavi* and the latter on *sawai* basis, that is repayable at 25 per cent in excess of the quantity advanced. There were 42 seed stores in 1969-70 in the district, 16 maintained by the agriculture and the rest by the co-operative departments. The statement given below shows the quantities of the various Kharif and Rabi seeds distributed from these seed stores in 1969-70:

Seeds	Quantity (in quintals distributed from seed stores of the	
	Agriculture department	Co-operative department
1	2	3
Kharif :		
Maize	126.55	86.76
Jowar	20.41	..
Bajra	9.19	..
Paddy	344.06	1,256.28

[Continued

1	2	3
<i>Urd</i>	14.37	..
<i>Moong</i>	3.92	..
<i>Lobia</i>	1.84	..
<i>Arhar</i>	4.11	..
Ground-nut	88.21	..
Soyabean	7.36	..
Rabi:		
Wheat	841.72	692.46
Barley	72.80	..
Gram	45.63	..
Pea	2.10	..
<i>Lahi/Rai</i>	10.89	..

The cultivators mostly depend on the seed stores for supplies of improved varieties of seeds. The government agriculture farms produce and multiply such seeds to meet the growing requirements of cultivators, and the seed stores supplied nearly 70 per cent of the requirements of improved varieties of wheat seeds and 40 per cent of those of paddy seeds in 1969-70. The government is trying to supply the seed requirements of the cultivators to the full and to saturate the district with quality seeds in the near future.

There were six government agriculture farms in the district in 1969-70, the oldest one which was started in 1932-33 is located at Unnao. The others at Sirosi, Kusaila, Ugu, Utmanpur and Asehru were all started in 1960-61. These farms carry out agricultural experiments and hold demonstrations of the latest methods of cultivation and use of improved implements, better seeds and fertilizers, for the benefit of the cultivators of the district. Average yields of 22 quintals of paddy and 25 quintals of wheat per hectare have been recorded in these farms in 1969-70.

Soil Nutrients—The traditional manures are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The usefulness of green manure crops such as *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong* is being increasingly realised by the cultivators. These green manures provide nitrogen to the soil and increase its fertility. The use of chemical fertilizers, which are costly, is also becoming popular with the cultivators. Green manure seeds and chemical fertilizers may be had at the seed stores of the agriculture and co-operative departments. An area of more than 30,870 acres (12,492.6 hectares) was sown with green manure crops in the district in 1968-69.

The practice of converting farm refuse into compost has become common among the farmers of the district. Generally every cultivator has his own compost pits, dug and filled by him with refuse, dung, stable litter, garbage, dry leaves and night-soil. The rubbish is allowed to decompose and turn into manure.

Among chemical fertilizers, the more popular are the nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic ones. The first two are the cultivator's primary choice. The statement below gives the quantities of chemical fertilizers distributed in the district from the seed stores of the agriculture and co-operative departments from 1965-66 to 1969-70:

Kind of fertilizer	Quantity distributed in				
	1965-66 (tonnes)	1966-67 (tonnes)	1967-68 (tonnes)	1968-69 (tonnes)	1969-70 (tonnes)
Nitrogenous	600.2	584.4	719.0	1,131.7	1,495.4
Phosphatic	52.5	46.0	155.5	254.9	306.0
Potassic	..	..	102.0	179.0	235.0
Total	652.7	630.4	976.5	1,565.6	2,036.4

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing—The practice of growing different crops by rotation in the same field has been followed for centuries by the cultivators of the district. But the knowledge of the advantageousness of the practice was empirical rather than scientific. The agriculture department now propagates the results of the latest researches in these matters. The most common rotations of crops prevalent amongst cultivators in the district are:

Kharif:

Maize—potato—*sawan* or onion or tobacco or Zaid vegetables

Moong—early paddy—pea

Jowar+*arhar*—pea—sugar-cane

Ground-nut+*arhar*—pea—Zaid vegetables

Early paddy—*lahi* or sugar-cane

Rabi:

Wheat or barley or gram—moong or jowar + *arhar*

Berseem—summer vegetables—green manure crops—late paddy

Formerly the practice of leaving the fields fallow for a season was very common. It was considered necessary to allow the land time to recuperate so as to enhance the fertility of the soil. But of late this practice is gradually being given up as its object is achieved by rotation of crops and mixed cropping which, in addition, make for intensive cultivation and increase the yield.

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of simultaneously growing more than one crop in a field gives an additional harvest besides increasing the fertility of the soil. The plant pests and diseases and adverse weather conditions also usually do not affect all crops equally. Accordingly, almost always, *arhar* is sown mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut; *bajra* with *urd* or *arhar*, and wheat with gram, barley or mustard. Potato is mixed with *methi* (fenugreek) onion or *sawan*, sugar-cane with *moong* and rainy season vegetables and late paddy with coriander (*dhaniya*) or fenugreek.

Horticulture

The total area under groves and orchards in the district at the turn of the present century was 64,497 acres, and half of it lay in tahsil Purwa. The area had shrunk to 46,274 acres (18,726.4 hectares) in 1966-67. The area registered a slight recovery in 1968-69 when it was 19,587 hectares. The fruit trees mostly found in them are *jamun*, *bel*, *mahua*, mango, guava and tamarind. The government encourages cultivators to plant more and better fruit trees. Fruit plants and seedlings of improved varieties and seeds of vegetables are supplied to those interested in them at subsidized rates. There are no government nurseries in the district and supplies of fruit plants, seedlings and vegetable seeds are arranged from government gardens in district Kanpur and Lucknow. A number of private shops in Unnao also sell vegetable seeds. In 1969-70, government supplied more than 75,795 seedlings of fruit plants, and 1,87,68,000 seedlings of vegetables to cultivators in the district.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Wild animals like monkeys and nilgais, birds like parrots and bats, rodents like rats and squirrels and certain insects are among the main enemies of crops. A number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause considerable damage to plants, vegetables and fruits. Raising boundary *mends* and digging shallow ditches around fields, keeping watch against and killing these pests afford protection from them. Leaf-mosaic, rust, smut and termite usually attack the wheat, barley and pea crops. The paddy crop is generally damaged by leaf-mosaic, blight and the *gundhi* bug. Potatoes and other vegetables are mostly affected by blight, leaf-mosaic and pink-ball worm. Canker and wither-tip take heavy toll of

citrus fruits. Mango and guava orchards suffer greatly from die-back, black-tip of mango, damping of seedling and wither tip. Insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT are sprayed or dusted over the affected crops to control plant pests and diseases. To save the crops from seed-borne diseases, the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with certain chemicals before sowing. There are also numerous leafy growths and weeds which are harmful to the crops. These are usually overcome by systematic and timely weeding, interculturing and deep ploughing of the fields. The plant protection staff posted in the district gives free advice to cultivators about raising healthy crops, including those fruits, and vegetables and for protection of plants from pests and diseases. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and services of trained staff at moderate charges. The statement below gives the achievements of the plant protection department in the district in the year 1969-70:

Measure taken	Area covered (in hectares)
Seed treatment	20,297.8
Eradication of field rats	18,159.8
Curing of soil from fungi and other infection	5,986.1
Spraying and dusting of insecticides and pesticides	15,805.8

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming


Cultivating the land jointly has been a very old practice among the farmers of the district. The use of forests and pasture lands was usually shared in common. Tanks, wells and the village meeting places (*chau-pals*) were constructed and maintained collectively by the village community. Sometimes cultivators pooled their implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing crops, the produce being divided equitably. They also joined each other in certain operations, e.g., ploughing, sowing, irrigating, interculturing, harvesting and threshing. Costly implements and machines were often owned or hired jointly and were used by rotation. These practices and institutions are assuming new forms with increasing government participation in the welfare of the rural masses. Co-operative societies have been formed in the villages for a variety of purposes like distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers, implements, farming, irrigation, cattle breeding and marketing of agricultural produce. In 1969-70, there were 29 co-operative farming societies in the district, 13 in tahsil Purwa, 11 in tahsil Hasanganj and 5 in tahsil Unnao.

A co-operative marketing society for agricultural produce was established in 1961 at Bangarmau and was named the Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti. It had 3,223 members, a working capital of Rs 1,76,065, and handled nearly 4,119 quintals of agricultural commodities valued at Rs 3,39,741, in 1969-70.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Live-stock

The cattle of the district are generally of poor stock. Better varieties of cattle are brought from districts Kheri and Mathura and the Haryana and Punjab States. There are no large pastures in the district. The majority of the cattle are, therefore, stall-fed or subsist on the scanty sustenance yielded by patches of waste lands. The live-stock population of the district in 1966 was as follows:



Cows	1,85,098
Bulls and bullocks	3,59,697
Female buffaloes	1,91,898
Male buffaloes	60,165
Goats	1,77,739
Sheep	50,855
Horses and ponies	4,847
Donkeys	1,918
Camels	248
Mules	56
Pigs	35,370

Sheep and goats are generally reared by Gadariyas, Sheep, usually of inferior quality, are raised in pargana Fatehpur Chaurasi for supply of hides and skins to Kanpur. The rearers obtain wool from them and make coarse blankets locally. Goats are reared for their meat and milk. Occasionally sheep and goats are penned by farmers in their fields to manure them.

The horses and ponies in the district are of very inferior quality and used mostly as pack-animals.

Development of Live-stock

In order to improve the breed of cattle, artificial insemination service was started in the district during the Second Five-year Plan, when 2,073 female cattle were benefited by it, their number increasing to 17,455 in the Third Plan period. In 1968 and 1969, a total number of 15,948 female cattle were artificially inseminated. Nine artificial insemination centres had been established in the district up to 1969. Government also provides bulls, bucks and rams to private cattle owners at subsidised rates in order to improve the breed of live-stock. During the first three Plan periods, 234 cow bulls and 144 buffalo bulls of improved breed were distributed in the district by the government. A sheep and wool extension centre was opened during the Third Plan period in the district. It had more than 50 rams of improved breed in 1968-69. Government also provides financial help to the people to enable them to purchase cows and buffaloes of good breeds. In the Second Plan period a sum of Rs 9,000 was distributed as *taqavi* in the district for this purpose and in the Third Plan period the *taqavi* so given amounted to Rs 3,000 only.

In 1966, there were 38,651 hens, cocks, ducks and other fowls in the district according to the live-stock census taken in that year. To encourage poultry-farming government distributed 11,566 birds of good breed in 1968-69 at subsidised rates. In 1969, there were 47 private poultry-farms in the district, having more than 460 birds of improved breeds, supplied by government.

Cattle Diseases and their Treatment

The diseases which generally prove fatal for cattle are rinderpest, malignant sore throat, foot-and-mouth disease, black quarter, anthrax and dysentery. Old superstitions, practices and taboos relating to the diseases of cattle are still rife among the rural folk of the district. As a result, they do not always utilise modern medicines and methods of treatment for the prevention and cure of animal diseases. However, with the establishment of a number of veterinary hospitals and stockman centres in the district, and as a result of practical demonstrations and publicity, the village people are becoming increasingly aware of the efficacy of modern methods of the prevention and treatment of cattle diseases.

The district live-stock officer is in charge of the animal husbandry programme in the district. In 1968-69, there were 17 veterinary hospitals and 28 stockman centres in the district for the treatment of animals. As many as 42,515 cattle were castrated in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 at these hospitals and centres. The statement below gives the number

of animals and poultry treated and vaccinated at these hospitals and stockman centres in 1967-68 and 1968-69:

Year	No. of animals treated	No. of animals vaccinated	No. of poultry vaccinated
1967-68	82,291	2,10,500	40,259
1968-69	1,18,403	2,31,372	46,404

Housing and Feeding

Cattle are generally housed in thatched kutcha sheds by the villagers. Pukka, clean and well ventilated byres with sheds of tin or asbestos sheets are seen only in government and some private farms. Government also provides financial assistance to the cultivators for construction of community cattle sheds. However, there is much room for improvement in the housing conditions of cattle. Grazing facilities for the cattle are provided by the government and the *gaon* panchayats in the forests and waste lands under their control. Grazing is also allowed in private groves, and harvested or fallow fields. On canal banks and within the precincts of the railways grazing is permitted according to stipulated conditions. The district had an area of about 4,130 hectares under pastures and grazing lands in 1968-69. The crops which provide fodder to the cattle are jowar, *bajra*, *berseem*, *lobia* and maize. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar*, pea, gram and paddy plants are mainly used to feed the cattle. Government also provides seeds of nutritious fodder crops to the cultivators at subsidized rates to encourage their cultivation, and an area of nearly 84 hectares was sown with such crops in the district in 1968-69.

Live-stock Products

Bones, horns, hooves and hides of animals are mostly exported from the district, a portion being utilised locally in private village industries.

Fisheries

Fish of various kinds like *rohu*, *bhakur*, *nain*, *karaunch*, *bata*, *tengra*, *parhin* and *patra* are found in the rivers, lakes and tanks of the district and are good for the table. The principal seasons for fishing are the summer and rainy months. Fishing, as a profession, is followed by Mallahs, Kahars, Koris, Lodhs and Pasis, but there are very few persons in the district who rely on it solely for their livelihood. The fish are caught with a rod and line, a net or in funnel-shaped baskets made of reeds and rushes and known as *tapa*. Very small meshed nets are

employed for catching the smaller fish. There were 98 fishing crafts and 1,947 fishing nets and tackles in the district in 1966.

The department of fisheries runs two schemes for the development of pisciculture in the district. Under the small water scheme, fingerlings, mostly of the carp variety, are stocked and reared in small tanks, reservoirs and lakes by the department. The statement below gives the number of fingerlings stocked by the department in the tanks, lakes and ponds of the district and the income derived from the sale of fish from 1965-66 to 1969-70:

Year	No. of fingerlings stocked by the department	Income (in rupees)
1965-66	1,46,000	20,975
1966-67	20,000	23,414
1967-68	97,488	23,736
1968-69	81,350	25,039
1969-70	95,600	32,002

The department also supplies such fingerlings to private fish rearers in the district at a subsidized rate of Rs 40 per thousand. Nearly 6,80,000 fingerlings were supplied in the district from 1965-66 to 1969-70.

Under the applied nutrition programme taken up in 1968, the department supplies approved varieties of fingerlings to selected pisciculturists at cheap rates. Under this programme, more than 1,22,000 fingerlings were supplied in the district during 1968-69 and 1969-70 at the cheap rate of Rs 10 per thousand.

The department also maintained six fish nurseries in 1969-70, of which the one at Nawabganj is fairly big and carp breeding is conducted there successfully.

FORESTRY

There were dense forests in the district in the past. Those that remained after reoccupation by the British were granted to talukdars and were gradually cleared and brought under the plough. Only small dhak jungles here and there are left to point out areas where dense forests once stood. In the last nearly three decades attempts have been made by the government to take up afforestation schemes in the district. The total area covered by the forests was 16,697 hectares in 1969.

The local demand for timber and fuel, can only partially be met from the forest resources of the district, the bigger portion of the requirements having to be met from imports. Since 1951, government have undertaken a number of schemes of afforestation, particularly in the catchment areas of the Ganga and the Sai, to check soil erosion caused by these rivers and their tributaries. From 1965-66 to 1969-70, an area of more than 9,240 hectares of land was saved from erosion of soil due to the two rivers. An area of nearly 14 hectares of land lying in the catchment basin of the Ganga was also planted with trees of various kinds.

The trees commonly found in the district are *shisham*, *mahua*, *jamun*, *sisir*, *semal*, mango, neem, tamarind, babul and bamboo. The *mahua* tree yields a variety of products including wood, flowers and fruits, used in various ways. The bamboo is also used for making baskets, mats, chiks and a number of articles of furniture.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

The district, having in the past been fairly protected by wells for irrigation, was usually not affected by major droughts. There are practically no records regarding the earlier famines in the district, but it may generally be assumed that they occurred at the same time and with the same degree of intensity as in the adjoining districts. The district was seriously affected by the famines of 1769, 1783 and 1838. After the annexation, the droughts of 1861, 1865 and 1869 occasioned a rise in prices which led to considerable distress. In 1873 and 1874, grain was sold at very high rates owing to bad harvests and exports to Bengal.

In 1877, the whole of north India was affected by famine and this district was no exception, although scarcity was less severe in the south-western part of the district. Test works were started by the government to give relief to the people, and collection of metal on the Lucknow—Kanpur road and the improvement of the local roads, especially the one going from Unnao to Bihar and Purwa, were taken up. The people suffered considerably through the cold weather, especially in pargana Aurās-Mohan. Poor-houses were also opened at the four tahsil headquarters.

The scanty rainfall of 1880 also occasioned some scarcity in the district. In 1896-97, famine again visited it. The distress was most severely felt in those tracts where irrigation from wells was deficient. Generally speaking, the Baiswara parganas escaped the severities of the famine but elsewhere there was almost a total failure of the Kharif crops. In the ensuing Rabi season, too, the yield was estimated at only

42 per cent of the normal. Relief works, including the improvement of the roads from Parior to Hasanganj, Auras to Mohan, Mohan to Bangarmau and Bihar to Purwa and Nawabganj, and drainage works for the town of Unnao were started. The realisation of land revenue amounting to Rs 7,79,024 was also suspended, a sum of over two lakhs of rupees being subsequently remitted.

The widespread famine of 1907-08 affected this district as well. Scarcity conditions prevailed again during the period 1914 to 1920, which coincided with the duration of the First World War. No details are available about the extent of the scarcity or of the relief provided by government during these periods.

There was world-wide depression and fall in prices in the thirties of this century and the district also suffered from economic distress. The Sarda Canal began to be used for irrigation in the district since 1929-30 and government also extended to the cultivators financial help for construction of pucca wells. These factors as well as a series of years of favourable monsoon have secured the district from any large-scale drought or famine in recent years.

Of the other natural calamities, floods, particularly in the Ganga, cause great loss to human and cattle lives, property and crops. The Ganga forms the western boundary of the district of which a major part lying in tahsils Safipur, Unnao and Purwa is affected by floods in that river. The statement which follows gives the magnitude of damage caused by the floods and the amounts of relief provided by government to the persons affected in the district from 1955 to 1959:

Year	Loss of property (in Rs)	Loss to the crops (in Rs)	Area of land affected (in acres)	Amount distributed as gratuitous relief (in Rs)	Amount distributed as <i>taqavi</i> (in Rs)
1955	15,400	27,14,380	15,685	—	90,000
1956	16,000	38,09,495	78,550	—	1,29,865
1957	62,000	36,16,410	89,146	—	35,000
1958	29,000	34,42,469	80,404	1,820	59,850
1960	2,51,048	62,87,870	83,325	5,000	1,12,320
1961	1,18,000	97,45,411	1,41,172	32,300	93,000
1963	17,000	18,07,013	59,030	29,500	1,03,000
1966	14,78,550	69,14,200	1,06,277	5,925	23,510
1967	25,59,200	75,00,000	1,55,840	3,020	—
1969	59,887	34,09,000	59,878	9,635	23,000

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

In former days, indigo, saltpetre and salt were manufactured in considerable quantities at different places in the district but the industries declined after the annexation of Avadh by the British in 1856. Indigo was extensively grown in the parganas of Harha, Bangarmau and Safipur during the rule of the nawabs of Avadh, and Miyan Almas Ali Khan, the finance minister under Saadat Ali Khan, established two large factories at Harha and Miyanganj. Both the concerns were ruined in the latter days of the rule of the nawabs and the cultivation of this once valuable crop sharply declined. After the annexation, a factory was established at Ganj Moradabad, but it did not prosper and closed down so that by the thirties of this century indigo was no longer grown in the district. Here, as elsewhere, its decline followed on the depreciation of the value of the crop consequent on the competition of synthetic indigo manufactured in Europe.

Saltpetre was manufactured at Unnao up to 1877 by a Lucknow firm, but in that year the owner wound up the business and migrated to Lucknow. However, crude saltpetre, which has always been produced in the district in small quantities, continues to be manufactured even today.

Up to the times of the nawabs salt was extensively manufactured in parganas Panhan and Bihar in the tract lying along the Loni river the name of which itself means saltish. The manufacture of salt became a government monopoly during the British rule and consequently ceased to be a private enterprise.

Till about the beginning of the present century, the chief industry of the district was the manufacture of brass and copper utensils, and its main centres were Bhagwantnagar and Newalganj. Such utensils were also produced at Ganj Moradabad, from where they were exported to the neighbouring markets of the Hardoi district. The industry flourishes even now.

Handloom weaving has also been an important industry of the district since very early times. Quite a few varieties of muslin were produced at Bangarmau and Mohan before 1856. The industry, however,

could not stand competition with the English cotton fabrics and the demand for muslin fell steeply. Till the beginning of this century handloom cloth was manufactured at several places, especially Newalganj. In some villages of tahsils Unnao and Safipur printed cotton cloth, quilts and bedding were manufactured and were marketed in the adjoining marts of Mallawan, Madhoganj and Sandila, in district Hardoi. Although the industry continues to exist, muslin and other finer fabrics are not produced.

The other old-time industries of the district are the production of *khandsari*, jaggery, pottery, bricks, umbrellas, fire-works, oil, and processed tobacco.

Power

A Power House at Unnao, has been distributing electricity in the municipal area of Unnao and Magarwara since May 4, 1950, receiving its supplies of power from the Kanpur thermal power station of the U. P. State Electricity Board. The following statement gives the numbers of consumers and the consumption of electricity in Unnao city in 1968-69:

No. of industrial consumers	...	...	133
No. of units consumed by industrial consumers	...	...	9,28,544
No. of other consumers	...	...	1,804
No. of units consumed by other consumers	...	...	7,26,935

The State Electricity Board supplies electricity to other parts of the district.

There were ten sub-stations in the district in 1972, which distributed electricity to 160 villages in the district and another 40 villages will be electrified by the end of the Fourth Five-year Plan. The Bank of India, which is the lead bank of the district, had advanced Rs 1,12,73,000 in 1972 for rural electrification in the district.

The following statement gives the consumption of power in the district in 1969-70:

Purpose	Number of units	Percentage of total consumption
Agricultural and Industrial	3,14,778	50 per cent
Domestic	2,06,792	33 per cent
Commercial	1,00,485	17 per cent
Total	6,22,055	100 per cent

Large-scale Industries

The phenomenal increase in prices brought about by the Second World War gave some impetus to local industries and a number of large-scale and small-scale industrial units were established in the district during and after the war.

There are five large-scale units in the district, manufacturing bone-meal and other bone products, cattle and poultry feed, sulphuric acid and phosphates, alcohol and glass. These industries provided employment to 920 persons in 1969. The total investment in these industries amounted to Rs 1,29,94,000 and their products amounted to Rs 1,33,82,400 in value in 1969.

Fertilisers—A fertiliser factory was established at Magarwara in 1927 by the British India Corporation, Kanpur, which was subsequently taken over by the Ralli India, Limited, Calcutta. It has its own power generator for its crushers and other requirements. The unit has expanded rapidly and the total investment has increased from Rs 5,00,000 in 1956 to Rs 31,87,000 in 1969. Bone-meal and other bone products valued at Rs 34,28,000 were produced in 1969, from bones worth Rs 25,00,000 imported from districts Allahabad, Etawah and Kanpur. 310 persons were employed in this industry in 1969.

Alcohol—Country liquor and rectified and denatured spirits are produced in the Standard Refinery and Distillery, Ltd, Unnao, established in 1954. The investment in it, which amounted to Rs 8,72,000 in 1956, had risen to Rs 24,63,000 in 1969. Alcohol worth Rs 56,20,000 was produced, consuming *mahua* and molasses worth Rs 20,00,000 in 1969. Molasses is imported from the sugar-mills in eastern Uttar Pradesh and *mahua* from the adjoining districts. The industry gave employment to 115 persons in 1969.

Chemicals—The Ralli Chemicals, Ltd, was established at Magarwara in 1962 for the production of super phosphate. The total investment in it amounted to Rs 48,75,000 in 1969 when super phosphate worth an amount of Rs 1,41,00,000 was produced and rock sulphur worth Rs 33,00,000 was consumed. The factory employed 111 persons in 1969.

In 1972, the firm produced 4,00,000 quintals of super phosphate to the value of Rs 1,40,14,000, consuming rock sulphur worth Rs 30,71,000. The number of employees also went up to 126.

Cattle and Poultry Feed—Cattle and poultry feed is manufactured in the Jayem Provender Mills, Ltd, established at Magarwara in 1968. An amount of about Rs 15,00,000 was the investment in the unit in

1969, when cattle and poultry feed worth an amount of Rs 5,12,600 was produced and raw materials, i.e. maize, bran and molasses worth Rs 3,00,000 were consumed. The factory is manned by 30 persons.

Glass—Glass is manufactured in the Ideal Glass Works, Unnao. An amount of about Rs 9,69,000 was the investment in the industry in 1969, when glass worth an amount of Rs 15,82,400 was produced, consuming sand, rich in silica and chemicals, worth Rs 8,00,000. The industry employed 325 persons.

Small-scale Industries

Oil from oil-seeds, dal, *khandsari*, jaggery, tobacco, ice-cream candy, flour, cardboard, tanned leather, glue, pesticides, paints, washing soap, scented oil, candles, glassware, miniature bulbs, pottery, umbrellas, fountain-pen inks, fire-works, bricks, timber, transistors, automobile parts, iron bars, pipes, cisterns, manhole covers, steel almirahs and safes, agricultural implements, and brassware are produced in 544 units.

Oil and Dal Mills—*Arhar* pulse and ground-nut oil are produced in three units at Bangarmau. A sum of about Rs 6,00,000 is invested in the industry and oil and *arhar* pulse worth an amount of Rs 30,00,000 were extracted in 1969, consuming ground-nut and *arhar* worth Rs 15,00,000. Eight persons were employed in the industry.

Khandsari and Jaggery—*Khandsari* and jaggery are manufactured in a unit at Safipur, the value of the products amounted to Rs 10,000 and sugar-cane worth Rs 5,000 was consumed in 1969. 27 persons were employed in the industry.

Ice-cream Candy—Ice-cream candy is produced in five units at Bangarmau, Nawabganj, Safipur, Shuklaganj and Unnao. An amount of Rs 50,000 is invested in the industry and candy worth Rs 50,000 was produced in 1969, consuming material worth Rs 20,000. Each unit is manned by one person.

Flour Mills—There are 450 flour mills located all-over the district. An amount of about Rs 4,50,000 was invested in the industry and job-work worth an amount of Rs 18,00,000 was performed in 1969.

Bakeries—There are three bakeries at Unnao for making biscuits and bread. A sum of about Rs 5,000 is invested in the industry and bread and biscuits worth an amount of Rs 8,000 were produced in 1969, consuming *maida*, sugar, etc., worth Rs 5,000. Each unit is manned by one person.

Tobacco—Tobacco is processed in four units at Unnao. An amount of about Rs 13,20,000 is invested in the industry and tobacco worth an

amount of Rs 47,30,000 was produced in 1969, consuming tobacco leaves, edible oils and scents worth Rs 2,50,000. 117 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Cardboard—Cardboard is manufactured in three units, one each at Magarwara, Shuklaganj and Unnao. A sum of about Rs 2,05,000 is invested in the industry and cardboard worth an amount of Rs 1,97,000 was produced in 1969, consuming waste paper worth Rs 98,000. The industry employed 37 persons in 1969.

Leather—Tanned leather is manufactured in two units, both located at Unnao. Tanned leather worth Rs 21,00,000 was turned out in 1969. Hides and skins worth Rs 11,00,000 were used for the purpose. It gave employment to 110 persons.

Glue—Glue is manufactured in a factory at Unnao, with a total investment amounting to Rs 67,000. Glue worth Rs 1,10,000 was manufactured in 1969, consuming hides and bones worth Rs 60,000. The factory employed 22 persons in 1969.

Pesticides—Pesticides, like D.D.T., worth Rs 1,35,000 were manufactured in a unit at Sahjani in 1969, consuming chemicals worth Rs 80,000. A sum of about Rs 1,50,000 represents the investment in the industry. The unit employed seven persons in 1969.

Paints—Paints are manufactured in a unit at Akrampur which is manned by eight persons. A sum of about Rs 1,22,000 was invested in the unit in 1969, when paints worth Rs 50,000 were manufactured, consuming oil, chemicals and gum worth Rs 25,000.

Soap—Washing soap is produced in five units, two situated at Unnao and three at Bangarmau, Bhagwantnagar and Safipur. An amount of about Rs 1,00,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when washing soap worth Rs 90,000 was produced. Oils and caustic soda worth Rs 50,000 were used 22 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Oil—Oil for external use is manufactured in two units at Unnao. The out-turn in 1969 was Rs 2,00,000 and oil and chemicals worth Rs 1,00,000 were used in production. The industry employed 20 persons in 1969.

Candles—Candles are manufactured in a unit at Unnao, in which the investment stood at Rs 2,100 in 1969. Candles worth Rs 2,000 were produced, consuming wax worth Rs 1,500. The unit is manned by three persons.

Miniature Bulbs—Miniature bulbs are manufactured in three units, two at Unnao and one at Magarwara. A sum of about Rs 70,000 was the investment in the trade in 1969, when finished goods worth Rs 27,000 were produced, consuming glass and filament worth Rs 15,000. 24 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Pottery—Pottery is manufactured from china-clay in a unit situated at Unnao, which is manned by 14 persons. A sum of about Rs 1,07,500 was invested in the industry in 1969, when jars and other containers to the value of Rs 33,000 were produced. China-clay worth Rs 17,000 was used.

Ink—Ink for fountain-pens is manufactured in six units, situated at Unnao. An amount of about Rs 2,00,000 was the investment in the industry in 1969, and fountain-pen ink worth an amount of Rs 8,00,000 was produced in that year, consuming blue ink and chemicals worth Rs 4,00,000. 35 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Brick-kilns—Bricks are manufactured in 15 units manned by 315 persons at Akrapur, Bhagwanagar, Safipur and Unnao. The total investment in the industry amounted to Rs 3,00,000 in 1969, when bricks worth Rs 9,00,000 were produced consuming clay, coal and wood worth Rs 2,00,000.

Umbrella—With a total investment amounting to Rs 2,38,700, in 1969, umbrellas worth a sum of Rs 80,000 were manufactured in a unit located at Sahjani during the year, consuming material like ribs and cloth worth Rs 50,000. The industry employed 31 persons in 1969.

Saw-mills—Planks and sawdust worth an amount of Rs 50,000 were produced in 1969, consuming timber worth Rs 30,000. The industry comprises eight units which are situated at Bangarmau, Nawabganj, Safipur and Unnao. The total investment in the industry amounted to Rs 50,000 and it employed 23 persons in 1969.

Iron Bars—Iron bars are manufactured in a rolling mill at Unnao. A sum of about Rs 2,00,000 was invested in the mill in 1969, when iron bars worth an amount of Rs 50,000 were produced, consuming iron scrap and billets worth Rs 30,000. As many as 41 persons were employed in the unit in 1969.

Iron Foundry—Manhole covers and pipes for sanitary fittings are manufactured in an iron foundry at Bangarmau. A sum of about Rs 1,35,000 was invested in the industry in 1969 when goods worth an amount of Rs 1,00,000 were produced, consuming pig iron and coal worth Rs 60,000. The unit employed 20 persons in 1969.

Iron Pipes—Black and conduit pipes are manufactured in three units at Akrapur, Magarwara and Unnao. A sum of about Rs 4,08,800

was invested in the industry in 1969, when pipes worth an amount of Rs 6,04,750 were produced, consuming iron strips worth Rs 3,00,000. The industry employed 35 persons in 1969.

Steel Furniture—Steel almirahs and safes are manufactured in two units at Shuklaganj. A sum of about Rs 2,50,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when articles worth Rs 2,07,435 were produced, consuming metal sheets worth Rs 1,00,000. As many as 33 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Agricultural Implements—Ploughs and machines used in irrigation are manufactured in six units, situated at Akrapur, Bhagwantnagar, Shuklaganj and Unnao. In 1969, agricultural implements worth an amount of Rs 2,73,765 were produced, consuming sheets and iron angles and steel worth Rs 1,50,000. The industry employed 54 persons in 1969.

Brassware—Utensils of brass and German silver are produced in two units situated at Bhagwantnagar and Newalganj. A sum of about Rs 87,370 was the investment in the industry in 1969, when utensils worth an amount of Rs 38,450 were manufactured, consuming copper, zinc and nickel worth Rs 20,000. As many as 55 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Aluminium Utensils—Aluminium utensils are manufactured in a unit at Akrapur. A sum of about Rs 92,000 was the investment in the industry in 1969, when utensils worth an amount of Rs 19,000 were produced, consuming aluminium sheets worth Rs 10,000. The unit was manned by six persons.

Automobile Parts—Automobile parts are manufactured in a unit at Akrapur. A sum of about Rs 1,47,000 was the investment in the industry in 1969, when automobile parts worth Rs 1,00,000 were produced, consuming metal sheets, plates and angles worth Rs 50,000. The unit was manned by eight persons.

Transistors—Transistors are assembled in a unit at Bangarmau with imported components. A sum of about Rs 10,500 was invested in the unit in 1969, when transistors worth an amount of Rs 10,000 were assembled, using components worth Rs 6,000. The industry employed four persons.

General Engineering—Repair and overhauling of machines are undertaken in five units, located at Unnao and Bhagwantnagar. An amount of about Rs 60,000 was invested in the trade in 1969, when job-work worth Rs 25,000 was performed, giving employment to 16 persons.

Village and Cottage Industries

A number of village and cottage industries function in the district, mostly in the rural areas. Brass utensils, wooden articles, iron goods,

ban, mats, baskets, pottery, stone-work, shoes, tanned leather, chemicals, tobacco, handloom cloth, and dyed and printed material worth an amount of about Rs 29,46,000 were produced by these units in 1969. These industries have flourished in the district for long and gradually methods of production in them are being modernised with State assistance.

These industries are operated mainly by the members of the owner's family at his home.

Handloom Cloth—Dhotis, bed covers, *niwar* and towels are manufactured in 260 units, situated at Bangarmau, Ganj Moradabad, Miyan-ganj, Mohan and Safipur. Each unit is manned by two to three persons. Bangarmau weavers specialise in the making of bed covers and *niwar*, while those of Ganj Moradabad in dhotis and towels. Generally cotton-yarn is imported from Kanpur and distributed to weavers for making different items. The wages are paid on piece-work basis. The weavers also dye the yarn to produce different shades, for which also they are paid. The old type throw-shuttle looms are still in use. An amount of about Rs 40,500 was invested in the industry in 1969, when handloom dhotis, bed covers, towels and *niwar* worth an amount of Rs 1,75,000 were produced, consuming cotton-yarn and dyes worth Rs 80,000. The industry employed 400 persons in 1969.

Printing and Dyeing—Bed and quilt covers (*fard*) are dyed and printed in 20 units located at Unnao. An amount of about Rs 60,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when dyeing and printing worth an amount of Rs 1,40,000 was done. As many as 200 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Oil—Oil from oil-seeds is extracted in 150 units scattered all over the district. Oil from mustard seed, linseed and sesame is generally extracted. Oil-cake is a by-product which is used as cattle feed. An amount of about Rs 50,800 was invested in the industry in 1969, when oil worth an amount of Rs 2,80,000 was extracted from oil-seeds worth Rs 2,00,000. Most of the oil-presses are operated by animals and only a few of them, located at Unnao are power-driven. The industry employed 200 persons in 1969.

Rice—Rice is produced from paddy in 15 units, in the rural area. Hand-pounding of paddy is done in these units and the bran is generally wasted. A sum of about Rs 5,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when rice worth an amount of Rs 10,500 was produced from paddy worth Rs 5,000. About 30 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Tobacco—Tobacco for smoking is manufactured in 50 units, most of them of tahsil Hasanganj. Tobacco leaves are dried in the sun and mixed with molasses. It is a seasonal industry. A sum of about Rs 1,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when tobacco worth an

amount of Rs 25,000 was produced, using tobacco leaves worth Rs 10,000. About 60 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Ban Making—*Ban* or *moonj* strings are made in 370 units, generally situated along the river Ganga in tahsils Purwa, Safipur and Unnao. The industry is concentrated mainly at Bangarimau and Baksar. Only half of the *moonj* produced in the district is utilised locally, the rest finds its way to Kanpur. An amount of about Rs 18,500 was invested in the industry in 1969 when *ban* worth an amount of Rs 2,75,000 was produced, consuming *moonj* worth Rs 1,00,000. As many as 600 persons were employed in the trade in 1969.

Baskets—Baskets from bamboo and stalks of the *arhar* plant are made in ten units located in the rural areas. A sum of about Rs 5,000 was invested in the trade in 1969, when baskets worth an amount of Rs 5,000 were produced, using material worth Rs 2,000. Some of the baskets are coloured with dyes imported from Kanpur. The industry employed 15 persons in 1969.

Mats—Mats are manufactured in five rural units. A sum of about Rs 200 was invested in the trade in 1969, when mats worth an amount of Rs 2,500 were produced, consuming leaves of the date-palm worth Rs 500. On the average each unit is manned by two persons.

Carpentry—Wooden frames for doors, windows and beds, wheels for carts, ploughs and furniture are manufactured in 315 units which are scattered all over the district. The industry gives employment to 320 persons. An amount of about Rs 72,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when goods worth an amount of Rs 1,80,000 were produced, consuming timber worth Rs 60,000.

Shoe-making—Shoes are manufactured in 610 units which are scattered all over the district. The trade gave work to 713 persons in 1969. Cobblers in the rural areas use the tanned leather produced in the district and make durable shoes which are, however, crude in finish and design. Shoemakers at Hasanganj, Safipur and Unnao use tanned leather imported from Kanpur, for making shoes of better quality. On the average a cobbler in the rural area produces a pair of shoes in a day with his old fashioned tools, while those at Unnao produce many more pairs of shoes daily with the help of modern instruments like sewing machines. A sum of about Rs 1,60,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when shoes worth an amount of Rs 10,60,000 were manufactured, consuming tanned leather worth Rs 7,50,000.

Tanning—Leather is tanned in 90 units, which are mainly located at Bhagwantnagar, Haiderabad and Magarwara. The old techniques of tanning are in vogue and the leather produced is of an inferior quality. Lime, *reh* and babul bark, are used to cure the hides. As many as 181

persons were employed in the trade in 1969. A sum of about Rs 15,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when tanned leather worth an amount of Rs 2,60,000 was produced, consuming hides and skins worth Rs 1,20,000.

Smithery—Agricultural implements are manufactured in 205 units scattered throughout the district. Usually each unit is manned by two persons. A sum of amount Rs 70,000 was invested in the industry in 1969, when implements worth an amount of Rs 1,10,000 were manufactured, consuming iron worth Rs 50,000. Only implements like spades, axes, sickles, and cutters for ploughs are manufactured in these units.

Brassware—Utensils of brass are manufactured in 30 units, which are mainly concentrated at Bhagwanthar and Newalgarh in tahsils Purwa and Hasanganj respectively. This is an old industry of the district. Each unit is manned by two persons. *Parats* (platters) and *batuas* (round bottomed vessels with narrow mouth) used for cooking food or storing water are the main items of production at Bhagwanthar. Scrap-brass, the main raw material used in the industry, is imported from Kanpur. An amount of about Rs 35,000 was the investment in the industry in 1969, when brass utensils worth an amount of Rs 2,30,000 were produced, consuming scrap-brass worth Rs 1,50,000.

Stone-work—Grinders and jars are carved out of stone at Asa Khera in 15 units, the total investment in the industry being Rs 1,500 in 1969. Fifteen persons are engaged in the industry and grinders and containers worth an amount of Rs 30,000 were produced in 1969, using stone worth Rs 15,000.

Pottery—Pottery is manufactured in 250 units run by an equal number of families. The industry is scattered all over the district, greater concentrations of it being in the towns of Purwa and Safipur. Smooth, black clay, which is available in the ponds, is usually used. The equipment used are a potter's wheel, moulds, and wooden hammers (*mungris*) for beating clay.

A sum of about Rs 50,000 was the investment in the industry in 1969, when pottery worth an amount of Rs 1,50,000 was produced consuming coal worth Rs 50,000. Although the potter does not pay any substantial amount for the clay he uses, he has been finding it extremely difficult to procure good clay of late as ponds from which it is obtained are owned by individuals or the *gaon sabhas*. About 500 persons were employed in the industry in 1969.

Saltpetre—Saltpetre is manufactured in 15 units, mainly located at Unnao and Dhani Khera. This is an old industry of the district and the technique of its manufacture is primitive. The investment in the industry amounted to Rs 15,000 in 1969, when saltpetre worth an amount

of Rs 12,000 was manufactured, consuming lime and crude potassium nitrate worth Rs 4,000. The industry employed 15 persons in 1969.

Fire-works—Items of fire-works are manufactured in eight units, all located at Unnao. An amount of about Rs 51,000 was the investment in the trade in 1969, when fire-works worth an amount of Rs 2,02,500 were produced, consuming chemicals worth Rs 1,01,000. As many as 21 persons were employed in the trade.

In the period 1970 to 1972 as many as 53 small-scale units were established, where implements, utensils, soap, oil, tanned leather, etc., are produced.

Industrial Estate

An industrial estate was established at Akrampur in tahsil Unnao in 1965. It covers an area of 6.48 hectares and 10 industrial units were established to produce a number of articles. Three of these units were closed in 1969. Automobile parts, nuts and bolts, aluminium utensils, paints, agricultural implements, machine parts, conduit pipes and electrical goods worth an amount of Rs 10,10,000 were produced in the units that functioned in 1969.

The industrial estate is being expanded by the creation of an industrial belt on the Lucknow—Kanpur road, which will be located between Rae Bareli railway crossing and Dahi Chowk. For this purpose 345 acres (139.6 hectares) of land has been acquired and the plots are being allotted by the U.P. Industrial Corporation, Kanpur. About 300 small-scale industrial units will be established on the estate by the end of the Fifth Five-year Plan.

Aid to Industries

The State government advances loans to entrepreneurs for the establishment and expansion of industries. The rate of interest charged on loans advanced for small-scale industries was 3 per cent per annum till 1964-65, later raised to 5½ per cent per annum. The following statement gives the amounts of loans advanced by the State government to various industries during the years 1964-65 to 1967-68, the tenure of all loans being 4½ years to 7 years.

Year	Number of parties receiving loan	Amount of loan (in Rs.)
1964-65	51	1,85,000
1965-66	36	1,58,000
1966-67	19	80,000
1967-68	1	5,000

The U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur, advanced Rs 25,27,000 to six industrial units, and it also advanced Rs 2,27,700 to six industrial units on behalf of the State government, in 1971-72.

Training Centre

Formerly there were a large number of training cum-production centres in the district, but most of them have been closed. The Government Industrial Training Centre, Unnao, which was established in 1956, imparted training in carpentry, general mechanics, smithery and in the electrician's job. Training in smithery was discontinued from October 1, 1969. Every trainee receives a stipend of Rs 20 per month. Training in general mechanics is spread over two years and in other crafts it extends to one year only. The numbers of persons trained in the various crafts in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 are given below:

Trade	Number of persons trained	
	1967-68	1968-69
Electrician's	16	16
Machinist's	14	16
Carpentry	2	5
Smithery	3	3
Total	35	40

Industrial Expansion

A number of industries can be established, and others expanded in the district on account of the existence of favourable conditions. Saltpetre used to be refined in a unit at Unnao during the period of the Second World War, but it was closed in 1946. The industry may be revived. Oil-seeds are grown in large quantities in the district, of which a considerable portion is exported to Kanpur. More units can be established for the production of oil at Unnao.

There is a great demand for ice in the summer in the district. It is imported from Kanpur. An ice factory was established during the period of the Second World War. It was closed in 1954, on account of some mechanical defect in the plant and as the ice produced was slightly saline and unacceptable to consumers. Pulses are produced in the district in large quantities and only a small fraction of the total production is processed in the district. One such unit, established during the Second World War period, was closed at the end of the War.

Portland cement can be manufactured from marl, which is available in abundance at Ajgain, Jaitipur, Purwa and in the valley of the river Sai.

The existing small-scale, village and cottage units, producing tanned leather, soap, brassware and handloom cloth can be expanded.

Unnao is one of the 36 economically backward districts of the State, in spite of its proximity to Kanpur, the industrial metropolis of the State. However, more industries are coming up as facilities for finance, land, power, and capital equipment are being made more readily and liberally available.

Plans are ready for the establishment of 14 large-scale industrial units by the end of the Fifth Five-year Plan. Scooters, iron and steel goods, chemicals, printed material, glycerine and television sets will be produced in these units. In addition, 227 small-scale units and 300 units in the industrial estate will also be set up in the same period, with abundant and cheap electricity made available from the U. P. Grid, Unnao is likely to turn into a big industrial centre. The following institutions will provide the necessary finances:

Institution	Approximate amount (in Rs) to be provided
U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur	3,00,00,000
Directorate of Industries, Kanpur	25,00,000
Commercial Banks	30,00,000
Others	12,00,000

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Banking—In the region covered by district Unnao, the business of money-lending appears to have been established fairly early, and often jewellery and lands were pledged with money-lenders.

About the beginning of this century, the rates of interest in the district were much the same as in the neighbouring districts, varying between 18 and 37.5 per cent per annum where the amounts of loan were small and ornaments were pledged. Where real property was mortgaged the usual rate of interest was 8 per cent per annum. For taking loans of larger amounts, the banking houses of the district and those of Lucknow and Kanpur were approached. The banking firm of Chandan Lal at Mauraunwan was famous in the past and the family acquired great wealth and influence through money-lending, but almost withdrew from the business after the annexation. Several banking firms of Kanpur filled its place, and established their agents at Unnao. At the census of 1901 there were over 5,000 bankers and bankers' clerks in the district. While most of them represented village money-lenders, they also included agents of about a dozen large banking firms of Brahmanas, with their head offices in parganas Bihar and Ghatampur and having branches also in various parts of eastern Bengal and Chhota Nagpur. The most frequent transactions were loans of grain to cultivators by the village money-lenders, repayable usually in kind.

The first bank, called the Town Bank, Ltd, and later renamed as the Zila Sahkari Bank, Ltd, was established at Unnao on October 9, 1906. The Unnao Commercial Bank, Ltd, was established in the town on December 7, 1916, but it closed down subsequently. A branch of the Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd, was opened at Unnao in March 1944, that of the State Bank of India on May 12, 1958, that of the U. P. Rajya Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Bank, Ltd, in 1962 and that of the Bareilly Corporation (Bank) Limited, on August 12, 1964. Branches of the U. P. Rajya Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Bank, Ltd, were opened also at Nawabganj, Purwa and Safipur in 1969. Later branches of the Central Bank of India and United Commercial Bank were opened in the district.

Rural Indebtedness—About the beginning of this century the economic condition of the agriculturists was far from satisfactory. Their holdings were small, and the prices of agricultural produce were very low. The occupation of the people in the district was chiefly agriculture. Small and impoverished proprietors formed a large proportion of the land-holding community, and their general condition was one of

struggling poverty, resulting from constant multiplication of owners and subdivision of land. In the wake of the First World War (1914—1918), a large body of the cultivators benefited from the rise in prices of agricultural produce and their economic condition improved.

In 1929, a detailed investigation was made, covering over 5,000 agriculturists of the district. It revealed that 50 per cent of them were free from debt, 17 per cent were indebted to the extent of one year's rent, 12 per cent to the extent of less than two but more than one year's rent, and 21 per cent to the extent of more than two years' rent. The picture presented by these figures was somewhat obscured by the fact that figures for the greater portion of tahsil Purwa related to a season of scarcity. After allowing for this factor, the percentage of indebted agriculturists was estimated to be as high as 44 of the total number of agriculturists. The system of *nazrana* was thought to be largely responsible for this sorry plight of the tillers of the soil. The average per capita indebtedness of those who were indebted was Rs 106. Indebtedness, in about two-thirds of the instances was due to agricultural causes, such as purchase of plough-cattle, seed and implements and payment of arrears of rents. Non-agricultural reasons, such as social functions and payment of ancestral debts were responsible for the remaining one-third of the indebtedness. The slump in prices about the thirties of this century aggravated the suffering of the rural people.

The high prices which agricultural produce fetched during the period of the Second World War (1939—1945) gave good monetary returns to the agriculturists but the receipts were substantially set off by the high prices which had to be paid by them for items like clothes, live-stock, and implements. The prices of agricultural products have, in later years, continued to rise, increasing the purchasing capacity of the agriculturists and raising their standard of living. As there has also been a considerable increase in population in the district, having been 14.91 per cent in the decade 1951—61, much of the advantage of the higher prices of agricultural produce has been neutralized. Landless labourers and cultivators with small holdings are still generally in debt.

Debt-relief Legislation

Legislative measures have been adopted since the first quarter of the twentieth century to regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending.

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (Act X of 1918) authorised the courts to examine transactions in which they had reason to believe that the interest charged was 'excessive' and the transaction as between the parties thereto substantially 'unfair' and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. By an amendment of 1926, the Act was made applicable to all parties seeking relief from mortgage. But the Act did not provide a satisfactory definition of the terms 'excessive' and

'unfair', which made it difficult for the courts to determine whether a transaction was 'unfair' or the interest 'excessive'. An amendment affected in 1934, made the Act applicable generally to all debtors and debts, and also provided definite limits beyond which the rate of interest should be deemed to be 'excessive'.

In the wake of the economic depression of the thirties, a number of legislative measures were enforced for the scaling down and adjustment of debts. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, gave some measure of relief to agriculturists as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest. The U. P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided for unconditional stay of proceedings for the execution of decrees against tenants and those proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year.

The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided further relief from indebtedness to agriculturists and workmen. It applied to suits and decrees against indebted agriculturists whose rent and ten times of whose local rate did not in the aggregate exceed Rs 1,000, and against certain categories of workmen. It required the accounting of interest at low rates and protected the persons, land and agricultural produce of the debtors from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In urban and rural areas of the district, about 1,000 families are engaged in money lending. Some of these money-lenders are traders. The rate of interest charged on loans varies from 12 per cent to 35 per cent per annum. Of late prosperous agriculturists also have started lending money. The Rastogis of Lucknow advance money under the *ugahi* system and recover an amount of Rs 12 for every sum of Rs 10 advanced, the debtor paying a rupee each month and clearing the debt in 12 months. The Punjabis and other professional money-lenders from Kanpur also lend money in the urban and rural areas of the district. Sometimes, traders from Kanpur advance loans on easy terms to agriculturists who supply to them commodities like oil-seeds, pulses and jaggery.

Government Loans

It has been the practice of all governments in this country to extend monetary help to the agriculturists in times of distress, flood, famine and other calamities.

The British continued to follow the practice and upon the recommendations of the famine commission of 1880, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XII of 1883), and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Act XIX of 1884), were passed, and grant and loans have since

then continued to be extended to agriculturists under these Acts. The 'grow more food campaign' started being financed by the government since 1943, and the policy of increasing agricultural production and helping agriculturists in distress by suitable provision of funds continues to be consistently followed.

Loans under these Acts are advanced generally against the security of immovable property. The amounts of loans distributed in 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the rates of interest charged are given below:

Year	Act	Purpose	Amount of loan (in rupees)	Rate of interest (per cent per annum)
1968-69	Act XII of 1883	Distress <i>taqavi</i>	10,000	5½
		Purchase of improved crushers and pans	8,703	8½
	Act XIX of 1884	Soil conservation	40,000	5½
1969-70	Act XII of 1883	Distress <i>taqavi</i>	23,000	5½
	Act XIX of 1884	Soil conservation	10,000	5½

Co-operative Movement

The first agricultural co-operative society was established at Miyan-ganj in tahsil Hasanganj in 1905. By 1920 there were 363 agricultural co-operative societies in the district. In the next two decades a large number of societies were formed and as many as 623 such societies were in existence in 1940. In the next 20 years the co-operative movement made a remarkable progress, particularly after 1947, and in 1960, there were 1,575 agricultural co-operative societies, in the district with a total membership of 51,895 persons. After 1961, the reorganisation of these societies was taken up, the smaller ones being reconstituted to form bigger multipurpose societies. So that in 1963-64 there were 1,275 societies in the district which had 67,800 members, a share capital amounting to Rs 14,99,000, and a working capital amounting to Rs 65,20,000. The total deposits with them amounted to Rs 1,74,000, and they advanced loans amounting Rs 51,83,000 at an interest of 8.75 per cent per annum. Recoveries of loans amounted to Rs 41,20,000, leaving a sum of Rs 50,60,000 outstanding against some members. As many as 1,028 co-operative societies earned Rs 1,67,000 as profit and 106 co-operative societies incurred a total loss of Rs 7,000. The number of these societies further decreased to 897 in 1969, in which year they advanced an amount of Rs 27,77,109 as loan to 14,193 agriculturists, at rates of interest ranging between 9.75 per cent to 10 per cent per annum. The unrecovered arrears of loans, due to these societies amounted to Rs 56,00,000 in that year. The membership of these societies had steadily increased to 1,09,580 by March 31, 1970.

Co-operative Bank—The District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Unnao, was established in 1906. It advances loans to the co-operative societies in the district. The total investment in it amounted to Rs 7,34,596 and its share capital amounted to Rs 17,13,765 in 1969 when it had 38 employees.

The following statement gives amounts of loans advanced and profits earned by the bank in the years 1960 and 1969:

Year	Loans advanced to co-operatives (in rupees)	Rate of interest (per cent per annum)	Profit (in Rs)
1960	16,31,773	7.50	29 902
1969	25,79,231	7.50	51 222

The District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Unnao had four branches in 1970, one each at Garhwa, Nawabganj, Purwa and Safipur.

The following facts emerged from a survey held in September, 1970, by the Lead Bank of the district:

Number of offices of the bank in the district in 1970	Average population served by each office of the bank in the district in 1970	Total deposits as on 30th September, 1970 (in Rs)	Total advances as on 30th September, 1970 (in Rs)	Percentage of total advanced to agriculturists by all banks
5	1,50,000	25,61,000	56,48,000	65

The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Bank, Ltd, advanced the following sums of money in 1969-70 in the district at 8.25 per cent per annum interest:

Purpose	No.	Amount advanced (in rupees)
Purchase of pumping sets	93	3,23,200
Sinking wells and tube-wells	88	1,19,350
Levelling and reclamation of lands	6	8,900
Installation of Persian wheels	3	2,700
Planting orchards	1	1,500
Total	191	4,55,650

It had four branches in the district in 1970. The bank also accepts deposits at 6 per cent to 8.25 per cent per annum interest.

Other Co-operatives—During the Second World War (1939-45), the prices of consumer goods registered a sharp rise and in order to control this tendency consumer's co-operative societies were organised.

The Zila Sahkari Sangh, Ltd, was established on February 29, 1948, to act as a link between the various local co-operative marketing institutions and the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. The share capital of this body amounted to Rs 8,165, and its working capital to Rs 2,84,780 in 1967-68. It carries on wholesale business in coal, cement, sugar, food-grains and flour and runs several brick-kilns. The following statement gives an indication of the volume of business transacted and profits earned by this body in the years 1960 and 1969:

Year	Value of goods sold (in Rs)	Profit (in Rs)
1960	7,86,238	1,278.80
1969	7,91,603	2,550.81

A Kraya Vikraya Sahkari Samiti, Ltd, was established at Bangarmau in March, 1961. It undertakes to sell agricultural produce of member cultivators when reasonably high prices may be obtained for it. The share capital of the society was Rs 87,627 in 1968-69 and agricultural commodities worth Rs 70,493 were pledged with it for sale after making to the agriculturists suitable advance payments. A co-operative society dealing in *khoa* was established at Unnao in 1944. It buys *khoa* and milk from the producers for sale. The share capital of the society amounted to Rs 29,423 in 1968-69, and it transacted business of the value of Rs 54,215. Besides the above co-operative institutions there are four housing societies at Unnao, two labour societies at Kantha and Kathigarha, two primary consumers' stores at Bangarmau and Mauranwan, and 10 other societies.

Commercial Banks

There are five branches of commercial banks in the district viz., the Bareilly Corporation (Bank), Ltd, the Hindustan Commercial Bank, United Commercial Bank, Central Bank of India and the State Bank of India. They charge interest at rates varying from 7 per cent to 12 per cent per annum on advances and allow interest at rates varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 7 per cent per annum on deposits.

There were branches of five commercial banks in the district in 1970-71 the location of each of these banks being given in the following statement:

Name of commercial bank	Names of places where branch of the bank is located
State Bank of India	Safipur, Unnao
Central Bank of India	Shuklaganj, Mauranwan, Unnao
Hindustan Commercial Bank	Unnao
United Commercial Bank	Bangarmau
The Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd.	Unnao

In 1967, a branch of the commercial bank in the district on an average served a population of 4,81,000 and in 1970, it served a population of 1,87,000. The all-India average for a bank was 73,000, and for Uttar Pradesh 1,36,000 in 1967.

A survey of the banking activities of the commercial banks on September 30, 1970 had revealed that only Rs 8,39,000 had been advanced, while the deposits amounted to Rs 1,34,00,000. The per capita deposit amounted to Rs 8.93, while the per capita advance was only 56 paise. The average per capita deposit was Rs 77.50 for all-India, and Rs 36.00 for Uttar Pradesh in 1967. The average per capita advance was Rs 53.70 for all-India, and Rs 13.10 for Uttar Pradesh in 1967. The following statement gives the break-up of the advances on September 30, 1970:

Name of the sector receiving the advance	Amount (in Rs)
Agriculture	4,000
Small-scale industries	1,81,000
Others (traders, individuals, etc.)	6,54,000
Total	8,39,000

The deposits and advances have increased with the passage of time. But as in the past deposits exceed the advances. In the end of June, 1972, the deposits amounted to Rs 2,59,00,000 while the advances were worth Rs 19,00,000.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been operating in the district since the last decade of the nineteenth century. This and other small savings schemes have been formulated to tap the savings of those who generally do not keep their savings in banks. These schemes are intended to inculcate the habit of thrift in people and also to make funds available for investment in the Five-year Plans. The Chinese aggression in 1962 necessitated the introduction of schemes of defence deposits and the national defence certificate to raise funds for the defence of the country.

The scheme of premium prize bonds was introduced in the district on January 1, 1963. Bonds were available at the treasuries and post-offices up to December 31, 1964, in the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100. They were encashable five years after the date of sale with a premium of 10 per cent, each holder being eligible to participate in two draws for prizes.

The following statement gives the amounts invested in different savings schemes in the district as on December 31, 1969:

Scheme	Value (in Rs)
Post-office Savings Bank	12,64,000
National Savings Certificates	2,94,000
Cumulative Time Deposits	2,35,000
National Defence Certificates	1,90,000
Defence Deposit Certificates	9,000
Fixed Deposits	3,000

Life Insurance

Life insurance business was nationalised in September, 1956, with the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A sub-branch was opened at Unnao, with an assistant branch manager, eight development officers and 15 others, under the control of the divisional office at Lucknow. The progress of life insurance business in the district during the six years, 1964-65 to 1969-70, is given below:

Year	Total business procured (in Rs)	Number of lives assured
1964-65	28,16,000	900
1965-66	33,70,000	1,057
1966-67	43,68,000	1,271
1967-68	69,50,000	1,771
1968-69	72,94,000	1,585
1969-70	68,82,000	1,373

General Insurance

General insurance business was undertaken in the district by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1964. The following statement give the state of general insurance business in the district in the years 1968-69 and 1969-70:

Year	Total premium income (in Rs)
1968-69	1,507
1969-70	3,754

Currency and Coinage

In the nineteenth century many silver and copper coins were in circulation in the district. The most common was the Lucknow rupee

of 172.3 grains, and the Lucknow (Machalidar) rupee of 173 grains. To these the British standard rupee of 180 grains was added in 1856.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on October 1, 1958.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade in the past was limited to the supply of articles of common use to the inhabitants of the district, and in 1865, it was carried on chiefly by traders of Mauranwan, Bangarmau, Ganj Moradabad and some other market-places. The principal items of export were grains of all kinds, jaggery, ghee, tobacco, indigo and saltpetre, the last being almost entirely exported to Calcutta. The other articles were mostly exported across the Ganga, to Kanpur, Bhilhaur and Fatehgarh. Among articles chiefly imported were foreign cloth, salt, iron, cotton, spices and other articles required by a predominantly rural population. The introduction of railways in 1867, however, appears to have favourably affected the commerce of the district. About the close of the last century the exports by rail generally speaking, consisted very largely of grain, followed by *kankar* for ballast. There was also a large volume of trade by road between Unnao and Kanpur and Unnao and Lucknow. In particular, traffic between Unnao and Kanpur was very great. The bulk of the surplus grain of the district continued to be conveyed by carts and not by rail, to Kanpur.

Communications were good over the greater part of the district in the twenties of this century. Village markets were numerous and well distributed over the area. In addition to Unnao, the other developing centres of trade were Purwa, Mauranwan and Safipur. The proximity of Unnao to Kanpur was serious obstacle in the development of trade in the district, which so far as trade in food-grains was concerned, was, however, to the advantage of agriculturists, who could obtain better prices at Kanpur than locally.

Mustard oil and grains were mainly exported to Kanpur, and in 1923, about 5,000 maunds (1,900 quintals) of mustard oil was exported. The main imports in that year were, coal 540 tons (545.4 m. tonnes), cotton-yarn 5,68,000 lb. (2,556 quintals), and indigo 53 maunds (20.14 quintals).

The economic depression of the thirties adversely affected the trade of the district and exports declined but when prices started looking up during and after the Second World War, trade revived.

The establishment of several large-scale industries at Magarwana and Unnao after 1953 has considerably added to the variety of the exports of the district. Sulphuric acid, superphosphates, liquor, fertilisers and cattle and poultry feed are exported in large quantities to Kanpur.

Exports and Imports

The following statement gives the quantities of agricultural produce exported from the district in 1968-69:

Commodity					Exports (in quintals)
Ground-nut	..	..	..	..	2,500
Paddy	..	..	..	..	1,500
Mustard	..	..	..	..	1,500
Arhar	..	..	..	..	1,300
Bajra	..	..	..	..	1,000
Jowar	..	..	..	..	1,000
Wheat	..	..	..	..	1,000
Maize	..	..	..	..	700

Industrial products from the large-scale units in the district find their way of Kanpur. The following statement gives the value of these products exported from the district in 1969:

Commodity					Exports (value in Rs)
Sulphuric acid and superphosphates	..	..	..	..	1,41,00,000
Liquor	..	..	..	..	58,20,000
Bone-meal and other fertilisers	..	..	..	..	34,28,000
Cattle and poultry feed	..	..	..	..	5,12,600

Imports—Consumer goods, mostly from Kanpur, comprise the main imports of the district. The following statement gives the quantities of some of the imports in 1968-69:

Commodity					Imports (in quintals)
Jaggery	..	..	..	..	2,000
Moong	..	..	..	..	5,000
Urd	..	..	..	..	500
Masur	..	..	..	..	300
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1,203
Kerosene	..	..	..	..	2,265 Kilo-litres

From August 1, 1969 to February 28, 1970 the district also imported 324 quintals of vegetable ghee.

Trade Centres

The main market of the district is Qaiserganj in Unnao town. It is primarily a distributing market. Before 1878, the main market was held at Purani Bazar. In that year, the deputy commissioner, laid the foundation of a market, naming it Qaiserganj. The site of the market had been cleared of forest earlier as a famine relief measure. Shops were built there and gradually all the grain trade shifted from Purani Bazar to Qaiserganj. Further improvements in the market were made in 1931-32 when a pucca platform was built in its centre and a tin-shed was erected over it.

Another market was established at Unnao in 1917 and called Stevensonganj after the district officer. It was situated on the Lucknow—Kanpur road opposite the tahsil buildings. This market did not prosper and was abandoned.

The following statement gives the quantities of commodities sold in the Qaiserganj market in 1968-69:

Commodity	Sales (in quintals)
Wheat	15,009
Rice	9,333
Jaggery	4,951
Mustard seed	4,687
Bejhar	4,608
Barley	4,234
Potatoes	4,143
Bhusa	3,834
Maize	3,427
Urd	2,435
Moong	2,390
Jowar	2,299
Peas	2,115
Masur	1,487
Bajra	1,416

The following are the charges realised in this market:

Description of charge	Rate	By whom payable
Namuna	1-86 kg. per cart	Seller
Commission	1 per cent of the selling price	Purchaser
Palledari	30 paise per bag	Purchaser and seller
Dhalta	466 gm. per 37-32 kg.	Seller
Karda	Ditto	Do.
Sweeping	233 gm. per cart	Do.
Portage (kahar)	466 gm. per cart	Do.
Toll tax	41 paise per bullock-cart	Do.

The other important *bandis* (wholesale markets) are situated at Bangarmau and Purwa. Wheat, rice, paddy, barley, *bajra*, jowar, *bejhar*, maize, gram *arhar*, peas, *urd*, *moong*, *masur*, mustard seed and potatoes are sold at Purwa. In addition to these commodities ground-nut and castor are also sold in the *mandi* at Bangarmau. About 45,000 quintals of commodities were sold at Bangarmau, and 40,000 quintals at Purwa in 1968-69.

Other important markets are at Bighapur, Mauranwan, and Nawabganj. Markets dealing in general merchandise and cloth are located at all the urban centres, which also feed about 128 smaller markets locally called *hats* or bazars. The largest number, 45, of these small markets is in tahsil Hasanganj, followed by 42 in tahsil Safipur, 38 in tahsil Purwa, and only three in tahsil Unnao. Each market is held on two fixed days in a week and supplies the villagers with food-grains, oil-seeds, cloth, vegetables and other consumer goods. In some of these markets cattle are also sold.

Price Control and Rationing

As a result of the outbreak of the Second World War, the prices of all commodities steeply appreciated, and in order to arrest their further rise, so as to give relief to the consumers, chiefly in the urban areas, the prices of a large number of commodities were controlled and the supply of many of them to consumers was rationed. Some of the more important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, matches, drugs and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to take licences from government officers. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains, chiefly wheat and its products, gram, rice and sugar and kerosene oil has, however, persisted ever since, with varying spheres of applicability, and at present there are nine fair-price shops at Unnao for the sale of wheat, its products and sugar.

Fairs

Several important fairs are held in the district, the largest being the bathing fair held at Pariar on the banks of the Ganga in Unnao tahsil. It is also the largest commercial fair of the district in which considerable business is done in brass utensils, cloth, blankets and other articles. It is held at the full moon of Kartika and lasts for about a week, although in former times it seems to have lasted somewhat longer, extending on occasions, over periods of about a fortnight.

The other important fairs are those held at Kusambhi in tahsil Hasanganj and Patan in tahsil Purwa. The fair at Kusambhi comes about on the full moon day of Vaisakha and lasts for a week. A large number of people come to it by train, getting down at Ajbair. Some trade in cloth and general merchandise is carried on in the fair. The

fair is held in honour of Devi, whose devotees beg some boon of her, and if it is granted, a goat is sacrificed to her at the ensuing annual fair. The fairs at Patan, also known as Takia Muhabbat Shah, are held in March and December. People assemble in thousands to do homage to the Fakir Muhabbat Shah. Brisk trade in handloom cloth, blankets and general merchandise is conducted in these fairs.

Weights and Measures

The standard seer of 80 tolas or 14,400 grains was in vogue in the district till the introduction of metric weights. There was also a local pakka seer of 96 tolas or 17,280 grains. For measuring land, the standard bigha of 3,925 sq. yd. was in vogue before the introduction of metric measures.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1966, which is working well and, being easy and convenient of calculation, has ousted the old system.



CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

The old Badshahi road from Delhi to Allahabad entered district Unnao from district Hardoi, and after traversing tahsil Safipur, it reached Unnao. Running thence more or less parallel to the Ganga it passes through tahsils Unnao and Purwa and crossed over into district Rae Bareli. The road was partially metalled and some of its sections were unfit for traffic during the monsoon months. About the beginning of this century the portion of this road between Hardoi and Safipur was unmetalled, while from Safipur right up to Dalmau in district Rae Bareli it was metalled. It is the longest road in the district.

The other important road of the district, known as the Oudh Trunk road, originated on the northern bank of the Ganga in district Unnao and proceeded to Lucknow via Unnao. This road was constructed by nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the last ruler of Avadh, and up to 1856 it was the only metalled road of any length within the province. It was the venue of some of the fiercest battles during 1857.

Other metalled roads in the district about the beginning of this century, were the feeder road to Ajgain railway station, half a mile in length and a span of 3 miles of the Unnao—Sandila road. The total length of the roads in the district stood at 528 miles (844.8 km.) in 1911-12, of which a length of 130 miles (208 km.) was metalled. Till 1931-32 the length of metalled and unmetalled roads in the district remained the same as in 1911, but many of them had been repaired and widened in the intervening period. In the thirties and forties of this century a large number of new roads were constructed, many of them metalled ones. In 1946-47, the total length of roads in the district was 873.6 km. (546 miles); a length of 288 km. (180 miles) being metalled.

The construction of roads was speeded up after the achievement of independence. By 1966, a length of about 83 miles (133 km.) of new metalled roads had been constructed and that of 84.3 miles (135.59 km.) had been repaired and reconstructed in the district. The following statement gives the names of the new metalled roads constructed, and of those repaired and reconstructed since 1947:

Metalled roads constructed	Length in the district (in km.)
Chakalawansi-Auras-Sandila	37.81
Mohan-Newalganj-Lucknow	8.00
Bihar-Bhagwantnagar-Baksar	30.50
Tikur-Pariar	17.90
Bangarmau-Jagatnagar	8.00
Bikrampur-Unchagaon	20.92
Achalganj-Ganga Ghat	9.65

Names of metalled roads repaired and reconstructed	Length in the district (in km.)
Unnao-Mauranwan	40.23
Ajgain-Mohan-Hasanganj	45.46
Bangarmau railway station feeder	0.80
Mauranwan-Mohanlalganj	18.70
Unnao-Hardoi	16.00
Unnao-Allahabad	14.40

Highways

The roads of the district are now classified as national highway, State highways, major district roads and village roads. The Central Government, is responsible for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of national highways. The State government maintains the State highways and the major district roads, and Zila Parishad the other district and village roads. Other local bodies generally maintain roads situated within their jurisdictions. The forest department also maintains a number of roads.

National Highway—The Jhansi-Lucknow road via Kanpur is the only national highway in the district, where its total length is 48 km. It enters the district in the south-west from Kanpur after crossing the Ganga bridge and runs more or less parallel to the railway between Kanpur and Lucknow. It traverses the tahsils of Unnao and Hasanganj passing through Unnao city. It is metalled throughout. The volume of passenger and goods traffic on this road, is very considerable.

State Highways—The district is served by 10 State highways. The Unnao—Hardoi road passes through tahsils Unnao and Safipur, running parallel to the Unnao-Hardoi railway line. The Unnao-Allahabad road runs parallel to the Unnao-Dalmau rail track and passing through tahsils Unnao and Purwa, enters district Rae Bareilly, from where it proceeds to Allahabad. The Chakalawansi-Auras-Sandila road runs through tahsil Hasanganj before entering district Hardoi, to proceed to Sandila. The Unnao-Mauranwan road links Unnao with Mauranwan in tahsil Purwa. The Ajgain-Mohan-Hasanganj road is confined to tahsil Hasanganj. The Bihar Bhagwaninagar-Baksar and the Bikrampur Unchagaon roads run through tahsil Purwa. The Tikur-Pariar and the Achalganj-Ganga Ghat roads are situated in tahsil Unnao. The Bangarmau-Jagatnagar roads lies wholly within tahsil Safipur. The State

highways are metalled and bridged throughout. The following statement gives the length of the State highways in the district:

Name of state highway	Length in the district (in km.)
Unnao-Hardoi	58.00
Unnao-Allahabad	52.00
Chakalawansi-Auras-Sandila	37.81
Unnao-Mauranwan	40.23
Ajgain-Mohan-Hasanganj	45.46
Bihar-Bhagwantnagar-Baksar	30.50
Bikrampur-Unchgaon	20.92
Tikur-Pariar	17.90
Achalganj-Ganga Ghat	9.65
Bangarimanu-Jaganagar	8.00

The public works department also maintains the Mohan-Newal ganj-Lucknow road of which only a length of 5.0 km. lies in the district.

The forest department maintains 92 km. of metalled roads and 38.50 km. of unmetalled roads.

The Zila Parishad, Unnao, is responsible for the maintenance of a large number of roads in the district, of which 31 are metalled.

The following statement gives the metalled and unmetalled roads of which the lengths, as mentioned against each, are under the jurisdiction of the Zila Parishad, Unnao:

Name of road	Length (in km.)
<i>Metalled</i>	
Mohan-Malibabad (Lucknow)	10.9
Unnao-Husainnagar-Jamka	9.6
Blusanna-Kantha	6.4
Ghauktaka-Hariharpur	5.6
Miyanganj-Asiwan	4.8
Pannalal-Kusambhi	4.5
Bighapur-Purwa	3.2
Kalmtti-Fatehpur	3.2
Ganga Ghat Banthar	2.8
Unnao-Rasulbad	2.7
Korari Kalan approach	2.2
Unnao Railway Station feeder no. 5	2.1
Ashakhara approach	1.8
Gokulbaba approach	1.6
Rasulbad-Hasanganj	1.6
Singarasi approach	1.6
Kantha-Asoha	1.6
Safipur-Miyanganj	1.6

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Name of road	Length (in km.)
Targaon-Pandri	9.6
Sagar-Sheorajpur	9.6
Kantha-Nawabganj	8.8
Nawabganj-Jaitipur	8.0
Kantha-Asoha	8.0
Unnao-Banthar	6.4
Rasulbad-Hasanganj	6.4
Pariar-Bethar	6.4
Dhanuhikhera-Danndia Khera-Baksar	6.4
Narayandashera-Baksar	4.8
Bhawaniganj-Mardanpur	4.8
Pawakhera-Badara Kasupasi	4.8
Orha-Dariyakhera	3.2
Ganga Ghat-Banthar	3.2
Raukarna-Pankhi	2.4
Rau-Para	2.4
Sikandarpur-Rawatpur	1.6
Nawabganj-Janana	0.8

The municipal board, Unnao maintains a length of 30.58 km. of metalled roads, of which a length of 19.10 km. is made of *kankar* and bricks and rest of cement concrete. The municipal board also maintains 7.49 km. of unmetalled roads.

In 1970 for every 100 square km., the total length of roads was 26.50 km. and for a population of 1,00,000 persons there were 82.66 km. of roads. In the same year about 53 per cent of the total length of roads was unmetalled in the district. For Uttar Pradesh, the average length of roads for every 100 square km. was 42 km. and for a population of 1,00,000 persons the average was 30 km. in 1970.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The means of conveyance used in the past were ponies, bullocks, male buffaloes, and carriages and carts driven by these animals. There were 1,98,527 bullacks, 20,434 male buffaloes and 15,917 ponies in the district in 1899. There was very little horse-breeding in the district but horses and elephants were maintained by the rich. Travellers generally used ponies or carriages drawn by them, bullock-carts and palanquins. Goods were also transported by ponies, bullock carts and carts drawn by male buffaloes.

Ekkas, tongas and *kharkharas* pulled by ponies or horses were generally used in the urban areas of the district. With the development of roads, faster vehicles like ekkas and tongas began to increase in number. An ekka a tonga or *kharkhara* having a good horse or pony covered

Name of road					Length (in km.)
Camrauli approach	...	...	...	...	1.3
Chulamau approach	...	...	...	...	1.3
Lalkua-Dostnagar	...	...	...	...	1.2
Ajgain approach	...	...	...	...	0.8
Mauranwan-Rac Bareli	...	...	...	...	0.5
Bal Khandi Devi approach	...	...	...	...	0.8
Bighapur Bazar	...	...	...	...	0.7
Achalganj-Harha	...	...	...	...	0.6
Safipur approach	...	...	...	...	0.6
Sri Billeswar Mahadeva approach	...	...	...	...	0.5
Durga Devi approach	...	...	...	...	0.4
Mausar Naukhera approach	...	...	...	...	0.4
Achalganj railway station feeder	...	...	...	...	0.3
Unmetalled					
Safipur-Ram Kot	...	...	...	...	28.8
Purwa-Kantha-Soharamau	...	...	...	...	28.8
Bangarmau-Asiwan	...	...	...	...	28.6
Auras-Mohan	...	...	...	...	29.0
Purwa-Akbarpur-Kulhuagara	...	...	...	...	25.6
Unnao-Baradhana-Paria	...	...	...	...	22.4
Purwa-Bhar	...	...	...	...	22.4
Raukarna-Paria	...	...	...	...	19.2
Mauranwan-Manpur	...	...	...	...	19.2
Purwa-Achalganj	...	...	...	...	19.2
Ajgain-Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	17.6
Unnao-Rasulbad	...	...	...	...	17.6
Mauranwan-Bhar	...	...	...	...	17.6
Thana-Harharpur	...	...	...	...	16.0
Miyanganj-Hasanganj	...	...	...	...	16.0
Mauranwan-Asrenda	...	...	...	...	16.0
Mauranwan-Gulroha	...	...	...	...	14.4
Bighapur-Purwa	...	...	...	...	13.6
Safipur-Miyanganj	...	...	...	...	13.0
Safipur-Paria	...	...	...	...	12.8
Safipur-Rasulbad	...	...	...	...	12.8
Fatehpur-Suryaghat	...	...	...	...	12.8
Bangamau-Rajpurbarughat	...	...	...	...	12.8
Auras-Rahimabad	...	...	...	...	12.0
Purwa-Sikandarpur	...	...	...	...	11.2
Banthar-Kulhuagara	...	...	...	...	9.6
Mauranwan-Hilauli	...	...	...	...	9.6
Kalukhera-Amoha	...	...	...	...	9.6
Ganga Ghat Sidhanathpuri	9.6
Bara-Bhagwantnagar	9.6
Soharamau-Pathakpur	9.6
Samuka-Pandari Kalan	9.6

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about 8 km. in an hour. For journeys of more than 25 km., there were relays on important roads where horses or ponies could be rested and changed and the journey continued. *Kharkharas* generally carried goods. The bicycle came into use as a means of transport in this district early in the twenties of this century, and this inexpensive conveyance is in use equally in the urban and the rural areas.

The cycle-rickshaw which came into vogue after the Second World War is a popular means of conveyance in the urban areas. Licences have to be obtained for the rickshaw and its driver for plying it within the jurisdiction of a local body. Generally the drivers ply hired rickshaws on payment of about Rs 1.50 per day to the owner as hire for the vehicle.

The municipal board, Unnao, charges annually a sum of Rs 16 per cycle rickshaw from the owner and a sum of Rs 6 from the driver as licence fees. The licence fee for an ekka is a sum of Rs 3, for a *kharkhara* a sum of Rs 24, for a hand-cart a sum of Rs 8, for a bullock-cart a sum of Rs 24, and for a cycle a sum of Rs 5, annually. An annual licence fee amounting to Rs 4 is charged from drivers of ekkas and *kharkharas*.

The following statement gives the number of vehicles of different kinds registered with the municipal board, Unnao in 1969:

Vehicle	No. registered
Bicycles	517
Cycle-rickshaws	244
Ekkas and <i>kharkharas</i>	388
Hand-carts	267
Bullock-carts	57

In the rural areas bullocks, buffaloes and ponies continue to be the beasts of burden and carts drawn by them are also used to carry goods. The bullock-cart is mainly used for transporting goods and carrying passengers, usually a smaller and lighter variety of it, called *rabba*, being favoured for the latter purpose. It is pulled by two bullocks and can carry four passengers in addition to the driver. Tongas are rare but a few ekkas and *kharkharas* are found in the rural areas. With the introduction of cycle-rickshaws and increase in the prices of grass, gram and other animal feed, the ekkas and *kharkharas* are fast disappearing from the district.

Porters are available in the urban and rural areas. On an average a porter carries a load up to 100 Kg. However, in the rural areas the most common mode of carrying loads is by *behangi* consisting of a strong

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piece of bamboo about 2 m. long, having loads hung at the two ends, the middle point of the bamboo resting on the shoulder of porter.

Vehicular Traffic

In the year 1915, motor vehicles began to ply between Lucknow and Hardoi roads belong to transport companies of Hardoi and Unnao. Unnao-Rae Bareli and Unnao-Sandila roads also. These buses and trucks belonged to private owners. Most of the traffic was, however, concentrated on the Lucknow-Kanpur and Unnao-Hardoi roads.

The volume of goods traffic has considerably increased since 1947. Consumer goods are generally imported from Kanpur and the agricultural produce of the district is exported to that town which is a big distributing market. Most of the trucks operating in the district belong to transport companies having headquarters at Kanpur. They carry goods to and from Hardoi, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and other neighbouring towns. About 160 trucks ply daily.

Private buses operating on the Unnao-Hardoi and Unnao-Sandila-Hardoi roads belong to Transport Companies of Hardoi and Unnao. About 40 buses ply daily and passenger traffic is considerable. Passenger fare for the upper class varied in 1970 from 3.84 paise to 4.80 paise per km., depending on the condition of the road. The corresponding fare for lower class varied from 3.30 paise to 4.20 paise per km.

Scooters and auto-rickshaws also ply on the roads of the district. In 1970 as many as 127 scooters and auto-rickshaws were registered with the regional transport authority.

Government Roadways—The U. P. Government Roadways started running passenger buses in this district since 1949. Initially they were run between Kanpur and Lucknow, passing through Unnao.

With the development and improvement of roads and increasing passenger traffic Government Roadways bus service has been extended to seven routes. The following statement gives the approximate length of, and the number of buses operating on, each route in 1970:

Route	No. of buses plying in February, 1970	Approximate length of route (in km.)
Kanpur-Unnao-Pratapgarh	8	232
Rae Bareli-Unnao-Kanpur	7	119
Kanpur-Unnao-Bakkar	5	108
Kanpur-Unnao-Lucknow	3	95
Kanpur-Unnao-Mauranwan	5	81
Kanpur-Unnao-Purwa	3	69
Kanpur-Unnao	2	18

The bus service on the Unnao-Kanpur route was reorganised in October, 1966, and is now known as the city bus service. As many as 21,53,897 persons were carried by this service in 1969, besides 1,99,128 persons, carried monthly by the buses of the U. P. Government Roadways plying on other routes in the district. The largest number of passengers, 43,651 per month, was carried on the Kanpur-Unnao-Mauranwan route in 1969.

Railways—The broad-gauge and metre-gauge railways connect the district with the neighbouring districts of Kanpur, Lucknow, Hardoi and Rae Bareli. The history of the development of the railways in Unnao district dates from 1864 when schemes for the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Kanpur and Lucknow via Unnao were drawn up. The railway was opened for traffic on April 23, 1867, although its connection with the East Indian Railway station at Kanpur was made in July, 1875. The metre-gauge line, which runs parallel to the broad-gauge line, was opened for traffic in April, 1897. Both the lines belonged to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. There were, in the beginning, only three stations at Ajpgain, Unnao and Kanpur bridge. A new bridge for the broad-gauge line was constructed and opened for traffic in 1910. The metre-gauge line crossed the river on the old bridge before entering the city of Kanpur. This bridge was also used for road traffic. Stations were opened at Magarwara, Sonik and Kusambhi between 1902 and 1911 and at Jaitipur between 1912 and 1921. The total length of the Kanpur-Lucknow section in the district is about 38 km.

A broad-gauge line was laid connecting Unnao and district Rae Bareli between 1902 and 1911, with stations at Achalganj, Bighapur, Takia and Purwa road in district Unnao. In the next decade two stations were opened at Baiswara and Rawatpur on this line. Subsequently a station was established at Korari and two halts at Kulha and Indemau. The total length of this line is about 50 km. in the district.

The East Indian Railway laid a branch-line from Balamau in district Hardoi to Unnao and opened it for traffic on December 30, 1930, with stations at Patiyyara, Makhi, Safipur, Ugu, Bangarmau and Ganj Moradabad, covering a distance of 57 Km. in the district. That Railway also took over the other broad-gauge lines in the district the same year. The metre-gauge line continued to be controlled by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

In the post-independence period, the railways were nationalised and in 1951, the broad-gauge railway system in the district were included in the Northern Railway zone, with headquarters at New Delhi. The metre-gauge railway system between Kanpur and Lucknow was included in the North Eastern Railway zone, with headquarters at Gorakhpur.

Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

Waterways—In the absence of good roads and railways, the Ganga naturally formed the chief trade route of the district in the past. All exports from the district were carried over this river and in times of scarcity and famines food-grains were imported from more fortunately situated tracts. At the time of the annexation, traffic by river was considerable and a large number of boats plied from and to the district. Indigo and saltpetre were shipped to Calcutta and food-grains to Kanpur, Bilhaur and Fatehgarh. The bulk of this trade had, however, been diverted to the railways and roads by the last decade of the nineteenth century. The river is still a means of access from this district to certain areas in districts Kanpur and Fatehpur.

Ferries— There are 12 ferries in the district on the river Ganga, managed by the Zila Parishad, Unnao, which yielded an income of Rs 37,861 in 1968-69. These ferries discontinue functioning during the monsoon months. The construction of roads and bridges has tended to reduce the number of ferries. The ferry at Inayatpur over the river Sai in pargana Auras-Mohan, managed by the district board, Unnao, before 1947, has fallen into disuse.

Bridges—The bridge on the Ganga, one of the most important bridges in the State connects the district with Kanpur. It was built by the public works department. It is built in cement-concrete using iron girders.

The following statement gives some relevant information about the other important bridges in the district:

Road and location	River, Stream, etc., crossed
Lucknow-Jhansi road	... Sai
Lucknow-Jhansi road	... Spill river Ganga
Lucknow-Jhansi road	... Basha
Lucknow-Jhansi road	... Loni
Chakalawansi-Auras-Sandila road	... Sai
Unnao-Allahabad road	... Loni
Unnao-Hardoi road	... Over a nullah
Achalganj-Ganga Ghat road	..
Unnao-Hardoi road	..

The Zila Parishad also maintains a large number of small bridges and culverts on its roads.

Travel Facilities

There are dharmshalas for the stay of travellers at Unnao and other urban centres of the district. They are privately managed and a nominal rent for lodging is charged. The visitor has to make his own arrangements for board. The Sohan Lal Hindu Dharmshala at Unnao has 17 rooms and five flats, the latter being generally rented to travelling families. The dharmshala also houses nine shops of general merchandise.

A number of inspection houses and rest-houses are maintained by different government departments. Non-official visitors may also stay in them if accommodation is available. The largest number of inspection houses in the district belongs to the canal department, followed by the public works department and the Zila Parishad. Tourists and non-officials have to pay full rent while government servants on duty pay only a nominal charge. The departmental authorities reserve to themselves the right to request, if necessary, a visitor to vacate the accommodation given to him.

Hotels at Unnao and other urban centres also provide accommodation and board. In addition there are many restaurants which provide food-stuffs and snacks.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

The district dak originated at the first regular Settlement. Prior to 1863, letters were delivered by the imperial post at Unnao, whence they were despatched to each police station, the *thana Muharrir* sending the postal articles and collecting the postage. No remuneration was paid for doing postal work, so that no one bothered about it or took the slightest interest in the rapid or safe delivery of letters. Later, a cess of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the revenue was levied for the improvement of the postal arrangements in the district and post-offices with paid postmasters were established at the tahsils and *thanas*, the villages in each pargana being formed into circles under the charges of a separate postmaster, whose duties were often imposed on the *patwari*. Messengers were attached to each circle for delivering and collecting letters, while a regular system of mail runners was inaugurated. These runners were paid three rupees a month and received from the addressees one pice for each letter delivered. The arrangement, although decidedly an improvement on the former system, called for reform. Postal arrangements in the district along the lines obtaining now date from the year 1892, when Avadh was amalgamated with the North-Western Province in a single postal circle. The old district offices were gradually converted into imperial offices and mail lines were taken over for the most part by the imperial postal authorities. In 1903, there were 46 post-offices with a head office at Unnao. The post-offices were all imperial, except four district offices at Badhri, Pariar, Terha and

Haiderabad. There were 138 miles (220.8 km.) of mail lines and 24 runners for carrying post in 1963. About 180 villages received their mail daily and telephones were available in eight villages in 1970.

The development and extension of roads and vehicular traffic has led to the opening of more and more post offices in the district in recent years, especially since 1947. Even now, however, there are some remote villages where the mail reaches only once or twice a week. There were eight public call offices and 12 telegraph offices in the district in 1970. The following statement gives the names of places where they are located:

Public Call Offices	Telegraph offices
Asiwan	Asiwan
Bangarmau	Bangarmau
Bighapur	Bighapur
Hasanganj	Hasanganj
Nawabganj	Jawaharnagar
Purwa	Makhi
Safipur	Mauranwan
Unnao	Mohan
	Nawabganj
	Purwa
	Safipur
	Unnao

The telephone exchange at Unnao was converted into an automatic telephone exchange and expanded in 1969. Thus there is direct dialling between Unnao and Kanpur. One call can last for 72 seconds.

Broadcast Receivers

Broadcasts made by the All-India Radio and those from other countries provide a variety of intertainment and the latest news. The broadcasting stations near Unnao are Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi and Rampur. Special programmes are broadcast for the agriculturists and factory workers. More and more people are buying transistors even in the rural areas of the district. The number of radio licences issued in the district was 850 in 1960 and about 1,800 in 1969.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In 1962, the number of persons in the district employed by the State 4,71,631, representing 38.4 per cent of its total population, 86.1 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 5.4 per cent in industries, 2.2 per cent in banking, trade and commerce and 0.4 per cent in transport and communications. The remaining 5.9 per cent workers were engaged in miscellaneous occupations such as the public services, learned professions and domestic and personal services.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

In 1962, the number of persons in the district employed by the State Government was 4,246, quasi-government (Central) institutions 42, and local bodies 3,702. The following statement gives the number of such employees and establishments in the district in September, 1969:

Establishment	Number of establishments	Number of employees		
		Men	Women	Total
State government	56	4 933	238	5,171
Quasi-government (Central)	1	25	..	25
Local bodies	12	3,634	536	4,170

Among the State Government establishments the maximum number of persons, namely 620, were employed in the district police, followed by 452 persons in the collectorate, 407 persons in the land records, 402 persons in the public works and 400 persons in the medical and health organisations.

The government provides certain amenities for their employees such as provident fund benefits, certain kinds of loans, leave, housing and dearness allowances, free medical treatment, facilities for recreation and welfare and accommodation, where available, charged for at 10 per cent of pay. All permanent government servants get pensions. Certain employees get free accommodation and certain others free education for their children also.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

In 1961, the district had 2,009 teachers in urban areas and 352 in rural areas, including 210 women, 1,193 being employed in primary and

middle schools, 254 in secondary schools, 29 in degree colleges, and 865 in other institutions. Under the government programme for the expansion of education, the numbers of teachers in primary and middle schools increased to 3,145, and in secondary schools to 624 and in degree colleges to 45 in 1970.

From 1964, the Triple Benefit Scheme has been extended to State aided institutions run by local bodies or private managements bringing the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension, including family pension to teachers whose counterparts in government institutions are entitled to all benefits available to employees of other government departments.

Medicine

In 1961, in rural and urban areas respectively there were 14 and 12 allopathic doctors, 78 and 9 *vaid*s, 64 and 12 *hakims*, 38 and 12 homoeopaths, two and nil dentists, 12 and 20 nurses, 168 and 2 midwives and health visitors and 2 and 2 vaccinators in the district. In April, 1970, the State hospitals and dispensaries employed 32 doctors, 14 *vaid*s, a *hakim*, a homoeopath, nine nurses, 64 midwives, 144 female welfare workers, 16 health visitors and six vaccinators.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association was established here in 1941 with five members. Now it has 30 members, including eight private medical practitioners.

Law

In 1961, the district was served by 24 judges and magistrates and 129 legal practitioners and advisers, 19 being in rural areas. In 1970, there were five judges, two *munsifs*, 13 magistrates and 157 legal practitioners, including 120 advocates.

The district has had a bar association with its own library since the beginning of this century. At present it has 123 members. An amount of Rs 150 is charged from each legal practitioner at the time of his admission to the membership of the association and a sum of Rs 6 as the monthly subscription. The bar association has its own building.

Engineering

The district has engineering services under the departments of public works, local self-government (engineering) and irrigation, besides those under local bodies and the State electricity board. In 1970, the public works department had one, the irrigation department five, the State electricity board two, the Zila Parishad one and the municipal board, Unnao, four engineers. The same year the public works department had seven, the irrigation department 13, the Zila Parishad two and the municipal board, Unnao, one overseer.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Only the well-to-do employ whole-time domestic servants whose part-time engagement is commoner. They are paid monthly in cash or kind or both. In 1961, in rural and urban areas respectively there were 282 and 183 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other domestic servants including 320 women, 183 being in urban areas. There were 117 cooks and allied workers, ten ayahs and 1,108 cleaners, sweepers and watermen of whom 56 and 473 respectively belong to the urban area.

Barbers

Barbers, besides following their main profession of hairdressing, also sometimes serve on ceremonial occasions, like births, marriages and deaths, when they are generally assisted by their women-folk also. Formerly they also served as go-betweens in matchmaking. In 1961, there were 2,364 barbers, hairdressers and related workers, 241 being women. Of these 78 worked in the urban areas.

Washermen

There were 4,642 laundrymen and dhobies in the district in 1961 of whom 104 worked in the urban areas. Besides being unpunctual, they have now increased their charges and accordingly many people prefer to do without their services.

Tailors

In 1961, there were 2,022 tailors and dressmakers (106 being women), six embroiderers and darners, and one headgear maker. Of the tailors and dressmakers, 252 worked in the urban areas where all the embroiderers and darners also worked.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those who pursued other occupations in 1961, rural and urban areas respectively there were 629 and 72 bricklayers, plasterers and masons; 353 and 39 musicians, dancers and related workers; 256 and 40 religious workers; 28 and 13 loggers, wood-cutters and other forestry workers; 1 and 27 electricians, electric repairmen and related workers; 23 hut-builders and thatchers; 69 and 12 hunters and trappers; 7 and 6 astrologers and palmists, eight harvesters and gatherers of forest products; six miners and quarrymen; and four charcoal burners and processors of forest products all in the rural areas.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

In the censuses of 1901 and 1921, the population of the district was divided into actual workers and their dependents. In 1951, it was divided into self-supporting persons, earning dependents and non-earning dependents. If an attempt is made to classify the population of the district as enumerated at the censuses of 1901, 1921 and 1951 into the broad divisions of population as made for the first time at the census of 1961, viz., workers and non-workers, the following statement would represent the comparative numbers and percentages of workers in these years:

Year	Workers in Unnao district	Percentage of workers in total population	
		Unnao district	Uttar Pradesh
1901	4,40,328	45.1	45.1
1921	4,50,032	54.9	52.1
1951	4,42,069	41.4	41.7
1961	4,71,031	38.4	39.1

It would appear that the number and percentage of workers showed a rise in 1921 but the latter has exhibited a steady fall since then, although the number of workers registered an increase in 1961 as compared to 1951. The State figures which disclose a similar trend were in close vicinity of the district figures in all these years.

Workers and Livelihood Classes

The 1961 census has classified workers into nine livelihood classes or industrial categories described below:

- (I) Cultivators—Persons engaged in cultivating their lands themselves or through hired labour or managing tenanted land
- (II) Agricultural Labour—Persons engaged in agricultural operations on land pertaining to others, for wages in cash or kind
- (III) Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied pursuits

- (IV) Persons engaged in household industry run on a scale smaller than that of a registered factory by heads of households themselves or mainly by the members of one household sometimes with hired labour, mostly at their homes
- (V) Persons engaged in industries other than household industry
- (VI) Persons engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, dams, canals, etc.
- (VII) Persons engaged in trade and commerce, buying and selling, import and export, banking, insurance, stocks, shares, etc.
- (VIII) Persons engaged in the transport and warehousing industries and in the postal, telegraphic, telephonic, wireless, information and broadcasting services
- (IX) Persons engaged in services such as the public utility, administrative, educational, scientific, medical, health, religious, welfare, legal, personal or miscellaneous ones or those connected with business organisations as well as recreation

Persons who could not be classified as workers were categorised as non-workers. They included dependents of workers and persons engaged in non-productive work whether they had any income or not.

If the eight livelihood patterns adopted at the census of 1951 are re-arranged, as nearly as may be possible, into the nine classes adopted in 1961, the corresponding numbers of workers and their percentages in these two years would approximately be as in the following statement:

Livelihood class	1951		1961	
	Number of workers	Percentage in total population	Number of workers	Percentage in total population
I	3,74,350	35.1	3,71,860	30.3
II	7,898	0.7	33,731	2.7
III	2,134	0.2	585	0.1
IV	*	*	22,166	1.8
V	17,021	1.6	3,038	0.3
VI	3,828	0.4	1,438	0.1
VII	9,441	0.8	10,347	0.8
VIII	1,820	0.2	2,097	0.2
IX	25,587	2.4	25,769	2.1
Total workers	4,42,069	41.4	4,71,031	38.4
Non-workers	6,24,986	58.6	7,55,892	61.6
Total population	10,67,055	100.0	12,26,923	100.0

* Included in classes III and V

The statement reveals that as opportunities of employment did not catch up with the increase in population, the percentage of total workers declined during the decade.

The shifts in the working pattern, represented by the livelihood classes, during this period are indicated in the statement below:

Livelihood class	Percentage of workers to total number of workers	
	1951	1961
I	84.7	78.9
II	1.8	7.2
III	0.5	0.1
IV	*	4.7
V	3.8	0.7
VI	0.9	0.3
VII	2.1	2.2
VIII	0.4	0.4
IX	5.8	5.5
Total workers	100.0	100.0

* Included in classes III and V

In 1951 and 1961, the agricultural sector (livelihood classes I and II) engaged more than 86 per cent of the total workers and showed no noticeable difference. The industrial sector which is covered by the livelihood classes III, IV and V showed a slight increase in 1961. The numbers of workers placed in the other livelihood classes in the years 1951 and 1961 also do not appear to show any marked variations.

In 1961, of the total males in the district, 59.5 per cent were workers, 47.1 per cent being cultivators, 3.8 per cent agricultural labourers, and 8.6 per cent engaged in other occupations. Of the total females in the district, only 14.7 per cent were workers, including 11.5 per cent cultivators, 1.5 per cent agricultural labourers, and 1.7 per cent placed in other livelihood classes.

Non-workers

The non-workers of the district have been divided into the following eight categories in the census of 1961 to ensure international comparability:

Categories of non-working population	District total		
	Male	Female	Total
Full-time students	50,767	9,092	59,859
Persons engaged only in household duties	1,608	2,53,577	2,55,185
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	2,06,700	2,29,803	4,36,503
Retired persons and people of independent means	545	203	748
Beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of income	1,020	295	1,315
Inmates, of penal, mental and charitable institutions	1,024	2	1,026
Persons seeking employment for the first time	599	170	769
Persons employed before and seeking work	481	6	487
Total non-working population	2,62,744	4,93,148	7,55,892

In the district, non-workers per thousand male population number 405. More than three-fourths of them are dependents, infants and disabled persons and about one-fifth full-time students. The remaining six categories claim very small proportions. Female non-workers comprise 853 out of every 1,000 of female population. Half of them are engaged in household duties and a little less than half are dependents, infants and disabled persons. Very few are full-time students and their number in other types of activities is still smaller.

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND WAGES**Prices of Food-grains**

About the middle of the nineteenth century, prices were higher in Unnao than in other parts of Avadh because of the vicinity of the much bigger markets of Kanpur and Lucknow, the former being an important centre of the export trade in grain. In the absence of reliable statistics of the prices of agricultural produce for the district, W. H. Moreland, who submitted the final report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in 1896, found that a fairly accurate estimate of the prices in the district might be made by taking the averages of the prices of food-grains prevalent in the four surrounding districts of Lucknow, Kanpur, Hardoi and Rae Bareilly. He was of the opinion that the proximity of Kanpur

and the Ganga river only tended to push the prices up for a few years after annexation, and that this tendency could be off-set by taking the averages of the prices prevalent in the four districts, two of them having comparatively large urban populations. In this manner he worked out the average prices, from 1861 to 1870, of the four principal food-grains, viz., wheat, barley, rice and jowar, raised in nearly four-fifths of the cultivated area of the district. The prices thus obtained were found to be cheaper than those recorded in 1874 by G. B. Maconochie, who submitted his report on the revised Settlement of the Unnao district in 1867, and also those which prevailed at Unnao from 1890 to about 1900. There was a distinct rise in prices commencing from about 1864. The droughts of 1865 and 1869 occasioned further rise in prices causing considerable distress to the people. In 1865, the price of wheat rose to 16.65 seers per rupee, while in the following year they went up even higher, the average prices for wheat and barley being 15.18 seers and 21.5 seers to a rupee. In 1869 prices touched the highest point recorded till then. From 1871 to 1875 there was a considerable fall in prices, though in 1873 and 1874 food-grains were sold at a very high rate owing to bad harvests and the exports to Bengal. Wheat was then sold at 16.38 seers a rupee, which then meant acute scarcity, the rise of 29.1 per cent in prices recorded in the years 1861—1870 being reduced to 13.3 per cent only. During the next five years the prices again rose slightly, the average in 1880 being 18.2 per cent above that of 1861. From 1881 to 1885, the prices declined, the difference between the average prices of 1885 and 1861 being no more than 8.3 per cent. From 1886 onwards there was a very rapid rise in prices, and in 1894 the average rise was no less than 39.4 per cent above that of 1861. The rise is illustrated by the fact that while from 1861 to 1865 as much as 25 seers of grain could be bought for a rupee, in the four years ending 1894 the quantity obtainable per rupee was only 18 seers. In 1901, it was estimated that the normal prices per rupee were 14.2 seers for wheat, 19 seers for barley, 19.25 seers for jowar and 12 seers for common rice. There was considerable distress in 1907 owing to failure of the monsoon. The rice crop was totally lost and maize, jowar and *bajra* also suffered very seriously. Scarcity was declared from January 1, 1908, and certain test works were opened.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, a steady but gradual rise in the prices was recorded in the succeeding years. The price level was higher by 17 per cent in 1916 and 74 per cent in 1928 over the rates prevailing in 1911, viz., wheat 12 seers, rice 7 seers, gram 15 seers and *arhar dal* 13 seers per rupee. From 1930 onwards, the prices again began to rule easy owing to the world-wide economic depression. They registered a marked fall in March, 1930. In November that year the prices of most of the staple foods fell by several seers

to the rupee. Thereafter the decline continued gradually in the years that followed. The statement below gives the prices of wheat, rice, gram and *arhar dal* prevailing in October of the years 1929 and 1930 and 1932 to 1934:

Food-grain	Seers per rupee				
	1929	1930	1932	1933	1934
Wheat	12.56	15.69	13.87	15.62	14.31
Rice	8.69	9.31	11.94	11.37	10.62
Gram	12.25	20.19	15.81	16.12	18.25
<i>Arhar dal</i>	8.00	9.00	10.75	11.19	8.44

The price level went down in 1934 by about 44 per cent, 9 per cent and 3 per cent as compared to those of 1928, 1916 and 1911 respectively. The effect of the depression lasted till 1936. Thereafter the prices began to recover. By 1939, they had registered a rise of nearly 21 per cent over those prevalent in 1934.

Towards the close of 1939, as a result of the commencement of the Second World War, the prices of almost all commodities suddenly shot up, the rates in October, 1939, were wheat 3.33, rice 3.33, gram 3.29 and *arhar dal* 4.7 seers to a rupee. The shortage became so acute in December, 1939, that wheat was not available in the city market for a number of days. The upward trend in prices persisted in spite of the measures taken by government in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules for the fixation of prices of essential commodities and the prosecution of those who indulged in speculation and profiteering. The price level in 1944 exceeded that of 1939 by about 202 per cent. In order to arrest further rise in prices and stabilise them district reserves were maintained. Total rationing was introduced in the town of Unnao in May, 1945. Accordingly, wheat, rice and their products were sold only through ration shops in quantities fixed per adult and child to ration card holders. Sugar, kerosene oil, cloth and salt were also rationed during the year 1946-47. To provide rationed commodities to the residents of the rural areas an austerity provisioning scheme was also introduced in February, 1947. In the rural areas the average prices per rupee of wheat, rice and *arhar dal* varied between 2 seers and 2.25 seers.

Between 1945 and 1952 when formal rationing was lifted wheat, rice, and their products were sold under various rationing schemes in the town, sometimes exclusively from ration shops at rates fixed by the government.

As a result of good harvest and continuation of ration shops prices began to come down in 1954, touching levels so low in the following year that the government had to take measures to arrest further fall in them in order to avoid hardship to the farmers. The average prices of wheat, gram and rice from 1953 to 1956 were as follows:

Year	Prices in seers per rupee		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice (common)
1953	2.12	2.44	1.81
1954	2.56	3.81	2.25
1955	3.06	5.31	2.81
1956	2.50	3.25	2.37

The prices per rupee from 1957 to 1963 varied between 2.06 and 2.44 seers for wheat, from 2.37 to 2.84 seers for gram and 1.69 to 2.12 seers for rice. In 1964 the prices evinced an upward trend which continued in the years that followed. The average yearly retail rates from 1963 to 1969 were as follows:

Year	Rates* in seers per rupee		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1963	2.31 (2.15)	2.37 (2.20)	2.06 (1.91)
1964	1.44 (1.31)	1.44 (1.31)	1.50 (1.41)
1965	1.25 (1.13)	1.36 (1.23)	1.19 (1.08)
1966	1.25 (1.13)	1.31 (1.19)	0.84 (0.78)
1967	0.84 (0.78)	0.75 (0.70)	0.84 (0.78)
1968	1.37 (1.24)	1.25 (1.13)	1.12 (1.01)
1969	1.31 (1.19)	1.44 (1.31)	1.25 (1.13)

* The figures in brackets indicate rates in kg. per rupee

The retail prices of certain essential commodities obtaining in Unnao town in March, 1949 and March, 1970, given in the statement below, indicate the comparative position:

Commodity	Retail price	
	In rupees per kg.	In rupees per kg.
	1949	1970
Dal arhar	0.53	1.30
Ghee	5.53	13.50
Gur	0.42	0.65
Firewood	0.05	0.10
Mustard oil	1.98	4.48
Sugar	0.86	1.90
Kerosene oil (white)	0.37 per litre	0.69 per litre

Wages

The wages for skilled and unskilled labour in the rural areas for certain years between 1906 and 1944 are given in the following statement:

Year	Wages in Rs. per day	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1906	0.12	0.28
1911	0.16	0.37
1916	0.19	0.55
1928	0.25	0.75
1934	0.18	0.53
1939	0.21	0.53
1944	0.40	1.06

With the rise in prices of essential commodities the wages also went up. In rural areas the wages for unskilled and skilled labour respectively rose from about Re 0.50 and Rs 1.50 per day in 1949 to about Re 0.87 and Rs 2.00 respectively in 1955. Re 1.00 and Rs 2.75 respectively in 1960, Rs 1.12 and Rs 3.00 respectively in 1965, and Rs 1.84 and Rs 4.25 respectively in 1967. The wages at the district headquarters remained somewhat higher.

The wages for various agricultural operations obtaining in 1969 in the district are given in the following statement:

Job	Wages in Rs per day
Weeding	2.25
Reaping	2.50
Irrigation	2.25
Transplantation	2.00
Ploughing	2.50
Carpentry	5.00
Blacksmithy	5.00

The wages prevailing in certain occupations at Unnao in 1969 are given below:

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
Gardener ..	(a) Per month (whole-time) ..	90.00
	(b) Per month (part-time) ..	45.00
Chowkidar ..	Per month ..	75.00
Wood-cutter ..	Per maund (37.3 kg.) of wood turned into fuel	0.37
Herdsmen ..	(a) Per cow (per month) ..	3.00
	(b) Per buffalo (per month) ..	5.00
Porter ..	Per maund (37.3 kg.) of load carried for a mile (1.6 km.) ..	0.75
Casual labourer ..	Per day ..	3.50
Domestic servant ..	(a) Per month without food ..	75.00
	(b) Per month with food ..	40.00
carpenter ..	Per day ..	8.00
Blacksmith ..	Per day ..	7.00
Tailor ..	(a) Per cotton shirt (full sleeves) for men ..	1.50
	(b) Per cotton shirt (short sleeves) for women ..	1.50
	(c) Per woollen suit ..	45.00
	(d) Per woollen (terylene) suit ..	65.00
Midwife ..	(a) For delivery of a boy ..	15.00
	(b) For delivery of a girl ..	10.00
Barber ..	(a) Per shave ..	0.20
	(b) Per hair-cut ..	0.75
Motor-driver ..	Per month ..	150.00
Truck driver ..	Per month ..	175.00
Scavenger ..	For a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day.	0.75

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

According to the census of 1961 the number of cultivators and agricultural labourers was 4,05,591 (rural 4,04,981; urban) in the district. The number of persons engaged in activities connected with field produce, plantation of crops, live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting was 5,764 (rural 5,507; urban 257). Mining and quarrying gave employment to 16 persons (15 in urban areas), 1,438 (rural 1,119; urban 319) persons

were engaged in activities connected with building of roads, bridges, etc., and 895 (rural 666; urban 229) in providing electricity, water, gas and sanitation services. Trade and commerce offered employment to 10,347 (rural 8,937; urban 1,410) persons and transport, storage and communications to 2,097 (rural 1,426; urban 671). In the services were placed 23,546 persons, of whom 3,581 (rural 169; urban 3,412) were in government and quasi-government services, 2,467 (rural 1,666; urban 801) in the educational and scientific services, 836 (rural 428; urban 408) in the medical and health services, 257 (rural 249; urban 8) in the religious and welfare services, 255 (rural 44; urban 211) in legal services, 7,845 (rural 7,325; urban 520) in the personal and domestic services and the rest in other services. In various manufacturing projects, 20,009 (rural 18,636; urban 1,373) persons were employed. Of these 4,857 were engaged in the processing of food-stuffs, 3,559 in the manufacture of wooden articles, 1,756 in that of products of non-metallic minerals other than petroleum and coal, 1,500 in that of metallic goods including machinery and transport equipment, 4,857 in that of cotton, jute, woollen, silk and miscellaneous textiles and the remaining 3,480, in other industries.

Employers, Employees and Workers

According to the census of 1961 the number of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own family without wages) in the non-household industries, trade, business, profession or service and of employees and others in the household industries are given in the statements that follow:

Non-Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employer	Male	119	2,509	2,628
	Female	2	34	36
Employee	Male	3,561	11,068	14,629
	Female	232	950	1,182
Single worker	Male	2,756	16,338	19,094
	Female	138	3,525	3,663
Family worker	Male	25	1,274	1,299
	Female	4	739	743
Total	Male	6,461	31,189	37,650
	Female	376	5,248	5,624

Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employee	Male	81	934	1,015
	Female	2	26	28
Others	Male	666	16,175	16,841
	Female	126	4,156	4,282
Total	Male	747	17,109	17,856
	Female	128	4,182	4,310

Employment Trends

The following statement shows employment trends in both the private and the public sectors in the district at the end of the quarter ending September during the years 1965--69. The data relate only to those establishments which responded to the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities:

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1965	73	67	140	2,928	9,111	12,039
1966	75	67	142	3,102	9,078	12,180
1967	77	73	150	3,007	8,964	11,971
1968	85	71	156	3,091	9,606	12,697
1969	86	69	155	2,880	9,366	12,246

The numbers of persons employed in 1968 and 1969 as given in the foregoing statement have been further divided according to their work in the following statement:

Nature of activity	No. of re- porting establish- ment		No. of employees					
	1968	1969	1968			1969		
			Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock and fishing	4	3	30	330	360	16	286	302
Manufacturing	36	35	1,715	..	1,715	1,644	..	1,644
Construction	15	15	260	858	1,118	113	772	885
Water and public health services	2	2	..	199	199	..	224	224
Banking	4	4	57	24	81	56	25	81
Transport	2	1	14	2	16	14	..	14
Services (public, legal, medical, etc.)	93	95	1,015	8,193	9,208	1,037	8,079	9,096
Total	156	155	3,091	9,606	12,697	2,880	9,366	12,246

Employment of Women

The trend in employment of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in the private and the public sectors during the years 1968 and 1969:

		December, 1968	December, 1969
No. of reporting establishments	..	157	155
No. of women employees in the public sector	..	746	774
No. of women employees in the private sector	..	134	120
Total no. of women employees	..	880	894
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in the private sector		3.9	4.2
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in the public sector		7.9	8.3

The proportion of women workers in different spheres in September, 1969, was as follows:

Sphere		Percentage
Education	..	74.3
Medical and public health	..	18.9
Manufacturing	..	3.5
Services	..	3.3
Total	..	100.0

Unemployment Trends

The numbers of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the quarter ending December, 1969, were 2,057 and 140 respectively. Their educational standards were as follows:

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	.. 11	..	11
Graduate	.. 96	2	98
Intermediate	.. 624	23	647
Matriculate	.. 657	26	683
Below matriculate	.. 606	35	641
Illiterate	.. 62	54	116
Total	.. 2,057	140	2,197

During the quarter, the State Government notified to the employment exchange 152, a quasi-government organisation one, the local bodies 269, and the private sector 12 vacancies.

The district experienced shortage of technicians, draughtsmen and science teachers. Persons without previous experience and technical training were surplus to requirements.

Employment Exchange

The district experienced shortage of technicians, draughtsmen and 1960, before which assistance to the unemployed and the employers of the district in finding suitable jobs and suitable candidates for jobs respectively was provided by the subregional employment exchange located at Kanpur. The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the years 1965 to 1969:

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment	No. on 'live register'	Persons provided with employment
1965	1,209	4,235	3,339	580
1966	589	3,352	1,687	428
1967	1,181	4,906	1,989	836
1968	1,191	5,522	2,057	1,133
1969	783	5,162	2,427	654

The exchange introduced the employment market information scheme in the district in 1964 to find out quarterly from public and private sector establishments, employing five or more persons, the number of persons employed by them and the number of posts under them that fell vacant during the quarter and the type of jobs for which the supply of qualified candidates was inadequate.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the introduction of the First Five-year Plan, rural development work in the district was executed through better living societies whose activities were controlled and supervised by the district rural development association, established in 1938 by the rural development department. It had a non-official as its chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as secretary. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat ghars and night schools for adults, and allied development activities. In 1947, the rural development department was merged with the co-operative department and the district rural development association was replaced by the district development association which was substituted by the district planning committee in 1952. with the district

magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as its secretary. The local departmental officers, members of the State legislatures and Parliament and some other local representatives, comprised the members of the planning committee. The block development committees constituted its counter part at block level. The resources of the development departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayat Raj, etc., were pooled and placed under the control of the district planning officer who co-ordinated activities of these departments. Development activities were organised in the district through the agency of the district planning committee, financial help being received under the self-help and local development grants. The work was done in accordance with the felt needs of the people as expressed through resolutions of the Gaon Sabhas. *Shramdan*, meaning voluntary contribution of labour, was the key-note of this movement for rural reconstruction. The energies and labour of the people were devoted to the execution of concrete works of public utility.

The re-oriented programme of rural development started in the district on January 26, 1953, with the inauguration of the first community development block at Nawabganj. At the block level, it was to be implemented through the block advisory committee with the block development office as the co-ordinating authority, and was intended to create a feeling of self-help among the people who got an opportunity of providing for some of their felt needs.

In accordance with the policy of the government to include every village in the development programme, the district was initially divided into 16 development blocks, the number being reduced to 12 in 1967-68, for the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The following statement gives some information about these blocks:

Tehsil	Name of block	Present stage	Date of inauguration	Number of Gaon Sabhas	Number of <i>nyaya</i> panchayats	Population (1971)
Hasanganj	Hasanganj ..	Post-stage II	1-4-58	124	13	1,11,49
Ditto	Nawabganj ..	Ditto	26-1-53	109	12	1,07,324
Ditto	Miyanganj ..	Stage II	1-10-60	157	16	1,42,525
Purwa	Asoha ..	Post-stage II	1-7-57	111	14	1,08,285
Ditto	Sumerpur ..	Ditto	2-10-55	108	17	99,436
Ditto	Bighapur ..	Stage II	1-10-59	91	16	94,360
Ditto	Purwa ..	Ditto	1-4-59	89	12	1,35,244
Safipur	Safipur ..	Ditto	26-1-55	105	11	1,21,259
Ditto	Ganj Moradabad	Ditto	1-10-62	94	11	1,11,053
Ditto	Fatehpur- Chaurasi	Ditto	1-10-58	93	11	1,08,096
Unnao	Bichhia(Unnao) ..	Post-stage II	2-10-56	114	20	1,52,116
Ditto	Sikandar- pur Sarosi	Stage II	1-10-61	108	20	1,57,010

The Safipur and Sikandarpur Sarosi development blocks have been selected by the government for implementing the applied nutrition programme also for which purpose an assistant development officer (women) and four *gram sewikas* (multipurpose village women workers) have been posted.

A Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti and looks after the development activities in the block. He is assisted by assistant development officers, for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level there is a multi purpose worker, designated *gram sewak* to work for all the development departments.



CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Unnao is one of the six districts of the Lucknow Division which is in the charge of a commissioner who has his headquarters at Lucknow, and serves as a link between the districts in his division and the State government.

Subdivisions

The district has been divided into four subdivisions, Hasanganj, Purwa, Safipur and Unnao, each forming a tahsil of the same name. These four units serve the purposes of general, criminal and revenue administration of the district.

There are four parganas in tahsil Hasanganj, Asiwari-Rasulbad, Auras-Mohan, Gorinda-Parsandan and Jhalotar-Ajagain, ten in tahsil Purwa, Asoha, Bhagwantnagar, Bihar, Daundia Khera, Ghatampur, Magaryar, Mauranwan, Panhan, Patan and Purwa, three in tahsil Safipur, Bangarmanu, Fatehpur Chaurasi and Safipur, and four in tahsil Unnao, Harha, Pariar, Sikandarpur and Unnao.

District Staff

The general administration of the district is vested in the district officer, who is called deputy commissioner for revenue, and district magistrate for criminal jurisdiction. He is the highest executive authority in the district and is the pivot of all the general administrative activities in the district. He is responsible for the collection of all government dues and for the up-to-date maintenance of land records of the district. He is in ultimate charge of the district government treasury.

He is the chief authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is also in the charge of the planning and development work in the district. The activities of the different development departments are co-ordinated by him in which work he is assisted by a district planning officer or an additional district magistrate (planning). As deputy commissioner, it is his duty to render all necessary help to people in natural calamities such as drought, fire, floods, hailstorms and locusts and to assess the extent of damage caused, and report it, in appropriate cases, to higher authorities.

The deputy commissioner is assisted by four subdivisional officers, one for each subdivision, who perform multifarious duties concerning the revenue and criminal administration and the development work of

their subdivisions. They reside at the district headquarters and help the deputy commissioner in other items of work relating to the running of the district administration from day to day. The treasury officer and the district supply officer also assist the district officer. Each tahsil is in the charge of a tahsildar who resides at the tahsil headquarters and has a number of *naib-tahsildars*, *kanungos*, *lekhpals* and other staff to assist him. There are 15 *naib-tahsildars*, 14 *kanungos* and 357 *lekhpals* posted in the four tahsils of the district.

The police organisation in the district, is headed by a superintendent of police assisted by three deputy superintendents of police. In emergencies additional police force may be requisitioned from the neighbouring districts. The judiciary is headed by the district and sessions judge with headquarters at Unnao. He is also the district registrar. A sub-registrar is stationed at the headquarters of each tahsil.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

The district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board maintains contact with all the retired and discharged army, navy and airmen residing in the district and functions for their well-being and that of their families. The board has a whole-time paid secretary who is an ex-army man with the deputy commissioner as ex officio president. It is controlled and supervised by the State soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board which in its turn is guided by the Indian soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, New Delhi.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS

The designations of other district level officers working in the district under the administrative control of their respective departmental heads are:

- Assistant Sales Tax Officer
- Chief Medical Officer
- Consolidation Officer (Settlement)
- District Employment Officer
- District Engineer, Public Works Department
- District Inspector of Schools
- District Staff Officer, Home Guards
- Divisional Forest Officer
- Executive Officer, Sarda Canal
- Subdivisional Officer, Hydroelectricity Department
- Superintendent, District Jail

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraph Department—The district comes under the jurisdiction of the senior superintendent of post-offices, Kanpur

Postal Division, having his headquarters at Kanpur. The postmaster in charge of the head post office, Unnao, is assisted by two inspectors.

Ministry of Finance

Directorate of National Savings—Unnao is under the jurisdiction of an assistant regional director, national savings, with headquarters at Lucknow. A district organiser is stationed at Unnao for educating the public about the benefits of small savings and for popularising the various schemes for national savings launched by the government from time to time.

Revenue Division—For purposes of income-tax the district comes under the jurisdiction of the income-tax commissioner, Kanpur. An income-tax officer posted at Kanpur used to look after the work of the district till June, 1970 when an income-tax officer was appointed to Unnao itself.

Central Excise—For purposes of excise administration, the district comes under the central excise division, Lucknow, with headquarters at Lucknow. For excise work the district is divided into three ranges—Bangarmau, Purwa and Unnao. Each range is placed under the charge of an inspector. The Bangarmau range comprises tahsil Safipur, the Purwa range tahsil Purwa, and the Unnao range tahsils Hasanganj and Unnao. The inspector mainly deals with the registration of tobacco growers and producers and also controls and regulates the movement of excisable commodities.

Ministry of Railways

The Northern Railway and the North Eastern Railway traverse this district. The divisional superintendent, Northern Railway, Lucknow division, Lucknow, and the divisional superintendent, North Eastern Railway, Lucknow division, Lucknow, exercise jurisdiction in the district.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

The salient features of the agrarian system in the region of which district Unnao forms part, in ancient times, appear to have been state ownership of land of which the revenue, varying from one-sixth to one-third of the produce, was paid in kind by the cultivator to the ruler.

The system continued with minor variations, such as the collection of land revenue partly in cash, even under the early Muslim rulers. Sher Shah Sur (1540—45 A.D.) replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate or division of crops by one based upon measurement of land, calculation of the average yields of staple crops in the good, middling and inferior classes of soil, and assessment of revenue being fixed at one-third of the average yields of the various classes of land.

Under Akbar, this system was improved upon. Land was measured and one-third of the produce was fixed as the revenue. Akbar also introduced the revenue year known as the Faslī, beginning from July, and it is still in use. He was against the system of farming out land revenue and appointed collectors to realise it direct from the cultivators. For administrative convenience he divided his kingdom into subahs, sirkars and *mahals*, which were placed under the charge of suitable officers. District Unnao formed part of the sirkar of Lakhnau in the subah of Oudh.

Considering the comparatively numerous parganas into which the district is at present divided, it is noteworthy that there exists a large measure of correspondence between these fiscal divisions and the *mahals* of Akbar's time. In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the *mahals* referred to are Unam or Unnao (cultivated area 61,045 bighas and revenue 20,12,372 dams), Sarosi (cultivated area 25,710 bighas and revenue 12,39,767 dams) now called Sikandarpur and Pariar, Harha (cultivated area 11,734 bighas and revenue 3,59,748 dams), Bangarmau (cultivated area 2,42,291 bighas and revenue 38,02,122 dams), Safipur then called Saipur (cultivated area 39,083 bighas and revenue 26,25,388 dams), Fatehpur Chaurasi (cultivated area 1,05,952 bighas and revenue 9,09,176 dams), Mohan (cultivated area 60,990 bighas and revenue 19,96,673 dams), Parsandan (cultivated area 9,111 bighas and revenue 2,37,537 dams), Jhalotar (cultivated area 61,774 bighas and revenue 11,23,176 dams) and Asiwan (cultivated area 57,726 bighas and revenue 8,30,625 dams). Some difficulty is experienced in

identifying the present parganas in tahsil Purwa with the *mahals* of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the *mahals* of Daundia Khera, Bhagwantnagar and Bihar not being mentioned in that work. It seems certain, however, that the present pargana Daundia Khera was divided between the *mahals* of Unchgaon (cultivated area 33,122 bighas and revenue 4,17,957 dams) and Sidhupur (cultivated area 9,371 bighas and revenue 5,05,018 dams), the latter including the present Bhagwantnagar and Bihar parganas. Others were Purwa, then known as *mahal* Ranbirpur (cultivated area 75,490 bighas and revenue 24,25,775 dams) and Mauraunwan (cultivated area 68,847 bighas and revenue 16,98,444 dams). The rest of the present pargana of Mauraunwan was made up of the *mahals* of Saron or Sarwan (cultivated area 5,576 bighas and revenue 2,10,316 dams) and, perhaps, Kumbhi (cultivated area 5,940 bighas and revenue 2,67,089 dams). The other *mahals* were Makraed (cultivated area 17,959 bighas and revenue 5,76,200 dams), Panhan (Cultivated area 8,945 bighas and land revenue 2,67,809 dams), Patan (cultivated area 5,621 bighas and land revenue 2,14,255 dams), Ghatampur (cultivated area 27,390 bighas and land revenue 5,52,561 dams) and Asoha (cultivated area 25,027 bighas and revenue 5,09,901 dams). The revenue demand of the district was thus fixed at 2,27,81,910 dams estimated, at the beginning of the century, to amount to Rs 5,69,533.

The system of revenue administration as enforced by Akbar, broadly speaking, continued under his successors till Avadh became independent under Saadat Khan, the first nawab of Avadh, about the end of the first quarter of the 18th century. In Shuja-ud-daulah's time, about 1765, land in Avadh was generally of two descriptions, viz., the Khalsa or crown lands and the Huzoor Tahsil lands or those for which the holders paid their revenue direct into the Huzoor Tahsil or the nawab's treasury without the intervention of local agents. This system was more popular with the zamindars as under it they were spared the numerous illegal levies of the *chakledars* or talukdars. Under this system, however, the dewans often increased the rents as caprice dictated under threat of making over the estate villages to the *chakledars* and subject the proprietor to all manner of extortions.

Of the Huzoor Tahsil lands, some were held by (a) large landholders under direct grants from the king of Delhi, (b) the chief friends and supporters of the earlier nawabs of Avadh, (c) village proprietary communities and (d) others.

Soon, however, the mode of collection of revenue payable by holders of Huzoor Tahsil lands was changed into one of farming out of tracts of the country to influential men, some of them being the holders of estates themselves and the original ancestors of the talukdars of Avadh. This was the *ijarah*, *mustajiri* or contract system under which a powerful landholder contracted to pay a certain amount as revenue for the tract allotted

to him, realising as much more than the contracted amount as he possibly could from the immediate holders of the soil. The nawab was spared the cost of collection and assured of the payment of the assessed amount, but the system was flagrantly injurious to the actual cultivator. Representatives of the British government, therefore, repeatedly recommended the abandonment of the system in favour of the *amani* or trust system under which a *chakledar* or *nazim* was appointed to collect the revenue of a big tract of country in trust for the government as an *amil* or *amin*. This system was tried under various nawabs, but most successfully under Saadat Ali Khan (1798—1814) who increased the number of *chaklas* to make them more manageable, and kept a keen personal supervision on the *chakledars* or *amils*, so that it is said that during his reign a single cannon-shot could not be fired by a *chakledar* to realise revenue without immediate enquiries being instituted from Lucknow. Under his successors, however, the increased number of *chaklas* increased the number of the oppressors of the zamindars.

The general result of a resort to the *amani* system of management was loss to government and increased oppression of and extortion from the holder of the soil, for while the *amil*, *chakledar* or *nazim* exacted from the actual cultivators as much as he could, with the greater power of extortion conferred upon him by his office under the government, he was not liable, like the contractor, to pay any fixed amount, and paid what he chose into the government treasury.

The modern fiscal history of the district begins with the summary Settlement of 1956. This Settlement was carried out by the deputy commissioner, Major Evans, on the basis of old records of the Avadh government. The second summary Settlement was carried out in 1858, as soon as peace had been restored after the freedom struggle of 1857. The total land revenue demand of the district was fixed at Rs 13,08,415, including cesses, and nominal demands for jagirs, revenue-free and assigned lands. The net sum payable to the government was Rs 11,76,185. The assessment was considered to be very much on the high side, possibly because the neighbouring districts were lightly assessed.

First Regular Settlement

Unnao was the first district in Avadh to come under a regular Settlement. The operations began in 1860 with a survey of the area. The village boundaries were demarcated and the *khasra*, *khatani* and record-of-rights were prepared. The report was submitted in June, 1867. In connection with the preparation of the record-of-rights, the settlement officer was given the powers of a civil court, having sole jurisdiction in regard to suits for land or its appurtenants. Of the 2,277 claims to proprietary rights only 187 were decreed, the findings arrived at in the preceding summary Settlement being mostly maintained.

No old records were available to the settlement officer, nor were any known rent-rates employed by the people themselves. The parganas were, therefore, divided into circles containing villages with common features such as similar soil or similar means of irrigation. Rents of fields were ascertained at random, and from these rents an average was struck and applied to the total area of each kind of soil. The assets were worked out by calculating the area held and the rents paid by resident and non-resident tenants, the *sir* and rent-free lands being assessed at rates of rents paid by resident tenants. Sometimes instead of taking the average of a few fields, the rent of the entire villages was calculated. The assets were calculated by multiplying the total area of each kind of soil by the assumed rent-rate. Groves were exempted and culturable waste very lightly assessed. The revenue demand of the district was fixed at Rs 12,87,271. After making a few reductions, the final demand was fixed at Rs 12,84,126 in 1894.

Second Regular Settlement

The Settlement operations began in 1889 and were completed in 1895. The old village maps were corrected, rent-rolls were verified and assessment statements and village note-books prepared. Circles were formed, where possible, in accordance with geographical distinctions, but practically the only natural demarcation was that between the riverside lands and the rest of the district. The upland tracts were divided into circles in accordance with the productive capacity of the village regardless of contiguity. The selection of standard rent-rates was made difficult by the absence, in most cases, of prevailing soil rates, the rents being fixed on holdings and not on separate fields. Some recognised soil rates were prevalent in certain parganas and standard rent-rates were generally based upon holdings containing only one class of soil. The demand was fixed at Rs 14,33,315 for temporarily settled areas. The revenue of the permanent settled areas of the district was fixed at an amount of Rs 1,11,988, which brought the total demand to a sum of Rs 15,45,303. Later on a reduction of a sum of Rs 7,549 was granted in the demand. The permanently settled villages numbered 125 and in 111 of them a reduction of ten per cent in the demand was given as a reward for the loyalty of the proprietors.

The assessments which were, in general, to last for 30 years, were to remain in force in tahsil Unnao till 1923, in tahsil Safipur till 1924, in tahsil Purwa till 1925 and in tahsil Hasanganj till 1926.

No action was taken under the rules relating to 89 alluvial *mahals* except, where necessary, demarcating them. They were all situated along the Ganga and most of them were directly subject to fluvial action.

Third Regular Settlement

Proceedings for the third regular Settlement began with the revision of the village maps of tahsil Unnao in 1922-23. The actual assessment work commenced in 1926 and the report was published in 1931. At the previous Settlement the soil had been divided into three classes, viz., *dumat*, *matiar* and *bhur*. A fourth class of soil was introduced to describe land in the vicinity of homesteads.

In tahsil Unnao this system was generally adopted, but was elaborated by subdividing each of the four classes into two, and the distinction between irrigated and dry *bhur* was abandoned. In other tahsils the soil classification adopted for tahsil Unnao was changed, so that all *ekfasli* rice land was classified as *matiar*, further subdivided into three classes, *matiar I*, *matiar II* and *matiar III*. All the highly rented Rabi area in the immediate vicinity of homesteads and described as *goind*, provided it was definitely superior in value to the outlying soil, was placed in one category, subdivided into two classes, a superclass of *kachhiuna* also being added to denote specially good *goind*, growing chiefly tobacco and garden crops or betel-leaf. The outlying Rabi soil was graded into four classes, *har I* to *har IV*. Lowland soils were demarcated as *tarai* and subdivided into three main classes, two superclasses corresponding to *goind* on the upland being added where necessary. *Ekfasli* rice land in the lowland was kept distinct as also land devoted to the production of water-melons, which fetched specially high rents and was called *falez*.

Soils were also subdivided into wet and dry save where exceptions had obviously to be made.

Compact circles of land having homogeneous physical qualities were formed for purposes of assessment. The main portion of the district was divided into *dumat* circles, where cultivation was continuous, *dumat matiar* circles where cultivation was interrupted by stretches of *usar*, and *matiar* circles where rice depressions became frequent and extensive. As the Ganga was approached, there was a belt of high-lying light soil, with insufficient irrigation, which was formed into light *dumat* circles, and in two places into *bhur* circles. Below this were the *tarai* circles of varying quality. At the other end of the district, the Sai was responsible for a series of circles in which land was light and uneven, and liable to become waterlogged in cycles of heavy rain. Finally the Basaha was responsible for a number of circles of light soil, which interrupted the stretches of *dumat*, *dumat matiar* and *matiar*.

Standard rates were arrived at by the unit-value method which involved the working out of soil proportions on the basis of rents of single soil holdings and of unit-values showing the comparative levels of rents. The selection of standard rents was a difficult and laborious process not

only because the number of *mahals* involved was over 5,000, but also because rents were extensively vitiated by concealment.

The revenue demand for the ordinarily settled area was fixed at Rs 17,25,349 and for the permanently settled area at Rs 1,22,743. All amount of Rs 2,01,436 was assessed as cesses. The nominal revenue for the calculation of cesses on revenue-free land was fixed at Rs 5,892. The average incidence of revenue came to Rs 2-11-0 per acre. The total cost of the Settlement operations amounted to nearly Rs 5,12,000.

With the coming of the Indian National Congress into power in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1939), was passed which made the law regarding tenancies uniform in the whole province.

There was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains during the Second World War (1939—45) which benefited the agriculturists of the district. The landlords made a corresponding enhancement in the rent payable by non-occupancy tenants and tried to eject them for non-payment of rent at the increased rates. As a result the non-occupancy tenants of this district also started campaigning for security of tenure and reduction of rent. It was felt that a radical change in the system of land tenures was called for. The popular government which assumed office in 1946 appointed a committee to go into the question of the abolition of zamindari. It submitted its report in 1948. The U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949 (Act X of 1949), granted immunity from ejectment to a tenant and reduced his rent to half if he paid ten times the annual rent of his holding to government.

Abolition of Zamindari System

Rural—The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act I of 1951), abolished the zamindar intermediaries and replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in this district, as elsewhere, by only three types, those of the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of the Act became entitled to receive compensation according to a scale laid down in the Act. Up to 1969, the total amount of compensation assessed was an amount of Rs 1,38,66,248 of which a sum of Rs 22,13,065 had been paid in cash and a sum of Rs 1,09,42,500 in bonds to 57,517 intermediaries. Zamindars with comparatively smaller holdings were entitled to receive a rehabilitation grant as well. Up to 1969, rehabilitation grant, amounting to Rs 14,06,168, of which a sum of Rs 1,06,418 was disbursed in cash, had been paid to 16,952 persons.

Under the Act, intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *sir* and *khudkasht* lands and groves. Certain other tenure-holders also acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled

certain specified conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding from which he cannot be ejected. Certain other categories of tenants, who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, became *sirdars* of the land in their cultivation. A *sirdar* has permanent and heritable interest in his holding but cannot transfer it. He may use his land only for purposes of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He can, however, acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holding by paying to the government a sum representing a specified multiple of his annual rent. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* are entitled to sub-let their land, for example, these employed in the armed forces or disabled persons. An *asami* is a lessee of a *bhumidhar*, a *sirdar* or the Gaon Sabha. He has heritable but not transferable rights and is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* concerned, or for contravention of any other provision of the Act.

In 1969, the numbers of tenure-holders and holdings with their total areas were as follows:

Tenure-holders	No. of tenure-holders	No. of holdings	Area in hectares
Bhumidhars ..	1,39,169	1,13,486	92,599.07
Sirdars ..	4,11,635	3,63,070	2,33,592.22
Asamis ..	300	2,742	2,217.18

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. On July 1, 1952, zamindari was abolished in an area of 4,62,221.38 hectares which affected 1,10,245 intermediaries in the district. The Act also established Gaon Samajs for the management of lands not comprised in any holding or grove, forests within the village boundaries, tanks, ponds and fisheries, *hats* (markets), bazars and *melas* (fairs), and other sources of income, vested in the Gaon Samaj. Every Gaon Samaj was a corporate body with all adults in the village as its members and had a land management committee to look after its property according to rules. The functions of the Gaon Samaj are now performed by the Gaon Sabha, through the land management committee.

Urban—The U. P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U. P. Act IX of 1957) was enforced in the Unnao municipal area and in the town areas of Purwa, Bhagwanthnagar, Mauranwan, Safipur and Bangarmanu on July 1, 1961, affecting 753 intermediaries. A sum of Rs 61,142 was assessed as compensation to the intermediaries, and an amount of Rs 26,757 has been paid.

Co-operative Farming Societies—There are 29 co-operative farming societies in the district of which 24 are joint farming societies and five are collective farming societies. The tahsilwise distribution of these societies is given in the following statement:

Tahsil	Number of societies
Hasanganj	11
Purwa	18
Unnao	5

Collection of Land Revenue—After zamindari abolition land revenue is collected directly from *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* by the government through 140 *amins* whose work is supervised in the district by 15 *naib-tahsildars* and other higher officers. The ultimate responsibility for collecting land revenue is that of the district officer. In 1968-69, the net demand of land revenue was Rs 47,50,513.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The next Settlement is to take place in the district after a period of 40 years from the date of the enforcement of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, except in respect of precarious and alluvial areas.

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

The present status of the tenant in the district evolved by stages has spread over a long period. It does not appear that in ancient times there was any intermediary between the raja or the king and the cultivator. The king took a part of the produce of the village and in return ensured protection and peace to the village community. With the passage of time the number of rajas and kings grew and when the Muslims invaded the country and conquered parts of it, the rajas appear to have agreed to pay fixed tributes to the conquerors in order to retain their possessions. They collected their shares from the cultivators, and paid from the collections so made the tribute due to the suzerain, and became intermediaries between the cultivators and the sovereign power. In course of time the state came to realise land revenue in cash.

Sher Shah Sur made certain important reforms which were improved upon by Raja Todar Mal under Akbar. The cultivators were given a measure of stability of tenure at a known amount of revenue payable to the state. Akbar did not favour the farming of revenue as it led to oppression. He appointed collectors who negotiated with the cultivator rather than the headmen of the village. Under his successors, however, the system deteriorated. The practice of granting jagirs to

courtiers and officers for their maintenance and upkeep of troops for the service of the sovereign, brought into being another class of intermediaries who became virtual owners of the jagirs, which soon enough became hereditary. These jagirdars were the forerunners of the landed gentry who later became known as talukdars in Avadh.

With the decay of Mughal authority, local subedars and jagirdars became independant including Saadat Khan, the first nawab-vizir of Avadh. He found a powerful class of talukdars already well established. He collected his revenue from them and from many villages which paid the revenue directly into his treasury. As the power of the nawabs declined, those of their officials like the *chakledars* and *nazims* and of the talukdars increased and in course of time the main interest of the nawabs came to be limited to securing an assured income from the contractors of revenue whose activities they could not control.

The contract or the *mustajiri* system, adopted by the nawabs, produced a class of professional contractors who had hardly any sympathy with the cultivators. They offered high bids for which they more than re-imbursed themselves by extorting as much as possible from the people. The *chakledar's* office became more or less hereditary, and these officers assumed the role of landed barons, and as they were allowed to keep troops and build forts (*garhis*), they used to coerce not only the small zamindars and cultivators but also resisted the authority of the nawabs. The more unsettled conditions grew, the larger the numbers of troops engaged by them, and the greater their exactions from the cultivators for the maintenance of their private armies.

In these circumstances the cultivators had no security of tenure or fixity of rent and there were no records of their rights. The *chakledars*, the talukdars and officials of government carved out big estates for themselves. Among the class of talukdars came to be included hereditary chieftains of clans, tax-gatherers, money-lenders who purchased the lands of their debtors, court favourites and officers of the nawabs. There was also a small number of purely *zamindari* villages which were not subordinate to any talukdars. Many zamindars, however, had either been dispossessed or reduced to the position of tenants or had accepted subordinate positions under a neighbouring talukdar in exchange for protection.

After the formal annexation of Avadh, on February 7, 1856, a summary Settlement of revenue was ordered. Settlement officers were directed to settle land revenue with the parties in possession of the land, without any recognition, formal or indirect, of their proprietary rights, and to bear in mind, as a leading principle, the desire of government to deal with the actual occupants of the soil, that is, with village zamindars, or with proprietary coparcenaries and not to suffer the interposition of

middlemen as talukdars, farmers of revenue and such other persons. The claims of these persons were to be considered at a future date, or brought judicially before competent courts.

The talukdars thus as a body, were disregarded, except when they were themselves the actual occupants of land, and the inferior proprietors were diligently searched out and engaged with for payment of revenue. Where no village proprietors were found, settlement was made with talukdars who used to pay the revenue. Thus throughout Avadh, out of 23,543 villages included in taluqs at the time of annexation 13,640, with a revenue of Rs 35,06,519, were settled with talukdars, while 9,903 villages, with a revenue of Rs 32,08,319, were settled with others.

Shortly afterwards, however, the freedom struggle of 1857, broke out and many of the big land-holders and the people of this district fought against the British. The impression, therefore, gained ground that the policy behind the first summary Settlement had driven the talukdars into the camp of the opponents of the British. It was indeed surprising that the cultivators for whose benefit the policy of the first Settlement was adopted, preferred the talukdars to their new masters. In Avadh the talukdars were allowed to reassert their former position without the slightest opposition. It was, therefore, decided that the Settlement of land revenue should be made with the talukdars, completely reversing the original policy. The summary Settlement which followed soon was, therefore, made with talukdars who were restored to their estates.

Another important change which took place was that the talukdars who accepted the second summary Settlement were given sanads which made them permanent. The subordinate proprietors were comparatively ignored in these arrangements. The proportion of government revenue to the assets at the second summary Settlement was 50 per cent. It was contended that Lord Canning's proclamation of 1858 had wiped out all proprietary rights, including such subordinate rights. Government had tried to lay down that the rights of subordinate proprietors under the talukdars would be ensured and, indeed, in the sanads issued to the talukdars it was provided that they would preserve all rights, wherever they existed, of subordinate proprietors. The position of the subordinate proprietors was, however, not well defined, and nothing whatever was said about the tenants and cultivators and they continued to be tenants-at-will who could be freely ejected by the talukdars to make room for cultivators who were in a position to pay higher rents. The subordinate holders of title under the talukdars were the dispossessed proprietors or those zamindars who had voluntarily agreed to place themselves under the talukdars to escape the *chakledars*. It is in respect of these two classes of persons that a measure of protection was provided through the Oudh Rent Act, 1868.

This Act conferred the rights of occupancy on every tenant who had within 30 years before February 13, 1858, been in possession, as proprietor, of land in a village, the rights being heritable but not transferable. It is important to note that although the Act gave some relief to old dispossessed proprietors, it did not permit occupancy rights in future. Under-proprietary rights could be conferred by the superior proprietors, but no occupancy rights could be conferred or acquired. In 1880, about 88 per cent of the total cultivated area was held by tenants-at-will who were at the mercy of the zamindars and talukdars. The Act was, therefore, amended in 1886.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886 (Act XXII of 1886), placed certain checks on the authority of talukdars. It gave the tenants, for the first time, security from ejectment at least for a period of seven years. Limits were also placed on the enhancement of rent by talukdars. But the tenancies were not heritable and the Act did not prevent the land-holders from demanding *nazrana* (premium) after the expiry of seven years. It was provided that on the expiry of the seven-year period of the lease, the land-holder could enhance the rent up to a maximum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also provided that on the ejectment of a tenant, the rent of his successor in the tenancy could not exceed the previous rent by more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also for the first time provided that a tenant could make improvement on his land with the consent of the land-holder and, failing that, of the deputy commissioner of the district. The tenant was enabled to get compensation for the improvement he had made in the holding, in case he was ejected from it.

The condition of tenants in many estates was desperate and a good deal of discontentment prevailed. The rent laws required amendment which was put off on account of the First World War. In 1920, things came to a head. The economic condition of tenants was bad and they formed Kisan Sabhas everywhere. The main complaints against land-holders were the exaction of exorbitant sums as *nazrana*, rack-renting and unrestrained recourse to ejectment.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1921 (Act IV of 1921), raised the statutory period of tenancy from seven to ten years, and a limit was placed on the enhancement of rent which the land-holder could claim at the expiry of the statutory period. A tenant who agreed to enhancement of rent every ten years could continue in the holding for life. Protection was afforded to heirs of statutory tenants who were given the right to hold on the tenancy for a period of five years after the death of the tenant, and to claim compensation for improvements, if any, made by the tenant. It was open to the land-holder to admit the heirs as statutory tenants after the expiry of the five years, but if he failed to exercise his right to eject them within the period of limitation after the expiry of five years,

the heirs of the descendants were to be deemed to have been duly admitted as statutory tenants.

The restriction imposed by the Act of 1886 on enhancement of rent up to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent only was, however, removed, and the land-holder was entitled to claim fair and equitable rent or enhancement up to 30 per cent. The realisation of *nazrana* was declared illegal. The land-holders were, however, given the right to increase their *sir* and *khudkasht* and to acquire land already under the cultivation of tenants. The Act did not secure for tenants undisputed rights of occupation or protection from illegal exactions. It, however, marked an important stage in the evolution of the rights of cultivators in Avadh. From a complete absence of such laws in 1856, a stage had been reached where tenants had acquired some security in their land and much protection from the illegal exactions of the land-holders.

In 1937, the first Congress ministry took over the government of the province and passed the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1939). The tenants' rights in their holdings were made hereditary, and the fear of enhancement of rent except at the time of Settlement was largely set at rest. The tenants were also given the right to make improvements on their lands. They could also build houses on their land for their residence and sheds for their cattle. This security of tenure and fixity of fair rent was provided for tenants throughout the province. The tenancies, however, continued to be non-transferable. The Act restricted further acquisition of *sir* rights and also provided that tenants of *sir* belonging to large land-holders would acquire hereditary rights in it if the area of *sir* exceeded certain proportions. So the old device of keeping rights from accruing to tenants was restricted in its application.

While most wished for protections had been secured to tenants by the Act, the land-holders could still be a great impediment in the prosperity of cultivators and it came to be realised that any real improvement of agriculture and the welfare of the cultivators could not be attained unless the complete structure of the land tenure system was revolutionised.

After the resumption of office by the Congress in 1946 a committee was appointed to go into all questions relating to the abolition of zamindari and the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) was passed on 16th January, 1951. The zamindars questioned the validity of the Act in the High Court and subsequently in the Supreme Court. Both courts, however, upheld the constitutional validity of the Act which was enforced with effect from July 1, 1952.

With the abolition of zamindars, the actual cultivator is secure in the employment of the fruits of his labour with no possibility of his

ejectment so long as he continues to pay the land revenue. He is free to invest as much as he likes in improving his holding without any apprehension that his successors may be deprived of the enjoyment of the land. His status has been raised to that of an independent peasant proprietor with permanent rights.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act V of 1954), provides for the consolidation of scattered and small holdings. It was enforced in the district in 1955 when operations for consolidation of holdings commenced in 242 villages of tahsil Unnao covering an area of 3,07,042 acres (1,24,255 hectares). In 1959, these proceedings were started in 322 villages of tahsil Hasanganj, covering an area of 2,57,359 acres (1,04,149 hectares), in 1962 in tahsil Safipur in 256 villages covering an area of 2,63,433 acres (1,06,607.32 hectares), and in 1965 in 489 villages covering an area of 2,26,505 acres (91,663.36 hectares) in tahsil Purwa.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952

In 1951, Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated in Uttar Pradesh the *bhoodan* movement with the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among the landless. He visited the district on May 11, 1952, and up to March, 1969, an area of 5,746.5 hectares of land had been donated for *bhoodan* in the district and an area of 3,210 hectares distributed to 2,767 landless persons under the provisions of the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (Act X of 1953).

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The U. P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 (Act III of 1949), was passed to tax agricultural incomes in excess of Rs 4,200 per annum, of land-holders cultivating more than 30 acres of land. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (Act XXXI of 1957), which imposed a tax on land-holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A land-holder who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax under this Act. The tax was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

As a further step towards doing social and economic justice, the U. P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Act I of 1961), was enforced in the district in 1961. It repealed the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, and fixed the maximum area of a holding at 40 acres of fair quality land. If, however, the number of members of the land-holder's family was more than five, he was allowed to retain, for each additional member, an area of 3 acres of land, subject to a maximum of 24 acres of such additional area. All the surplus land held by

a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area vested in the State government, for distribution to landless persons, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive compensation. The number of land-holders affected by the Act was 44, an area of 922.44 hectares of land being declared surplus. An amount of Rs 74,303 was assessed as compensation out of which a sum of Rs 37,619 had been paid, up to March 31, 1970.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of revenue are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration, tax on motor vehicle and income-tax.

Excise

In 1860, four distilleries, one at Unnao and the rest in the outlying tahsils were started. Licences to sell country liquor were granted free and the number and location of the shops were not fixed. Subsequently fees were levied for the manufacture or sale of liquor and the number and location of liquor shops in the district were fixed. Up to 1871, the distilleries were under the superintendence of tahsildars, but in that year separate *naib-tahsildars* for collecting excise duty were appointed. By 1896, the outlying distilleries had been abolished, but the distillery at Unnao continued to function.

The U. P. Excise Act, 1910 (Act IV of 1910), was enforced in the district in the same year. It regulated the movement, manufacture, sale, export and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the collection of excise revenue derived from duties, taxes and fines.

In 1948, the scheme of prohibition was introduced in the district and the work of detection of crimes under the U. P. Excise Act, 1910, was entrusted to the superintendent of police. In 1962, this scheme was discontinued and the administration of the Act was resumed by the deputy commissioner. One of the deputy collectors in the district works as the district excise officer.

For the purposes of excise administration, the district falls in the range of the assistant excise commissioner, Kanpur. It is divided into four excise circles—Unnao, Hasanganj, Safipur and Purwa—each under the charge of an excise inspector. An excise inspector is also posted at the Standard Refinery and Distillery Ltd., Unnao.

Liquor—At present country liquor is supplied by the Standard Refinery and Distillery Ltd, Unnao. under the contract supply system. There are two warehouses in the district, at Unnao and Purwa, from where liquor is issued to the licensees. The price of plain liquor is 33 paise per litre and that of the spiced variety 34 paise per litre. In 1969, there were 75 country liquor shops in the district, of which 22 were

in tahsil Hasanganj, 21 in tahsil Unnao, 19 in tahsil Purwa and 13 in tahsil Safipur. The one foreign liquor shop in the district was at Unnao. The consumption of country and foreign liquors from 1962-63 to 1969-70 was as under:

Year	Country spirit in alcohol litres	Foreign liquor (in quarts)	
		Spirit and wine	Beer
1962-63	32,265*	282	1,200
1963-64	1,18,082	2,184	3,850
1964-65	1,18,636	2,524	3,213
1965-66	1,63,049	2,587	3,904
1966-67	2,67,628	2,478	2,690
1967-68	1,86,796	2,810	4,312
1968-69	1,66,430	3,091	4,297
1969-70	1,74,423	2,860	5,247

The scheme of prohibition was lifted in 1962.

Opium—Opium was used by addicts and for medicinal purposes. It was also smoked in forms called *chandu* and *madak*. Smoking of opium was made an offence under the U. P. Opium Smoking Act, 1934 (Act III of 1934). The general sale of opium has been prohibited in the State since April 1959. It is sold only to those who hold the requisite certificate from the civil surgeon of the district. Since 1962 the consumption of opium in the district has stopped.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as charas, ganja and bhang also constituted sources of excise revenue in the past. The consumption of charas was, however, stopped in 1943-44 and that of ganja in 1948. Licences for the sale of bhang are given by auction. In 1969, there were 68 bhang shops, 19 each in tahsils Unnao and Hasanganj, 18 in tahsil Purwa and 12 in tahsil Safipur.

The following statement shows the consumption of bhang in the district from 1962-63 to 1969-70:

Year	Quantity (in kilograms)
1962-63	3,720
1963-64	7,563
1964-65	10,902
1965-66	12,166
1966-67	12,208
1967-68	12,916
1968-69*	6,686
1969-70	12,415

* The consumption of bhang fell due to short supply

Tari—The right to sell *tari* (toddy) in the district is auctioned. In 1969, there were 37 shops of which 14 were in tahsil Hasanganj, ten in tahsil Unnao, nine in tahsil Safipur and four in tahsil Purwa.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue of the district from 1964-65 to 1969-70 is given in the following statement:

Year	Revenue (in rupees)			
	Country spirit	Foreign liquor	Bhang	Tari
1964-65	9,71,775	5,948	1,00,713	1,34,083
1965-66	13,05,956	9,548	1,12,576	1,31,760
1966-67	19,47,234	11,258	1,29,665	97,704
1967-68	25,94,114	4,047	1,25,499	1,34,638
1968-69	31,07,911	3,435	1,58,347	1,19,802
1969-70	31,26,449	3,281	1,61,182	1,02,868

Sales Tax

Sales tax is being levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. Cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from the tax since July 1, 1958. For purposes of administration of this Act an assistant sales tax officer has been posted at Unnao, which is a subcircle of the Kanpur office.

The number of assessees and the amounts of sales tax collected in respect of important commodities in 1968-69 are given in the following statement:

Commodity	No. of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
Radios*	1	14,90,633
Bricks	17	1,46,209
Food-grains	110	1,43,258
Cement	11	74,060
Liquor	65	36,201
General merchandise	12	30,682
Brassware	27	20,868
Bullion and ornaments	19	16,417

The Philips Radios have their agency at Unnao from where supplies of radios are made to the whole State

The net collections from sales tax between the years 1957-58 and 1968-69 were as follows:

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1957-58	2,37,000
1958-59	2,40,000
1959-60	2,47,000
1960-61	2,48,500
1961-62	2,51,210
1962-63	2,49,325
1963-64	2,13,000
1964-65	6,14,000
1965-66	11,67,645
1966-67	16,71,152
1967-68	20,87,000
1968-69	23,13,090

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, circuses, *nautankis* (indigenous open-air dramas), etc. The deputy commissioner is responsible for the administration of the U. P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937 (Act VIII of 1937). An entertainment tax inspector, posted at Kanpur, is in charge of this district also. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected between the years 1964-65 and 1968-69 in the district:

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1964-65	1,498
1965-66	66,378
1966-67	71,078
1967-68	81,742
1968-69	94,547

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Act II of 1899), stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former being used where court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum more than Rs 20 and documents in respect of which stamp duty is payable. Income from this source also includes fines and

penalties realised under the Act. The receipts under this head during the five years ending with 1966-67 were as follows:

Year	Receipts (in rupees) from stamps	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1962-63	1,83,900	85,684
1963-64	1,89,667	1,34,219
1964-65	2,30,096	1,92,082
1965-66	2,47,708	2,09,335
1966-67	2,90,108	2,45,499

The increase in income has been due to enhancement of stamp duty. Stamps are sold through the district treasury, sub-treasuries and licensed stamp vendors. There are, at present, 17 stamp vendors at the headquarters of the four tahsils, nine at Unnao, three each at Hasanganj and Purwa and two at Safipur.

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gifts, sale or lease of immovable property, and instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company, have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908). The district judge is also the district registrar. Registration work is done by the sub-registrars posted at Hasanganj, Purwa, Safipur and Unnao.

The following statement shows the income from and expenditure on registration during the five years ending in 1966-67:

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1962-63	52,855	21,160
1963-64	62,036	23,263
1964-65	88,533	24,432
1965-66	89,339	28,208
1966-67	96,746	40,779

Tax on Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935 (Act V of 1935) and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939). The regional transport officer, Lucknow region, with headquarters at Lucknow, is in charge of the

work in this district. In 1968-69, a sum of Rs 64,51,882 was collected as road tax under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and an amount of Rs 5,92,451 as fees under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, from the whole region.

Under the provisions of the U. P. Motor Gadi (Yatri-kar) Adhinyam, 1962, a tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles plying on hire. In 1968-69, a sum of Rs 18,49,055 was collected under the Act in the whole region.

The Motor Gadi (Mal-kar) Adhinyam, 1964, provided for the levy of a tax on goods carried by motor vehicles and in 1968-69, a sum of Rs 28,55,979 was collected in the region from this source.

Central Excise

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. For purposes of collection of the tax the district had been put under the administrative control of the income-tax commissioner, Kanpur. An income-tax officer has been appointed in the district since June, 1970.

In 1970-71, there were 1,597 assesseees of income-tax and a sum of about Rs 13 lacs was collected. For purposes of wealth-tax, there were 13 assesseees and an amount of Rs 2,000 was collected in the same year.

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise the district falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant controller, central excise division, Lucknow. The district is divided into three ranges—Unnao, Purwa and Bangarmau. Three inspectors are posted in the district to look after the work.

The following statement shows the amount of central excise duty levied on the various commodities and realised during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69:

Commodity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Acids ..	2,05,733	1,66,629	30,706	2,805	1,406
Glass and glass-wares	1,15,939	1,77,058	2,09,245	1,58,703	2,25,679
Tobacco ..	53,270	71,667	81,269	69,951	62,064
Copper and copper alloys	6,631	6,338	4,708	15,604	2,124
China and porcelain-wares ..	..	5,645	7,439	2,614	..
Sodium silicate ..	..	7,131	12,380	28,065	21
Paper ..	..	..	..	16,570	25,025
Paints ..	..	..	..	2,805	1,406

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

Early History

About the middle of the nineteenth century "this district bore an unenviable notoriety in the matter of crime. In no part of Oudh was life and property more insecure. Thuggee and dacoity were rife, so that no one could stir beyond the boundaries of his own village, without a guard of retainers or relations. The Rajputs were especially given to dacoity : if hard pressed by *chakladars*, or their village was taken away, without adequate means being provided for their maintenance, they at once took to the road, as the simplest and easiest means of support. Their own village was particularly the object of their unpleasant attentions, in order to prevent outsiders taking possession of it. In this they had the sympathy of all their friends and neighbours ; and in a quarrel, which according to their ideas, was a just one, the ousted zamindar could generally count upon any amount of active assistance and protection. The consequence was that seldom a day passed without some village or other being harried and burnt, either by the zamindars to force a farmer to give it up, or else by the Government officials to bring a refractory zamindar to obedience."¹ The more violent forms of crimes were largely controlled after the annexation but gang robberies continued to be frequent. About the end of the last century offences against property were comparatively small and their incidence compared favourably with that in other districts of Avadh. On the other hand murder was fairly common averaging to about 14 annually. The professional criminals of the district took to burglary and theft. The Pasis, especially of the Bauiya subdivision, were habitual offenders. They received protection from landowners who never took any active part in the thieving expeditions but accepted a share in the booty in money or other unidentifiable form. The people had a profound distrust in the detective capacity of the police, and would not take any trouble to bring offenders to justice, omitting generally even to report to the police crimes of which they had themselves been the victims. Even when they did report such crimes to the police, they minimized the loss to avoid the inconveniences attending police investigations.

1. *Settlement Report*, 1895, p. 29, quoted by H. R. Nevill in *Unnao: A gazetteer*, (1903), p. 101

The statistics of important offences for the district between 1901 and 1931 are given in the statement that follows:

Offences	No. of persons convicted in			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
Affecting life	26	3	7	8
Grievous hurt	47	31	125	166
Rape	1	..	..	..
Cattle theft	10	..	..	..
Criminal force and assault ..	33	40	73	27
Theft	118	197	139	76
Robbery and dacoity ..	5	18	12	7
Receiving stolen property ..	38	49	24	10
Criminal trespass	107	171	111	111

Organisation of Police

After annexation of Avadh by the British in 1856, nine police stations were set up in the district, but about the close of the last century, the district was divided into 13th police-stations. Thus in tahsil Unnao there were police-stations at Unnao and Achalganj; in tahsil Purwa at Purwa, Mautanwan, Asoha, Bihar and Bara; in tahsil Safipur at Safipur, Bangarmau and Fatehpur Chaurasi; and in tahsil Mohan, now tahsil Hasanganj, at Hasanganj, Ajgain and Auras. The number was deemed to be very inadequate considering the total area and population, of the district. Also the areas under the jurisdictions of the police-stations were much larger than elsewhere in the Province and presented a striking contrast to those in the adjoining districts, Fatehpur and Kanpur. The district police organisation was in the charge of a superintendent of police who was assisted by a European reserve inspector and a circle inspector. The regular police force in 1903 consisted of 35 subinspectors, 13 head constables and 152 constables. In addition, there were about 150 officers and constables of the armed police, 19 constables of the Unnao municipal police, and 68 and 58 constables respectively of the town and road police. In 1921, the regular force consisted of three inspectors, 36 subinspectors, 31 head constables and 251 constables besides 107 men of the armed police. Following the Civil Police Committee

Report, 1923, the municipal police became a part of the regular police and the road and the town police were abolished.

At present the district is included in the police range, Lucknow, under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Lucknow. He directs and controls the superintendents of police under him and co-ordinates police activities, in his range. The district police which is headed by the superintendent of police, is divided into three broad divisions—the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—The superintendent of police with three deputy superintendents forms part of the civil police.

For the maintenance of law and order the district has been divided into four police circles, three under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police each and the fourth consisting of two police-stations, including police-station, Kotwali, under the direct control of the superintendent of police. The following statement gives the descriptions of the police circles and the names of the police-stations and police out-posts attached to them:

Police circle		Police-stations		Out-posts	
Circle I	Kotwali	..	Sadar, Qila, Civil Lines (temporary)
			Ganga Ghat	..	..
Circle II	Bangarmau	..	Bangarmau
			Safipur	..	Safipur, Asiwan (temporary)
			Fatehpur Chaurasi	..	..
			Auris	..	Kursath (temporary)
Circle III	Mauranwan	..	..
			Bihar	..	..
			Barasagwar	..	Bighapur (temporary)
			Achalganj	..	..
Circle IV	Ajgain	..	Biohhiya (temporary)
			Hasanganj	..	..
			Purwa	..	Purwa
			Asoha	..	..

The police-station at the district headquarters, as usual called the Kotwali, is under the charge of a circle inspector assisted by five sub-inspectors two head constables and 25 constables. The remaining police-stations, all the rural area, are each headed by a subinspector

assisted by a head constable and about 16 constables. Each out-post is under the charge of a head constable, assisted by a number of constables.

Armed Police—The reserve police-force of the district is stationed at the reserve police lines. The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting prisoners, government property and treasure, guarding government treasuries, patrolling and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Unit

In March, 1970, the prosecution staff comprised a public prosecutor, seven assistant public prosecutors, nine head constables and seven constables. The main function of the prosecution unit is the presentation of the police cases in the criminal courts of the district.

Village Police—The institution of village chowkidars who form the lowest rung of the police organisation, may be traced to ancient times when each village had its own chowkidar to assist the village headman in maintaining law and order and guarding crops and property. He was then the servant of the village community and was remunerated by the cultivators with a share of their produce and about Rs 22 a year in cash, but even this pittance was paid irregularly. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1873, the district magistrate was made the appointing and dismissing authority of the village chowkidar. The actual control and supervision over them, however, rested with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that still continues. They are attached to police-stations and are paid a monthly salary of Rs 10 by the government. Their main duty is to report the occurrence of important crimes and other incidents in their areas. They also act as process-servers for the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are paid separately. The number of chowkidars in the district was 725 in March, 1970.

Home Guards

The home guards scheme was started in the district at the end of 1962, under the administrative control of the district magistrate who has a district staff officer, and an assistant district organiser to assist him. The district staff officer forms the link between the district magistrate and the commandants of the battalions of the home guards. The district has two battalions, both comprising eight rural companies, the first having, in addition, an urban company. Each battalion has a commandant, an adjutant, a quartermaster, a sergeant-major and a quartermaster-sergent.

All the battalion and company staff is honorary, but a few of them get monthly honoraria of small amounts.

The home guards are called for duty during emergencies and act as an auxiliary police force. They are paid at the rate of Rs 3 per day when called for duty within and Rs 4 per day outside their blocks. They are also paid a sum of Rs 3 for attending the monthly refresher parade

Prantiya Vikas Dal

This is a voluntary organisation, instituted in the district in 1948 under the name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal to mobilise rural man-power, carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and organise villagers for self-defence. The paid staff consists of a district organiser and 13 block organisers, the unpaid staff comprising 173 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 1,181 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 3,849 *tolinayaks* (section leaders), and 35,430 *rakshaks* (guards). Members of the organisation are sometimes drafted for duty in the fairs and guard and patrol vulnerable points during emergencies.

Government Railway Police

There used to be a railway police out-post at Unnao but in January, 1970, it was upgraded to a police-station with a staff of a subinspector, a head constable and eleven constables. The main duties of this staff are the maintenance of law and order and controlling crime within the railway precincts. The police-station functions under the superintendent of police, railways, Lucknow section, with headquarters at Lucknow.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies in the district, of which 1,324 are active and doing well, are purely non-official organisations, set up to foster a spirit of self-defence in the residents of the rural areas against criminals, particularly dacoits and thieves.

Jails and Lock-ups

District Jail—There is only one jail in the district, the district jail. It was built in 1860 on the approved pattern of the Avadh district jails, at a short distance from the district courts, and used to be under the charge of the civil surgeon of the district till 1942, when he was replaced by a whole-time superintendent of jail. Three deputy jailors, six assistant jailors and 76 warders work under the superintendent. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor called the assistant medical officer, the civil surgeon being the medical officer. The inspector general of prisons, U. P., is the head of department for all matters pertaining to the administration of the jail.

The district jail has accommodation for 1,150 prisoners, their daily average population since 1964 being as follows:

Year	Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1964	1,104.4	320.3
1965	1,100.9	337.5
1966	900.5	206.8
1967	854.3	213.6
1968	901.7	274.1
1969	636.6	286.1

The main industries run to keep the inmates of the jail gainfully employed are the making of durry, *niwar* (thick wide cotton tape) used as webbing for beds, etc.), and *moonj* mats and tailoring uniforms for the employees of some government departments.

Welfare of Prisoners—Formerly prisoners were graded in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' according to social status and the nature of the offence. Since 1948, however, they are classified only as 'superior' and 'ordinary' prisoners.

Conditions of life in jails have greatly changed since independence and prisoners now enjoy many amenities. They are paid wages for the work done by them in the jail with a right to accumulate their earnings or to spend them as permitted by rules and can also receive money from relations for purchase of necessities and soap, tobacco, books, etc. The relatives and friends of prisoners may now visit them periodically and they may play outdoor and indoor games, and participate in dramatic and musical performances. The jail library provides books, magazines and newspapers to them. Convicts below 50 years of age, undergoing sentences of imprisonment for three months or more, are taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

Revising Board

There is a board attached to the district jail for periodical review of cases of all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment of three years and more. It consists of the district magistrate, Lucknow, as chairman, the sessions judge, Lucknow, and one non-official nominated by the government, usually a local member of the State legislature. The superintendent of the jail is the ex officio secretary of the board.

Ex Officio Official Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Lucknow Division, the district and sessions judge, and the district magistrate, Unnao.

Non-official Visitors—The State government appoints non-official visitors to the jail from amongst prominent citizens of the district whose term of office is usually two years. Members of the legislatures, chairmen of the municipal board, and Zila Parishad, Unnao, and central committee of the U. P. Apradhi Nirodhak Samiti are also on the board of non-official visitors.

Lock-ups—A lock-up is located in the premises of the collectorate to house for the day prisoners brought from the jail to courts to attend hearing of their cases, and persons sentenced to imprisonment by courts before they are taken to the district jail.

At the headquarters of each tahsil also there is a revenue lock-up to lodge persons arrested for non-payment of government dues.

Each police-station also has a lock-up in which suspects in criminal offences are temporarily confined.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1950 under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938 (U. P. Act VI of 1938), and a probation officer was posted to the district. He is under the administrative control of the Nideshak, Harijan and Samaj Kalyan, U. P., and at the district level that of the district magistrate. He supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them, makes reports to the concerned courts about them, and, in general, advises, assists and befriends them trying to rehabilitate them and take them away from the ways of crime. The Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of 24 years.

In 1969, 70 first offenders released on probation, including eight non-juveniles, were placed under the supervision of the probation officer. The number of domiciliary visits paid by the probation officer during the year was 127.

JUSTICE

Early History

Soon after the annexation of Avadh, the British reorganised the entire administrative machinery including that of the judiciary. Accordingly, authority was concentrated in the hands of the commissioner and the deputy commissioner, in revenue, police and judicial matters. The commissioner of the Division was, therefore, invested with the powers of the chief revenue authority, the superintendent of police and the sessions court. He could try all sessions case and pass sentences other than those of death and transportation. The deputy commissioner was the head of the magistracy and the officers under him—the assistant and the extra assistant commissioners—exercised powers of magistrates, revenue courts and civil courts in suits of up to specific valuations. The tahsildars also exercised powers of a second class magistrate, a revenue court and a *munsif*. The judicial commissioner was the highest court in criminal cases and civil suits. He not only heard appeals from the orders of the commissioner sitting as sessions court, but also tried criminal cases in which the commissioner considered that a sentence of death or transportation was called for. The death sentence required confirmation by the chief commissioner before it could be carried into effect.

The courts in Avadh were reorganised in 1871, under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, but it was not till 1879, when the civil courts were separated

from those of the magistrates and revenue officers whose powers to try civil suits were withdrawn, that regular courts of *munsifs*, subordinate judges, the district judge and the judicial commissioner which had all the powers of a high court, were established. The judicial commissioner's court was raised to the status of a Chief Court for Avadh in 1925, under the Oudh Courts Act, 1925 (U. P. Act IV of 1925).

Civil Justice

About 1900, the district of Unnao formed part of the Hardoi judgeship, and the district judge held sessions at regular intervals at Unnao. For the trial of civil suits there was a sub-judge at Unnao, and subordinate to him were three *munsifs* for Unnao, Purwa and Safipur.

In 1912, for the purposes of civil, criminal and appellate jurisdiction, the district was included in the Lucknow judgeship. Sessions were held at Unnao by the additional sessions judge of Lucknow. There were four *munsifs* for Unnao (north), Unnao (south), Purwa and Safipur. There were also two honorary *munsifs* in the district. This arrangement continued till April, 1930 when the judgeship for Unnao was separated from that of Lucknow and sessions began to be held at Unnao by the sessions judge, the additional sessions judge, the assistant sessions judge and additional assistant sessions judge. There were also a subordinate judge, an additional subordinate judge, an honorary special subordinate judge, and four *munsifs*, all sitting at Unnao. There was also a bench of four honorary *munsifs* at Purwa. In 1935-36, due to decrease in work, the courts of two *munsifs* were abolished and the district was divided for purposes of their jurisdiction between *munsif* (north) and *munsif* (south).

At present the permanent civil courts in the district are those of the district and sessions judge, the civil and assistant sessions judge, the *munsif* (south) and the *munsif* (north). The temporary civil courts are those of the civil and sessions judge, and the second and third movable civil and sessions judges. The district and sessions judge, who is the head of the judiciary in the district, and all the civil and sessions judges and the civil and assistant sessions judge have unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases of the value over Rs 5,000; criminal appellate and revisional jurisdiction; revisional powers in cases tried by the small causes court; jurisdiction conferred upon them by various other Acts and statutes. They may dispose of small causes of valuations between Rs 250 and Rs 1,000. The *munsif* (south) and the *munsif* (north) may dispose of regular suits up to the valuation of Rs 2,000 and Rs 5,000 respectively; the latter may also dispose of small causes up to the valuation of Rs 250.

The territorial jurisdiction of the judges extends to the whole of the district, that of the *munsif* (south) to tahsil Purwa and *parganas* Unnao

and Harha of tahsil Unnao, and that of the *munsif* (north) to tahsils Safipur and Hasanganj and *parganas* Pariar and Sikandarpur of tahsil Unnao.

The position of case work in the civil courts in the year 1961 was as follows:

Cases	Number
Pending at the beginning of the year	633
Instituted during the year	722
Disposed of during the year	577
Pending at the end of the year	778

In the same year the number of suits instituted involving immovable property was 243, concerning money/movable property 222, and relating to matrimony and mortgage ten and one respectively.

The numbers of suits instituted in 1968 according to valuation, were as follows:

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	92
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	424
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	122
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	9
Exceeding Rs 10,000 .. .. .	..

Total valuation of the suits instituted was Rs 53,528.

The details of the modes of disposal of suits in the year 1968 were as follows:

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Disposed of after trial	219
Dismissed for default	117
Otherwise decided without trial	71
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	62
Decided on admission of claims	7
Settled by compromise	101
Total	577

The position of civil appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1968 was as follows:

Nature of appeals				Instituted	Disposed of
Civil	..	..	..	..	..
Regular	..	..	..	123	120
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	25	15

The average duration of contested civil appeals, regular and miscellaneous, was 68 days.

Criminal Justice

About the close of the last century, there were in the district three magistrates of the first class, one of the second class and the district magistrate. In addition, the four tahsildars exercised third class magisterial powers within their tahsils. There were two honorary magistrates also.

About 1912, there were seven honorary magistrates. The district was then subordinate to the Oudh chief court at Lucknow but after the amalgamation of the chief court with the high court at Allahabad, under the Constitution, the district came under the concurrent jurisdiction of the high court at Allahabad and its bench at Lucknow.

At present the district and sessions judge constitutes the chief criminal court of the district. He has an assistant sessions judge. Owing to heavy institution of criminal cases a court of temporary sessions judge and two courts of the movable sessions judges also function. Since October 2, 1967, as a further step towards the separation of the executive from the judiciary the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrate, Hasanganj, have been directly subordinated to the district and sessions judge, Unnao. They exclusively try all cases under the Indian Penal Code. The additional district magistrate (judicial) exercises jurisdiction over police-stations, Kotwali, Ganga Ghat, Mauranwan, Asoha, Hasanganj and Bangarmau and the area of this district under the government railway police. He also hears the cases against police officials of the district. The judicial magistrate, Hasanganj, deals with cases relating to police-stations Ajgain, Auras, Safipur, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Purwa, Bihar, Ahalganj and Barasagwar. The *munsifs* have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class, and try criminal cases transferred to their courts by the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrate.

Some details of the criminal case work during 1968 and 1969 in the courts of judicial magistrate, additional district magistrate (judicial) and the sessions judges are as under:

Cases Instituted

Nature of offence	Judicial magistrates'/ munsifs' courts.		Sessions courts	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Affecting life	186	167	86	103
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	20	26	1	0
Hurt	181	302	0	12
Rape	15	7	7	6
Unnatural offences .. ..	..	6	..	2
Robbery and dacoity	85	133	60	101
Other cases	793	664	99	129

Persons Tried and Sentenced

Persons tried/sentenced	Judicial magistrates'/ munsifs' courts		Sessions courts	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Tried	2,278	3,041	902	830
Sentenced to :				
Death .. ..	..	..	3	10
Life imprisonment .. ..	..	..	27	25
Rigorous imprisonment	105	141	192	184
Simple imprisonment	65	241	..	1
Fined only	171	47	3	22
Other punishments	96	..	..	..

The other courts concerned with criminal administration in the district are those of the district magistrate, the four subdivisional magistrates, the tahsildars of tahsils Unnao, Hasanganj, Purwa and Safipur and two canal magistrates,

Some statistics of cases in these courts and persons involved in them are as follows:

Nature of cases	1968		1969	
	Cases for decision	Persons involved	Cases for decision	Persons involved
Under Cr. P. C.	871	4,302	806	3,473
Under Special and Local Acts ..	1,751	2,486	2,282	2,732
Total	2,622	6,788	3,088	6,205

Persons Tried and Results of Trial

Persons tried/results of trial	1968	1969
Tried	6,788	6,205
Sentenced to :		
Rigorous imprisonment	35	56
Simple imprisonment	66	61
Fined only	1,360	1,159
Other punishments	485	355
Acquitted	3,830	2,901
Committed to sessions	31	42
Involved in pending cases	981	1,628

In the district the position regarding cognizable crimes under the I. P. C. and the Special Acts in the years 1967 to 1969 was as follows:

Year	Cognizable crimes						
	Cases reported to police	Cases investigated	Cases sent to courts	Cases pending in courts at beginning of year	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Compounded
1967	2,129	1,883	941	435	293	256	31
	553	577	532	369	474	99	..
1968	2,017	1,911	656	495	230	327	14
	766	800	751	328	590	93	..
1969	2,046	2,030	736	582	238	306	33
	878	916	855	396	628	88	..

N. B.—The numerator represents numbers of offences under the I. P. C. and the denominator those of offences under Special Acts

The numbers of cases of non-cognizable crimes tried in courts and of such of them as ended in conviction in 1968 were 115 and 57 respectively and in 1969, 16 and nil respectively.

The numbers of cases reported, convicted and acquitted relating to certain important crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., in the years from 1967 to 1969 were as given in the following statement:

Crime				1967	1968	1969
	1			2	3	4
Murder						
Reported	72	84	73
Convicted	15	2	2
Acquitted	30	5	4
Dacoity						
Reported	51	65	74
Convicted	18	3	..
Acquitted	19	2	3
Robbery						
Reported	42	54	76
Convicted	5	5	..
Acquitted	12	..	1
Riot						
Reported	110	118	139
Convicted	13	1	1
Acquitted	40	3	1
Theft						
Reported	64	566	507
Convicted	78	60	25
Acquitted	47	43	26
House-breaking						
Reported	656	544	586
Convicted	56	10	7
Acquitted	30	2	1
Kidnapping						
Reported	22	25	25
Convicted	1	4	4
Acquitted	5	10	6
Rape and unnatural offences						
Reported	5	9	10
Convicted	2	3	1
Acquitted	2	4	2

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

As a further step towards the separation of the judiciary from the executive at the magisterial level, the additional district magistrate (judicial) and judicial magistrate, Hasanganj, who were hitherto under the administrative subordination of the commissioner, were transferred to the control of the district and sessions judge, Unnao, with effect from October 2, 1967. They try cases under the Indian Penal Code. The judicial magistrate can now be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency and with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge. For such occasions, however, all deputy collectors and I. A. S. officers posted in the district, outside the regular line, and tahsildars have been invested with first class magisterial powers and all *naib* tahsildars with second class magisterial powers, so that they may be utilised for the maintenance of law and order.

Nyaya Panchayats

Panchayati adalats, now called *nyaya* panchayats, were established in the district in 1949, under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, to entrust the village people with the adjudication of petty offences and civil matters locally. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over the area of five to ten Gaon Sabhas depending on the population of the constituent villages. There are 173 *nyaya* panchayats in the district, including 40 in tahsil Unnao, 59 in tahsil Purwa, 41 in tahsil Hasanganj and 33 in tahsil Safipur.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from amongst the elected *panchs* of the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the assistance of an advisory body. These *panchs* elect from amongst themselves the *sarpanch*, that is the presiding officer, and a *sahayak sarpanch* (assistant presiding officer). In 1970, there were 173 *sarpanchs*, an equal number of *sahayak sarpanchs* and 2,469 *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats in the whole district. The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years. Their terms of office can be extended by a year by the State Government. The cases are heard by benches, consisting of five *panchs* each and constituted by the *sarpanch*. The presence of at least three *panchs*, including the *sarpanch*, at each hearing is essential.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try criminal cases under the Acts or specific sections thereof as given below:

(a) The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947

(b) Sections

140 283 341 403* 448

160 285 352 411* 504

172	289	357	426	506
174	290	358	428	509
179	294	374	430	510
269	323	379*	431	
277	334		447	

of the Indian Penal Code.

*Involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value

(c) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(d) Sub-section 1 of section 10 of the U. P. District Board Primary Education Act, 1926

(e) Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867

They are not empowered to award sentences of imprisonment and can only impose fines up to a limit of a hundred rupees.

The *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 500 and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. Revision applications against their decisions in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie respectively to the *munsif*, the subdivisional magistrate and the subdivisional officer concerned.

The numbers of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of by them during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as follows:

Year	Cases pending at beginning of year	Cases instituted during the year	Cases disposed of
1965-66	46	1,315	1,315
1966-67	26	1,040	1,029
1967-68	37	628	622
1968-69	43	598	635
1969-70*	6	518	441
*Till December, 1969			

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The district organisations of the agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operative, education, forest, industries and public works departments are as follows:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the deputy director of agriculture, Lucknow region, Lucknow. A district agriculture officer is in charge of the agricultural activities in the district including the formulation and implementation of agricultural programmes under the Five-year Plans. His assistants include three additional district agriculture officers (all at the district headquarters), a senior mechanical assistant, a specialist in plant protection, a senior plant protection assistant and a senior horticulture inspector, all belonging to the cadre of group I inspectors. An additional district agriculture officer looks after general matters, another after seeds and fertilizers and the third after package programmes taken up in respect of ground-nuts and other oil-seeds. There are also 16 assistant development officers (agriculture) to look after schemes of agricultural development, two agriculture inspectors (supplies), each in charge of a buffer godown of fertilizers in the district, six assistant farm superintendents posted at the seed multiplication farms at Unnao, Sirosi, Kusaila, Ugu, Utmanpur and Asehru, 16 assistant agriculture inspectors, one for each of the 16 seed stores in the district, and 12 sale point in-charges, one for each of the 12 sale points opened in the district.

A senior horticulture inspector and an assistant horticulture inspector look after horticulture in the district. For plant protection work there are a senior plant protection assistance, a specialist in plant protection, five junior plant protection assistants and 13 plant protection supervisors. There is a plant protection centre in the district at Unnao.

A tahsildar and a *naib* tahsildar assist the district agriculture officer in looking after the work of *taqavi* loans advanced for agricultural purposes.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The work of animal husbandry in the district is looked after by a district live-stock officer who is responsible for improvement in breeds of cattle and poultry, prevention and treatment of their diseases, and control of epidemics among them. He is assisted by 12 veterinary assistant

surgeons and five assistant development officers who man the 17 veterinary hospitals in the district, one each at Unnao, Sikandarpur, Sirosi, Achalganj, Bichhia, Safipur, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Bangarmau, Ganj Moradabad, Miyanganj, Auras, Hasanganj, Nawabganj, Purwa, Asoha, Hilauli, Bighapur and Sumerpur. A veterinary officer is in charge of an artificial insemination centre under a scheme known as the Key Village Scheme. There are also 44 stockmen posted in the district, of whom 28 are in charge of a first-aid dispensary each, eight are in charge of an artificial insemination centre each, seven work in the Key Village Scheme, and one is posted at the sheep and wool extension centre at Akwabad. A poultry supervisor is in charge of a poultry extension centre at Safipur.

The district live-stock officer works under the direct supervision of the deputy director of animal husbandry, Lucknow, for the technical side of his work. Locally he works under the additional district magistrate (planning).

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The assistant registrar, co-operative societies, who has his headquarters at Unnao directs the co-operative activities in the district. He exercises control over the co-operative staff and institutions and is assisted by an additional co-operative officer, in charge of the integrated scheme, a senior farming inspector who looks after schemes of farming, and a senior returns inspector in charge of statistical work. There are also four circle officers, one of them watches action to be taken on audit objections, another supervises collection of loans and other dues which have fallen into arrears, a third looks after the formation and working of co-operative societies in the district and the fourth is in charge of a marketing society at Bangarmau. There are also 12 assistant development officers, one in each block, to look after the work of co-operative societies.

The assistant registrar works under the deputy registrar, Lucknow region, who has his headquarters at Lucknow.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The district forms part of the Lucknow region, and is under the charge of the deputy director of education, Lucknow. For girls' education, the regional inspectress of girls' schools, Lucknow region, is in over all supervisory charge. The district inspector of schools is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to higher secondary stage in the district. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools, four assistant inspectresses of girls' schools and 17 subdeputy inspectors of schools who deal with institutions up to the junior high schools. The deputy inspector of schools also advises the local bodies and the aided institutions on educational matters.

The deputy and subdeputy inspectors of schools also inspect the primary sections of Sanskrit *pathshalas* and schools having Urdu as the medium of instruction. An assistant inspector of Sanskrit *pathshalas*, and a deputy inspector of Urdu medium schools, are in superior charge of these institutions in the district and have their headquarters at Lucknow.

For organising Pradeshik Shiksha Dal there is an assistant commandant who works under the general supervision of the district inspector of schools. A unit of the National Cadet Corps also functions under an officer commanding, the 55 U. P. Battalion, Unnao.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The district falls in the Avadh forest division under the divisional forest officer, Lucknow, and is included in the Unnao forest range, under the charge of a range officer. The range has three sections—Unnao, Safipur and Nawabganj comprising 15 beats. The sections and beats are each under a forester and a forest guard respectively. The range officer is also assisted by a forester, two forest guards, a plantation Jamadar and a surveyor.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The district forms part of the central zone of the industries department, U. P., the zonal office being located at Lucknow under the charge of a joint director of industries. In 1956, a district industries officer was posted to guide and assist industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors in the district. He was assisted by an industries inspector. In 1963, a second industries inspector was also posted. In May, 1967, the post of the district industries officer was abolished and a deputy collector was made incharge of the work relating to industries in addition to his own duties. He is assisted by two industries inspectors. Since 1962, an assistant manager has been working in the industrial estate of the district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The district falls in fourth circle of the Lucknow provincial division of the public works department. An executive engineer, with headquarters at Lucknow, is incharge of the work in the district. A district engineer, with headquarters at Unnao, is responsible for construction and maintenance of all government buildings, bridges, culverts and roads in the district. The electrical and mechanical works are executed by the electrical and mechanical division of the public works department located at Lucknow.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local bodies in the district, namely the municipal board, Unnao, town areas, Zila Parishad, Kshettra Samitis and *gaon* panchayats, established under the provisions of the relevant statutes, have undergone changes in their functions, nomenclatures and constitutions from time to time.

In 1969-70, local bodies in the district comprised the municipal board, Unnao, five town area committees of Bangarmau, Bhagwantnagar, Mauranwan, Purwa and Safipur, the Zila Parishad, 22 Kshettra Samitis and 1,283 *gaon* panchayats.

MUNICIPAL BOARD

Unnao

Local self-government was introduced in the town for the first time in 1869, when a municipal committee was constituted here under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867 (Act XV of 1867). In 1868, the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868), was passed, followed, in 1873, by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873). The municipal committee, Unnao, was re-constituted under this Act which incorporated many of the provisions of the Act of 1868, like those providing for the nomination or election, in the discretion of the governor, of the members and the president of the municipal committee. The committee was named municipal board from the year 1884. Later enactments, including the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), as amended from time to time have gradually but systematically reduced and finally abolished the number of official and nominated members and have introduced important changes in their constitution, composition, powers and functions of these bodies.

In 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 5.49 sq. km. and its population 29,780. The municipal area was divided into seven wards, electing 17 members to the board through adult franchise. The president is elected by the members. The term of office of the members and the president is five years which may be extended by the State government in special circumstances. Elections to the board were last held in 1971.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from taxes on houses and lands, octroi, realisations under special Acts,

municipal property and government lands managed by the board, licence fees on vehicles and slaughter houses, government grants and loans. The main items of municipal expenditure are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, water-supply, street lighting education and public health and sanitation. The total income of the board was Rs 19,88,796 and expenditure Rs 18,40,194 in the year 1969-70.

Water-Supply—In 1928, a scheme of piped water-supply to the town was taken up by the municipal board and a tube-well was constructed. The number of such tube-wells had risen to six in 1969, when there were 1,172 private taps and 131 public stand posts in the town. Water is supplied for 12 hours every day, and the total quantity of water supplied by the municipality in 1969 was more than 99,39,40,600 litres i.e., about 124 litres per head per day. The municipal board spent a sum of Rs 1,21,146 on water-supply in that year.

Street Lighting—The municipal power house was commissioned in 1950 for the retail supply to consumers in the town, of electricity purchased in bulk by the municipality from the State electricity board. There were 2,000 light and fan connections and 133 power connections in the town in 1969. There were 702 electric and 70 kerosene oil street lamps in the town, and the board incurred an expenditure amounting Rs 24,670 in the year 1969 under this head.

Education—In the year 1969-70, the municipal board maintained one senior Basic and nine junior Basic schools with 259 and 1,512 students respectively, spending a sum of Rs 2,17,282 on education.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board gives annual contributions amounting to Rs 3,300 and Rs 480 respectively to the district hospital and the women's hospital, both maintained by the State government. To the Bharat Bhagya Samiti and the Bhuri Devi Samiti which run a dispensary each in the town, the municipal board made grants of sums of Rs 500 and Rs 100 respectively in the year 1968-69. The board makes arrangements for the cleansing of streets, roads and drains, the removal of night-soil from the town, and the giving of inoculations and vaccinations against smallpox and cholera, employing two sanitary inspectors and a vaccinator for these purposes. The total expenditure incurred by the board on activities related to public health and sanitation in the town amounted to Rs 3,55,147 in 1968-69.

Around the town there are a number of tanks as also the Loni Nadi, rising in the lowlying *usar* tract about 3 km. south-east of the town, into which the superfluous water of the town drains. An attempt was made during the famine of 1896-97 to put the drainage of the town on a satisfactory basis as part of the relief works then undertaken, and the jail,

the city-cum-jail, the city and the Kanera kutchra drains were among several such works constructed on the outskirts of the town. The benefit of these improvements was, however, confined only to a few years, as no arrangement was made for the maintenance of these drains which got silted up in course of time. Since 1958, however, these drains are being maintained by the State irrigation department. In the town itself, there are a number of kutchra and a few pucca surface drains which discharge into these outlying drains and tanks.

In 1931, the municipal board laid underground sewers in the town, and a sullage pumping station was also set up, the entire scheme costing a sum of Rs 1,30,000. From the pumping station the sullage is carried through a drain to a sullage farm. The city refuse is turned into compost and sold to cultivators.

The municipal board maintains the Abbas Bagh Park, Civil Lines Park, Darling Park and Panna Lal Park.

TOWN AREAS

About the beginning of the present century, six towns in the district viz., Bangarmau, Bhagwanthnagar, Mohan, Muradabad, Purwa, and Safipur in addition to the combined towns of Newalgaon and Maharajganj, were administered under the Bengal Chaudhari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). After the passing of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914), most of these towns were converted into town areas. In 1969, Bangarmau, Bhagwanthnagar, Mauranwan, Purwa and Safipur were administered as town areas under the provisions of the Act.

A town area committee consists of a number of members and a chairman, all directly elected for a term of four years, which can be extended by the government in special circumstances. The last elections were held in 1971.

The main functions of these committees are cleansing, construction and maintenance of public streets and drains, water-supply and lighting of streets, and their principal sources of income are tax on houses and lands, water tax where water-supply is arranged, sale of refuse and compost, licence fees, fines, rents of town area property and loans and grants given by the government. The main items on which these committees spend their funds are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains and street lighting. All the town areas since 1952, Mauranwan since 1966, Safipur since 1958 and Purwa except Bhagwanthnagar in the district have electric supply, Bangarmau since 1969.

Bangarmau

The town had an area of 0.6 sq. km. and population of 6,940 souls in 1961. The town area committee, which has ten members and a chairman, had a total income amounting to Rs 1,22,528 in 1969-70, including a sum of Rs 30,363 received as grant from the government, and an expenditure of a sum of Rs 98,275.

The town has piped water-supply with 225 water tap connections and a total length of nearly 8,825 metres of pipe-lines in 1969-70. There were 85 electric and 44 kerosene oil street lamps in the town in that year.

Bhagwantnagar

The town had an area of 4.3 sq. km. and population of 2,301 souls in 1961. The town area committee comprises a chairman and nine members. Its total income amounted to a sum of Rs 10,161 and expenditure to Rs 9,749 in 1969-70. The streets of the town were lighted up with 40 kerosene oil lamps in that year.

Maurawan

The town had an area of 0.5 sq. km. and a population of 6,498 persons in 1961. The town area committee, which consists of ten members and a chairman, had a total income amounting to Rs 14,094 and a total expenditure of a sum of Rs 25,692 in 1968-69.

This town also possesses its own piped water-supply and had 138 water-tap connections in 1968-69. The number of electric street lamps in the town was 151 and that of kerosene oil lamps 15 in that year. The town area committee gives a sum of Rs 180 annually to the local Hindi Sahitya Pustakalaya as grant-in-aid.

Purwa

The town had an area of 5.2 sq. km. and a population of 10,593 souls in 1961. The town area committee, composed of a chairman and 12 members, had an income amounting to Rs 80,648, (including a sum of Rs 58,912 received as government grant) and an expenditure amounting to Rs 27,489 in the year 1969-70. The streets of the town were lighted up with 60 electric and 30 kerosene oil lamps in 1969-70.

Safipur

The town area had an area of 0.4 sq. km. and a population of 8,087 souls in 1961. The town area committee has a chairman and ten members. The income of the town area committee amounted to Rs 11,188 and its expenditure Rs 8,527 in 1969-70. The number of electric lamps used for street lighting was 38 in 1969-70.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The panchayati raj aims at entrusting the management of the local affairs of villages to residents of the rural areas themselves, so as to train

them in shouldering these and higher responsibilities. In the district it is a three-tier organisation with the *gaon* panchayats at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon* panchayat, for a village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 souls, a Kshettra Samiti for each development block and the Zila Parishad for the whole of the district excluding areas under the municipal board and town area committees. The object of all these bodies is the development of the rural areas through local initiative and leadership.

Zila Parishad

Prior to the establishment of a district board a number of committees, constituted under different statutes, functioned in the district to look after roads, schools and dispensaries in the rural areas, and comprised mostly officials.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Act, 1871, amalgamated all these committees in the district, into a single committee, called the local fund committee which had a number of subcommittees to carry out functions performed earlier by the various independent committees. The local fund committee consisted of officials and non-officials as its members and its function was mainly advisory.

Under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883, was established a district board in November, 1883, in this district. The Act provided for the establishment of a local board in each tahsil consisting of six to twelve elected members and such number of nominated members as did not exceed one-fourth of the total membership. The members of all the tahsil boards in the district or their representatives constituted the district board. The tahsil boards exercised such powers and had such funds to spend as were allowed to them by the district board. The district magistrate was the chairman of the district board and one of his subordinate officers presided over each tahsil board. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1906 (Act III of 1906), was followed by the U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922), and the various amendments made thereto from time to time brought about far-reaching changes in the constitution and functions of the district board. It was substituted by the Antarim Zila Parishad in 1958. The Zila Parishad, as it is now called, was established in 1963, with the passage of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961.

The membership of the Zila Parishad consisted of all *pramukhs* of Kshettra Samitis, president of municipal board, Unnao, three to five representatives of co-operative institutions and a specified number of representatives of Kshettra Samitis. A number of members were elected to the Zila Parishad from each block on the basis of adult franchise.

All members of the lower houses of the Central and State legislatures whose constituencies included any part of the district and all members of the upper houses of the Central and State legislatures who had their residence in the district were also members of the Zila Parishad. Some members were also nominated by the government. The members of the Zila Parishad also co-opted as members a certain number of women and Scheduled Castes persons from amongst those who were registered in the district as electors for the legislative assembly. The total number of members of the Zila Parishad, Unnao, was 61 in the year 1968-69. The term of the Zila Parishad was five years but the State government could, by notification in the gazette, extend this term for a period not exceeding one year.

The members of the Zila Parishad elected an *adhyaksha* and an *up-adhyaksha* for five years and one year respectively. A person qualified for election as a member of Zila Parishad from any of the blocks and at least 30 years of age, could be elected as the *adhyaksha*. But only a member of the Zila Parishad was eligible for the office of *up-adhyaksha*. The additional district magistrate (planning) or the district planning officer, acted as the chief executive officer (Mukhya Adhikari) of the Zila Parishad.

As a step preliminary to the review of the constitution and functions of Zila Parishads, the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyevastha) Adhyadesh, 1970 (U. P. Ordinance no. 6 of 1970) was issued on March 23, 1970 to make temporary arrangements for the administration of Zila Parishads. Under this ordinance all the powers and functions of Zila Parishads were vested in the district magistrate, with the additional district magistrate (planning) or the district planning officer, as the case might be, acting as chief executive officer.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive and include those which were formerly performed by the district board, district planning committee or the Antarim Zila Parishad. They include the co-operation of the activities of the *khands* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes and utilisation of the funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, medical and public health services, education, construction and repair of roads, bridges and ferries, cultural activities and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grants, taxes, licence fees and income from property. The main items of its expenditure are education, public works including roads and bridges, and medical and public health services.

The Zila Parishad was required to constitute six statutory committees to deal with matters of principal concern to it, called the Karya (executive), Vitta (finance), Shiksha (education), Sarvjanik Nirman (public works), Jan Swasthya (public health) and Niyojan (planning) Samitis.

The total income of the Zila Parishad was Rs 48,69,725 and expenditure Rs 54,15,124 in 1968-69, grants from the government amounting to about Rs 44,91,750.

Education—In 1968-69, the Zila Parishad maintained 1,066 junior Basic and 125 senior Basic schools, and gave grants-in-aid to 10 junior Basic and three senior Basic schools, spending a total sum of Rs 48,59,872 on education. To supervise these schools, the Zila Parishad had a Shiksha Adhikshak (education officer) of the rank of a deputy inspector of schools, assisted by 17 subdeputy inspectors for boys' and four assistant inspectresses for girls' schools, all being officers of the education department of the State government.

Medical and Public Health Services—The Zila Parishad managed two allopathic and three Ayurvedic dispensaries in 1968-69. Nearly 62,926 patients were treated at all these dispensaries in that year. The Zila Parishad employed two sanitary inspectors and a superintendent of vaccination. Nearly 2,10,510 persons were vaccinated in the district in 1968-69, when a total sum of Rs 58,297 was spent on medical and public health activities. The district medical officer of health, supervises the dispensaries of the Zila Parishad, which also maintains a veterinary hospital at Purwa where nearly 20,000 head of cattle were treated in 1968-69.

Public Works—The activities of the Zila Parishad relate to the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts, ferries, wells and rest houses in the district. There were lengths of about 77 km. of metalled and 635 km. of unmetalled roads and 12 ferries under the charge of the Zila Parishad in 1968-69, and an amount of Rs 1,71,955 was spent on public works.

Kshettra Samitis

In 1963, with the enforcement of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, functions that were previously carried out by the block development committees were taken up by the newly created Kshettra Samitis of which the number was 12, one for each block, in 1969. The members of a Kshettra Samiti comprise all *pradhans* of constituent *gaon sabhas*, chairmen of town area committees situated within the block area, two to five representatives of co-operative institutions of the block and members of the Zila Parishad elected from the

block. All members of the lower houses of the Central and State legislatures, whose constituencies include any part of the block, and all members of the upper houses of the Central and State legislatures, who have their residence in the block and all members of the Central and State legislatures whose place of residence is in the district and who have chosen to represent the block are also members of the Kshettra Samiti. The members of a Kshettra Samiti may also co-opt a certain number of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and persons, not exceeding two, interested in planning and development, provided they are registered as electors for the legislative assembly from any area of the block. The term of a Kshettra Samiti is five years but it can be extended by the government from time to time.

The members of a Kshettra Samiti elect a *pramukh* (presiding officer) from among persons whose names are registered as electors for the legislative assembly from any area included in the block and two *up-pramukhs*, a senior and a junior, from among themselves, all three for a term of five years. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti which is responsible for the formulation and execution of the development plans of the *gaon sabhas* included in the block, relating to agriculture, horticulture, live-stock and fisheries, construction of minor irrigation works, opening of health, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of village and cottage industries and co-operative institutions. The Kshettra Samiti acts as a co-ordinating agency for all the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction in the implementation of their schemes and programmes.

Gaon Panchayats

A *gaon sabha*, consisting of all adults of a village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 souls, elects a *gaon panchayat* which undertakes activities relating to village development.

With the enforcement of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Act XXVI of 1947), in the district in 1949 as many as 674 *gaon sabhas* came into existence. In 1970, the number of *gaon sabhas* was 1,283. The members of a *gaon sabha* also elect a *pradhan* (president) for a term of five years. An *up-pradhan* (vice-president) is elected by the members of the *gaon panchayat* for one year only. Elections to the *gaon panchayats* are held on the basis of adult franchise with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes. The number of members of a *gaon panchayat* is fixed in proportion to its population and it generally varies from 15 to 30.

Gaon panchayat is the executive body of the *gaon sabha*. The functions of the panchayats include construction, repair, cleansing and lighting of streets, sanitation and prevention of epidemics, upkeep of buildings, land or other property of the *gaon sabha*, registration of births and

deaths, regulation of markets and fairs, opening of primary schools, provision of drinking water facilities and welfare of children, youth and women.

The main sources of income of the panchayats are taxes levied by them, voluntary contributions and government grants. The statement given below indicates the amounts of taxes assessed and realised by the *gaon* panchayats in the district from 1967-68 to 1969-70:

Year	Total amount of taxes assessed including un-realised balance of last year	Total amount of taxes realised	Balance un-realised
1967-68	1,58,593.42	1,48,158.42	10,435
1968-69	1,57,893.53	1,57,893.53	..
1969-70	1,83,684.64	1,83,684.64	..

The total amount of income and expenditure of the panchayats from 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as follows:

Year	Total income (in Rs)	Total expenditure (in Rs)
1967-68	8,99,153	1,56,065
1968-69	12,27,455	5,47,633
1969-70	11,01,934	4,38,770

Some of the main achievements of the panchayats of the district from 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as follows:

Works completed	First Five-year Plan	Second Five-year Plan	Third Five-year Plan
Pucca roads (km.)	200	100	208
Kutcha roads (km.)	1,000	300	426
Tube-wells (nos)	10	12	10
Culverts (nos)	400	300	130
Drinking water wells (nos) ..	900	800	404
Panchayat ghars (nos)	75	50	25
Primary school buildings (nos)	150	100	148
Kharanjas (metres)	1,250	1,275	1,478

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In ancient times the area included in district Unnao was mostly covered with forests where sages lived in *ashramas* (hermitages) and taught their pupils who came from different parts of the country. Rishi Valmiki, who wrote the *Ramayana*, is said to have had his *ashrama* at Pariar, where Lava and Kusha, Rama's sons, received instruction from him.

Education, which started at home, was continued in these *ashramas* where the pupil lived with the preceptor. Regular studentship began with the initiation ceremony, called the *upanayana sanskar*. The pupil could generally study subjects of his choice, but instruction was given specially in the Vedic lore. The traditional branches of learning were *itihasa-purana* (legends and ancient lore), *vyakarana* (grammar), *chhanda-shastra* (prosody), *arthashastra* (political economy), *ganita* (mathematics), *jyotish* (astronomy and astrology), *anvikshiki* (philosophy), *dharmashastra* (law), *shastravidya* (state-craft and military science) and *ayurveda* (the science of medicine). Studies were not undertaken then with an eye mainly to acquire ability to earn a livelihood. Education was free and uncontrolled by the state and the teacher gave individual attention to his pupils. The development of the character of the students and the acquisition by them of learning accompanied with piety and a grounding in the sacred law together with the due performance of practices which it implied were the chief objects of education. The teacher was content with whatever was offered to him by his students or their parents at the end of their education. This ensured that even the poorest in society could receive the benefits of education. The student also helped the teacher in household and farm work, not to remunerate the latter but to acquire habits of obedience and willingness to help and serve. The period of such tutelage was usually 15 to 20 years but varied according to the need and inclination of the student.

During the mediaeval period education was more or less the exclusive concern of religious teachers and institutions. The Muslims had their *maktabs* and *khanqahs* (monasteries) where *maulvis* taught. The Hindus went for instruction to *pathshalas* which were run mostly by Brahmanas. The teachers were generally supported by voluntary contributions, usually in kind. During the rule of the nawabs of Avadh, *maulvis* started small schools in the various towns for the children of well-to-do residents, aspiring to enter into government service. The usual course of study was reading, writing and a little arithmetic together with the recitation of the *Quran*. Sometimes the *patwaris* used to teach Hindi

to the sons of the zamindars and other respectable inhabitants in the rural areas but instruction was confined to reading and writing. The general level of instruction appears to have been very poor.

In 1850, a scheme for the development and improvement of indigenous schools as a means of spreading education among the people had been drawn up by the government of the North-Western Provinces. It provided for the establishment of a government village school at the headquarters of every tahsildar. A schoolmaster employed on a pay of Rs 10 to Rs 20 per month, besides such fees as he might collect from his scholars was to conduct the school, in which reading, writing, accounts, mensuration, geography, history and geometry were to be taught through the medium of the vernacular. As these schools do not appear to have been very successful, they were replaced by the circuit school or the *halqabundi* school system initiated by the collector of Mathura about five years later. A group of four or five villages was marked out, and the most central village was chosen for the site of a school. The cost of running the school was realised through a voluntary rate-in-aid from the zamindars, which was later converted into a contribution by them towards education at the rate of one per cent on their land revenue. The *halqabundi* system could not reach the towns of which the needs were catered to by the *tahsili* schools. The system of establishing Zila schools also commenced first in the North-Western Provinces in 1859, but it seems to have been adopted in Avadh a few years later, although the number of such schools established was markedly greater in Avadh than in the North-Western Provinces.

Schools on the patterns described in the foregoing paragraph were introduced into district Unnao as well. A Zila school was opened in 1861 at Unnao, which later became the Government High School, and then the Government Intermediate College. In 1865, the district also had three *tahsili* schools, started between 1861 and 1862 and 61 primary schools. A year later an aided Anglo-vernacular school was opened at Bangarmau. The *halqabundi* system was introduced in the district between 1865 and 1867, with a daily attendance of 1,932 students. In 1877, there was a Zila school, 11 middle schools and 116 other schools, with an average daily attendance of 5,714 students. All these institutions were managed at a cost of Rs 21,200. About the beginning of the present century, besides the high school at Unnao, there were the Kedar Nath Diamond Jubilee School at Mauraunwan, founded in 1897 by a talukdar who gave it his name, eight middle vernacular schools at Mohan. Mauraunwan, Safipur, Purwa, Bhagwantnagar, Bihar, Bangarmau and Moradabad and 98 government village schools of which 39 were of the upper and 59 of the lower primary standard. There were 27 schools aided by government. There were also two primary girls' schools, one at Unnao and the other at Unchgaon. The unaided indigenous schools

numbered 17, in 14 of which Arabic and in the remaining Sanskrit was taught. The number of scholars was 7,129, girls numbering thirty. In 1911-12, the number of middle schools went down to six only as the schools at Mauranwan and Bihar had been closed down. The middle schools had 642 scholars. There were also 213 primary schools with 9,085 boys and 247 girls on their rolls. Aided schools were 83 in number. There were eight girls' schools, including two government model schools at Unnao. The unaided schools were 279 in number and had 1,150 scholars. In 95 of these schools, Arabic or Persian was taught, and in six Sanskrit.

In 1920-21, in addition to the English schools at Unnao and Mauranwan, the number of middle schools was nine with 438 boys on roll. The number of primary schools also rose to 241 with 11,306 boys and 143 girls as students. Among these schools were included five Islamia, three municipal, one court of wards, and 63 aided schools. These last mentioned schools included eight *maktabs* and four depressed classes schools. Besides, there were three pupil teacher training schools. Girls schools numbered 13 with 364 girls in 1923, five of these schools were run by the district board, five with government aid, one privately and two by government as model schools. Unaided schools numbered 57 with 824 scholars. Three of them taught Arabic or Persian, six Sanskrit, 26 the languages of the district and the rest taught the *Quran*. In 1932, an English school at Unnao had been added to the earlier number of two such schools in the district. The number of middle schools also rose to 13 with 1,315 boys and 148 girls as scholars and that of primary schools went up to 336 with 19,450 boys and 1,195 girls on their rolls. There were also 78 aided schools with 2,530 scholars. Such institutions included 14 *maktabs*, four *pathshalas*, and seven depressed classes schools. Six of these institutions, including three *maktabs* and a *pathshala* were situated in the compulsory area. There were 21 girls' schools with 826 girls as students, and included two government (a lower middle and a primary) schools, seven district board schools (one lower middle and the rest primary) and 12 aided schools.

In 1960-61, the number of higher secondary schools had risen to 21, with 8,340 scholars, including 407 girls reading in two girls' schools. The number of senior Basic schools in the district was 137 of which 27 were for girls. The number of students in these schools included 7,544 boys and 969 girls. Junior Basic schools numbered 678 of which 68 were for girls. As many as 67,959 boys and 4,491 girls studied in these institutions.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1881, only 5.4 per cent of the males and 0.04 per cent of the females in the district were literate, the percentages rising to 5.9 and 0.1

respectively in 1891. In 1901, the percentage of literacy among males fell slightly to 5.8 while it remained stationary at 0.1 among the females. In 1911, these percentages advanced to 6 and 0.3 respectively and to 6.4 and 0.4 respectively in 1921. Steady increases in these percentages have been registered in the years 1931, 1951 and 1961 as shown below:

Year	Percentage of literacy among	
	Males	Females
1931	7.3	0.7
1951	14.4	2.3
1961	23.5	5.7

The total percentage of literacy in the district was, however, 15.1 against the State average of 17.7 in 1961. The district ranks 36th in the State in literacy. The following statement indicates the number of literate and educated persons at the census of 1961:

Level of education	Persons	Males	Females
Urban			
Literate (without educational level) ..	6,257	3,779	2,478
Primary or junior Basic ..	3,235	2,151	1,082
Matriculation or higher secondary ..	2,081	1,721	360
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	2	2	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	3	3	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical	573	472	103
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree in			
Engineering ..	6	6	..
Medicine ..	32	30	2
Agriculture ..	3	3	..
Technology ..	1	1	..
Teaching ..	103	81	22
Others ..	3	2	1
Rural			
Literate (without educational level) ..	1,33,600	1,08,394	25,206
Primary or junior Basic ..	32,932	29,266	3,666
Matriculation and above ..	6,894	6,629	265

GENERAL EDUCATION

General education extends from the pre-junior Basic or nursery stage to the university. In 1969-70, there were five nursery schools in the town of Unnao. In the district, there were 1,118 junior Basic schools (964 for boys and 154 for girls), 139 senior Basic schools (107 for boys and 32 for girls), 13 higher secondary schools teaching up to class X for boys, 20 higher secondary schools teaching up to class XII (17 for boys and three for girls), and two degree colleges, one being exclusively for girls.

The following statement gives the number of students in 1969-70 in the various categories of schools in the district:

Category of school	Number	Number of students
For boys		
Junior Basic	964	1,08,106
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	107	12,010
Higher secondary (up to class X)	13	7,311
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	17	11,370
For girls		
Junior Basic	154	61,514
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	32	1,645
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	3	1,070

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education, imparted to children up to six years of age, is of comparatively recent growth in the district. The Shyam Kumari Seth Bal Nikunj Nursery School, Unnao, was started in 1957. In 1969-70, it had seven teachers and 150 students on roll, 65 being girls. The Rani Shankar Sahai Montessori School, Unnao, established in 1958, had, in 1969-70, four teachers and 90 students on roll, including 42 girls. The Shri Bajrang Shiksha Niketan, Unnao, started in 1967, had, in 1969-70, five teachers and 74 students on roll including 44 girls. The Dayanand Shishu Bihar Nursery School, Unnao, was started in 1964 and in 1969-70, it had seven teachers and 85 students on rolls including 30 girls. The Dr C. Nath G. Dayal Montessori School, Unnao, started in 1967-68, had, in 1969-70, seven teachers and 102 students including 45 girls.

Junior and Senior Basic Stages

The Wardha scheme of education was adopted by the State government in 1948 with certain modifications and an eight-year course of

studies, comprising the junior Basic stage from class I to Class V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to class VIII, was introduced.

The scheme aims at drawing out the best in child and man in body, mind and spirit. The four fundamental principles of this scheme are that the State should provide free and compulsory education extending over eight years, students be taught in their mother-tongues, education should centre round some useful handicraft, enabling the child to produce from the moment his training begins, and every school be self-supporting.

Education at both the junior and the senior Basic stages is the responsibility of the local bodies within their respective jurisdiction. Education was made compulsory in 1928 under the U. P. District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926, for children in the age-group 6-11 years. This scheme is in operation at all the tahsil headquarters in the district and in 1969-70 there were 21 schools in the district where compulsory education was imparted. In 1969-70, the municipal board, Unnao, managed 16 junior Basic schools for boys with 2,641 students and ten such schools for girls with 1,447 students. The State government gave, as grants-in-aid, to the municipal board the entire expenditure incurred by it on seven of these schools for boys (with 1,103 students on roll) and on all the ten schools for girls. The Zila Parishad maintained 1,070 junior Basic schools for boys with 1,04,399 scholars and 138 such schools for girls with 60,067 scholars. The State government gave to the Zila Parishad as grant-in-aid the entire expenditure incurred by it in running four of these schools for boys (with 212 scholars) and six of them for girls (with 72 scholars). The Zila Parishad also aided 10 boys' junior Basic schools with 1,066 students.

In 1969-70, the municipal board, Unnao, managed four senior Basic schools, one for boys, with 311 students, and three for girls with 124 students, the entire expenditure on the latter being re-imbursed to the board as grants-in-aid by the State government. The Zila Parishad managed 96 senior Basic schools for boys and 29 for girls, having 10,560 and 1,450 students respectively. It also aided three boys' senior Basic schools, having 536 scholars. There were also, in the rural areas, seven unrecognised senior Basic schools for boys with 674 scholars on their rolls, 71 being girls.

In 1969-70, the total number of teachers employed by the municipal board was 131 including 54 women. The Zila Parishad employed 3,609 teachers of whom 482 were women.

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme aims at introducing agriculture as a central craft in as many junior high schools and higher secondary schools as

could procure 10 acres of arable land for farming, and training in craft in urban schools. It is in force in 28 institutions of the district of which 11 are higher secondary schools. Agriculture is taught up to class VIII. The area of land attached to these institutions is 241 acres (97.52 hectares) out of which cultivation is carried out in an area of 80 acres (32.37 hectares) of land, the average yield amounting to Rs 16,000 yearly. Each re-oriented institution ran a youth club and extension work was undertaken by the students as well as the extension teachers.

As a step towards attainment of free and compulsory education for all boys and girls up to specified stages no tuition fee is charged from boys up to class VI and girls up to class X. Non-governmental institutions are compensated for the consequent loss in receipts from fees by grants determined according to a standard rate.

Secondary Education

In 1968-69, there were 30 higher secondary schools for boys of which 17 taught up to the intermediate standards and the remaining up to class X. The three higher secondary schools for girls were all intermediate colleges. The following statement gives some relevant information for 1968-69 regarding these institutions:



Name of institution and location	Year of establishment	Year of up-grading	Number of teachers	Number of students	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. K. Higher Secondary School, Maunawan	..	1914	18	426	46,181	46,909
S. P. P. Higher Secondary School, Pandri Kalan	..	1914	15	420	40,230	41,063
P. L. K. P. Higher Secondary School, Katukhera	..	1942	25	315	40,126	45,043
Higher Secondary School, Bihar	..	1945	18	393	36,248	39,880
R. K. Dixit Higher Secondary School, Bhumivar	..	1949	19	441	36,830	54,474
V. D. T. Higher Secondary School, Miyanganj	..	1950	22	648	52,770	54,852
Higher Secondary School, Babukhera	..	1953	8	177	17,929	17,883
Bhartiya Adarsh Higher Secondary School, Purwa	1956	Junior high school 1961, higher secondary sch. of 1966	20	569	36,109	36,032
Jawahar Lal Nehru Smarak Higher Secondary School, Kantha	1964	1966	14	190	19,036	30,447
Adarsh Higher Secondary School, Achalganj	..	1964	15	347	30,37	30,462
Jawahar Lal Nehru Higher Secondary School, Fatehpur	1965	1968	18	327	24,451	27,791
Om Prakash Higher Secondary School, Shuklaganj	1966	1969	7	146	12,115	11,454
M. L. K. Indrani Kunwar Higher Secondary School, Babukhera	N. A.	N. A.	11	755	76,512	76,503

[Contd.]

Name of institution and location	Year of establishment	Status when started and years of up-grading	Number of teachers	Number of students	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
K. N. P. N. Intermediate College, Mauranwan	1857	Junior high school 1898, higher secondary 1905 and intermediate 1948.	28	879	1,31,125	1,50,553
Government Intermediate College, Unnao	1861	High school not known and intermediate in 1954	33	800	59,668	1,69,315
Mahatma Gandhi Intermediate College, Sasipur	1886	Higher secondary 1956 and intermediate 1959	30	938	1,07,970	1,07,970
Atal Behari Intermediate College, Unnao	1930	Higher secondary 1932 and intermediate 1953	24	648	97,632	1,01,380
S. L. G. Intermediate College, Nawabganj ..	1940	Higher secondary 1956 and intermediate 1959	28	870	89,728	1,30,578
C. P. N. Intermediate College, Ugu	1941	Higher secondary 1951 and intermediate 1964	15	527	59,020	56,345
D. C. K. M. Intermediate College, Gauj Moradabad	1947	Higher secondary 1950 and intermediate not known	17	458	53,434	56,522
D. V. D. T. Vidyalyaya, Unnao	1948	Higher secondary 1948 and intermediate 1960	47	1,110	1,74,979	2,39,744

R. S. S. Intermediate College, Nauranwan	1948	Intermediate 1953	49	1,239	2,01,330	2,01,319
G. M. H. M. K. D. Intermediate College, Mohan	1948	Higher secondary 1950 and intermediate 1953	45	789	1,07,001	1,07,001
Subhash Intermediate College, Bangarman	1948	Higher secondary 1950 and intermediate 1953	38	1,121	1,28,029	1,50,475
R. K. K. Intermediate College, Rajhai	1948	Higher secondary 1948 and intermediate 1954	37	751	97,230	97,189
R. R. B. N. Intermediate College, Bhagwantnagar	1948	Higher secondary 1950 and intermediate 1953	24	724	78,092	1,14,090
M. R. R. S. Intermediate College, Purwa	1948	Higher secondary 1951 and intermediate 1956	24	692	84,121	83,982
H. L. Intermediate College, Terha	1950	Higher secondary 1950 and intermediate 1952	10	843	81,622	84,122
Mahatma Gandhi Intermediate College, Patan	1953	Higher secondary 1953 and intermediate 1965	46	977	1,13,957	1,16,189
K. P. Intermediate College, Bighapur	1959	Higher secondary 1964 and intermediate not available	31	755	76,512	76,503
Government Girls' Intermediate College, Unnao	Not known	High school not known and intermediate 1952	32	..	22,814	1,48,585
Rani Laxmi Bai K. V. M. Intermediate College, Unnao	1957	..	21	397	56,180	55,794
Dr. G. Nath G. Dayal Girls' Intermediate College, Unnao	1964	High school 1966 and intermediate 1968	16	201	34,824	43,459

Education of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes

To encourage education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, incentives like free tuition, stipends, scholarships and financial assistant for purchase of books and stationery are provided by the State. The numbers of students receiving assistance in one or more of these forms in different categories of schools in 1969 are given in the following statement:

Category of school	Scheduled castes		Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic ..	99	22	34	4
Senior Basic ..	328	35	74	20
Higher secondary (up to class X)	330	50	68	19
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	406	3	22	2

Higher Education

In 1969-70, there were two degree colleges in the district, one of which is exclusively for girls.

The Dayanand Subhash National College, Unnao, founded as the Subhash National Intermediate College by Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, in 1946, was upgraded to a degree college in 1948, and commenced post-graduate classes in 1957. In 1958, the management of the college was handed over to the D. A. V. College Trust and Management Society, U. P., Kanpur, and the same year teaching for degrees in commerce and education commenced. In 1964, the college was recognised for teaching science subjects to degree classes. Amongst the arts subjects, the college imparts instruction, up to the degree standard, in economics, education, English literature, Hindi, history, political science, Sanskrit and sociology, and up to the post-graduate level in economics, English literature, Hindi, history, political science and sociology. Science subjects taught are botany, chemistry, mathematics, physics and zoology. Research facilities are provided in history. The college is affiliated to the Kanpur University. In 1968-69, the college had 49 teachers and 1,012 students including 108 girls in the degree classes and 110 students including 16 girls in the post-graduate classes. It had spent a sum of Rs 1,98,256 of which an amount of Rs 1,70,360 was received as income including Rs 73,728 as government grant.

The Shri Narain Shukla Girls' Degree College, Unnao, was started as a degree college in 1966-67 by Jata Shanker Shukla. It imparts education up to degree standard in economics, education, English literature, general English, general Hindi, Hindi, psychology, Sanskrit and sociology. In 1968-69, there were six teachers including the principal and

23 students on roll. The management of the college, which is affiliated to the Kanpur University, is looked after by a committee of which the district judge, and the deputy commissioner, Unnao, are respectively the patron and the president.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Training

The Government Industrial Training Centre, Unnao, was started in 1956. It imparts one year's training in carpentry, smithery, and in the electricians' trade, and two years' training in the trade of mechanist. In 1968-69 it imparted training to 40 trainees.

Teachers' Training

To meet the growing demand for trained teachers for the junior and senior Basic schools of the district, six teachers' training units functioned in 1969-70 in the district.

These were the Government B. T. C. Colleges at Unnao and Mauranwan, with 75 and 62 trainees respectively, the Government B. T. C. Unit, with 43 trainees, attached to the Raja Shankar Sahai Intermediate College, Unnao, which had its own teachers' training classes, with 51 trainees. Such teachers' training classes existed also in the D. V. D. T. Vidyalaya, Unnao, and the S. L. G. Intermediate College, Nawabganj, with 45 and 59 trainees respectively. All these institutions awarded the B. T. Certificate for which the period of training was one year.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit—Sanskrit continued to be taught in *gurukulas* and temples after the advent of the Muslims in the district but the number of such institutions gradually decreased especially after the introduction of the modern system of education when endowments meant for Sanskrit *pathshalas* were diverted to schools for general education in which the teaching of Sanskrit was not compulsory. The existing *pathshalas* impart education in subjects like Sanskrit literature, *vyakarana*, *ganita* and *darshan* (philosophy) and are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. The following statement gives some relevant particulars about the Sanskrit *pathshalas* functioning in the district in 1967-68:

Name and location	Year of establishment	Founder	Number of scholars	Number of teachers
1	2	3	4	5
Devi Dutt Sanskrit Pathshala, Skandarpur	1883	Devi Dutt Mishra	29	7
Shiv Prasad Pandey Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Collector Ganj, Unnao	1906	Shiv Prasad Pandey	57	10

1	2	3	4	5
Sri Jhandeshwar Samved Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Baraura	1921	Swami Narain Dixit	29	3
Sita Ram Jai Ram Anglo-Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sumerpur	1930	Jai Ram Avasthi	28	6
Krishna Bhushan Ved Vedang Sanskrit Vidyalaya Bangarmau	1945	Bankey Behari Lal Agarwal	53	6
Sanskrit Vidyalaya Mauanwan	1950	Jai Narain Kapur	53	7
Sri Ram Sanskrit Pathshala, Dewara Kalan	1953	Ram Lal Dwivedi	49	5
Rishikul Brahmacharya Ashram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Shuklaganj	1954	Swami Nara-danand Mataraaj	21	3
Bhartiya Adarsh Anglo-Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Purwa	1956	Hira Lal Bajpai	13	2
Ganesh Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Patan	1966	Harivansh Duleroy Bajpai	19	5

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is given in almost all educational institutions in the district. The National Cadet Corps training was made compulsory for all students of the degree and intermediate colleges after the Chinese aggression in October, 1962, and is in force in both the degree colleges and five intermediate colleges in the district. Under the Prantiya Shiksha Dal scheme, introduced in the district in 1948, physical training is given to the students of three intermediate colleges. Scouts' training under the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is given in nearly all the educational institutions and scouts' and guides' camps and rallies are regularly held in the district.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

Folk-songs, peculiar to the various festivals and seasons of the year, are sung in the villages—the *kaharwa* at Dipawali, the *phaag* during Holi, the *alha*, *barahmasi* and *kajari* during the rainy season and the *birha* during the winter nights.

Many ballads are sung about the heroic deeds of Chet Rai, a Bais of Pachimgaon of pargana Mauranwan who had acquired considerable estate. One of them even narrates a story illustrating how heavily nawab Saadat Khan, assessed land revenue raising it from 70 lacs of rupees to two crores of rupees in Avadh, and how, thanks to the bravery shown by Chet Rai the land revenue assessed on his estate was halved.

Of the popular folk-dances of the district mention may be made of the *kaharwa*, *dhobiya* and *mela*. The musical instruments generally used are the *dholak*, *manjira*, *hurka*, harmonium and *thali*.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

In 1969, there were six libraries and reading-rooms in the district which were run by private management. The following statement shows the number of books and daily number of visitors in them:

Name and location	Number of books	Number of daily visitors
Sri Lal Bahadur Smarak Samiti Pustakalaya, Unnao	8,881	80
Hindi Prasar Pustakalaya, Banveerpura, Rawatpur	7,854	95
Shitla Sahai Radha Krishna Pustakalaya Avam Vachnalaya, Rawatpur	7,783	90
Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi Pustakalaya, Bangarmau	6,763	60
Bihar Chhatra Pustakalaya, Bihar	7,961	50
Hindi Sahitya Pustakalaya Samiti, Mauranwan	8,963	100

MEN OF LETTERS

In ancient times the region now occupied by the district of Unnao formed an important part of 'Madhya Desh' where Aryan culture was evolved to its fullest extent. The people of this region, therefore, have been the inheritors of that culture. We find its ample expression in the literature of different languages used by the people in various periods of time.

In the absence of the printing press in early times, Sanskrit learning generally came down to the people orally and no authentic manuscripts have been discovered so far. Hindi deserves special mention for the quality and volume of its literature produced in this region.

Sanskrit

Balgovind Trivedi Shastri who was born about 200 years ago in village Mauranwan in tahsil Purwa was famous for his mastery of Sanskrit grammar and literature and was also instrumental in spreading the education of Sanskrit in the area to such an extent that Mauranwan came to be known as "Chhoti Kashi". He travelled widely in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Punjab and dazzled Sanskrit scholars with his deep learning, scholarship and powers of eloquence and debate. His scholarly reputation was not confined to this district alone. He wrote scholarly commentaries on famous books of Sanskrit grammar, *Shabdendu Shekhar* and *Pahribhendu Shekhar*.

Lalta Prasad Shukla (1856—1924) was born in village Bighapur, tahsil Purwa. He was a scholar of astrology (Jyotish Shastra) and excelled as a poet and satirist.

Mahraj Deen Dixit, son of the illustrious saint, Anand Madho Dixit, was a celebrated scholar of astrology. His calendar of Muhurt Chinta Mani is characterised by deep learning and scholarship. He died in 1923.

Chinta Mani Dixit was born in 1808. He was a resident of village Badaura of tahsil Unnao. He was a renowned scholar of Samved, Jyotish Shastra and Karṁ Kand.

Prayag Dutt Tripathi who lived in village Rawatpur of tahsil Purwa between the last decades of 19th and first two or three decades of 20th century is known to be a great scholar of Sanskrit literature. He wrote books expounding the Ved Mantras.

Anand Madho Dixit (1858—1947), a grandson of Chinta Mani Dixit, is known for his scholarship in Samved and Jyotish Shastra.

Govind Prasad Bajpai (1875—1963) was an eminent Sanskritist and poet. He specialised in Ayurved and Jyotish also. He is specially remembered for Sanskrit couplets.

Tryayamkah Ji Samvedi was born in village Badaura of tahsil Unnao. He had memorised the whole of Samved. He was a reputed exponent of Samved.

Hindi

Khagania (1563—1613) was born and also died in village Ranjeet Purwa. He was a poet and wrote a number of riddles in prose and verse.

Sukhdeo Misra (1638—1713) was a poet who spent most of his life in village Daundia Khara of tahsil Purwa and composed several poetic works while living in the court of the Bais ruler, Rao Mardan Singh. He also spent some time in the courts of Bhagwant Rai Khinch and Raja Devi Singh and lived for a time with Fazal Ali, who was a minister of emperor Aurangzeb. His works, though unpublished, include *Vrita Vichar*, *Chhand Vichar* or *Pingul*, *Fazal Ali Prakash* (1969), *Shrangar Lata*, *Ras Ratnakar*, *Nakh Singh*, *Adhyatma Prakash* (1698), and *Dashrath Rai*.

Sambhu Nath Misra (1683—1748), a disciple of Acharya Sukhdeo, wrote most of his works while serving in the courts of the Bais rulers, Rao Mardan Singh and Raja Achal Singh. His unpublished works include *Ras Kallol*, *Ras Tarangini*, *Alankar Deepak*, *Nao Ras* and *Vaish Bansal*.

Shambhu Nath Tripathi (1697—1753) was born at Terha. He also composed all his poetic works while serving in the court of Achal Singh and his elder brother, Rao Raghunath, the ruler of Daundia Khara. His works include *Vaital Pachhisi*, *Muhurt Chintamani*, *Jatak Chandrika*, *Prem Suman Mala*, *Vaish Bansawali* and *Krishna Lila*.

Teerath Raj (1708—1773) was also patronised by Raja Achal Singh. His *Samarsar* is well-known in Hindi literature.

Daya Nidhi (1713—1763) was born at Purwa. He was an eminent poet and worked in the court of Raja Achal Singh. Among his works *Shalihong* is noteworthy.

Bhisham Das (1713—1793) was born at Daundia Khera. He wrote *Amravali*, *Anurag Sagar*, *Bhakti Vinod*, *Prem Prabodh*, *Srasti Ka Sagar*, *Krishna Keli*, *Mangal Charan*, *Sabdabali*, *Samijhsar*, *Sonsasar*, *Sukrata Sar*, *Tatva Sar* and *Vivek Sar*.

Dhan Singh (1734—1793) was a resident of Mauranwan. His famous poetic work '*Ras raas*' is a masterly treatise on various aspects of Hindi literature.

Than Rai (1743—1803) was born in Daundia Khera and died at the same place. His well-known '*Dalel Prakash*' was written in the name of Dalel Singh, a Rais of village Chandra.

Bhawani Prasad Pathak (1743—1813) with the potential surname of 'Bhawani' lived in the *chakla* of *chakledar* Amrit Lal and his sons. The poet had good fortune of spending some time in the guardianship of Lalmani Tewari of Misra Khera. The boast of the poet about himself that "Sur Aur Tulsi Ke Kavya Me Milai Hao Kavya" is not exaggeration. He had adopted successfully all those styles of writing by which Sur and Tulsi became famous. His works include *Barvai Ramayan*, *Kavya Kalpadrum*, *Chaturyug Burnan*, *Gangastak*, *Kuberi Vinod*, *Vivah Mandan*, *Bhajnawali* and *Durga Sada Sakti*.

Suvans Shukla (1783—1843), was born and died at village Terha. His works include *Ras Manjari*, *Ras Tarangini*, *Umrao Kosh*, *Umrao Vrit-lakar*, *Umrao Prakash*, *Umrao Shatak*, *Umrao Kesh*, *Pingal*, *Vidhan Mode*, *Tarangini*, *Dwiwatika* and *Ram Charitra*, the last named work was dedicated to Sadho Ram Misra.

Chiranjiv (1783—1843) was a resident of Gosain Khera and belonged to the family of renowned Vaidya Ram Nath. He was the author of *Bhisham Parwa*.

Sheo Singh Sengar 'Saroj' (1833—1878) was the son of Ranjit Singh, taluqdar of village Kantha. He wrote the first book on history of Hindi literature. He translated '*Vrihchchchiv Puran*', written by Mahanand Baijai.

Dilip of Chainpur of Unnao district flourished during 1859. Among his works *Ramayan Tika* is worth mentioning.

Shaligram (1823—1833) was the guru of poetess Nidhrani. He is the author of *Sadgur Binai*.

Nidhrani, wife of Girja Bux Singh, a zamindar of Ranjit Purwa, was a disciple of Shaligram. She flourished in Unnao during 1843—1898. She is the author of *Ram Milan* and other works.

Partap Narain Misra (1856—1894), a resident of Belhar, edited the monthly magazine '*Brahmana*'. He is recognised as one of the pillars of Hindi literature in prose and one of the foremost essay writer in Hindi language. He had many powerful essays to his credit. His humorous and sarcastic style is famous even now. Through his monthly paper '*Brahmana*' he gave massive impetus to the growth and development of Hindi prose. He was an excellent play writer also. His works are pervaded with the delinquencies of the social conditions of his time. His works include *Kalae Prabhav*, *Kali Kautak*, *Hathi Hamir Go Sankat*, *Bharat Durdasa*, *Samay*, *Tripyania Grinthalwali*, *Sangit Shankuntal*, *Pratap Lahiri* and *Pratap Piyush*.

Lalita Prasad (1885—1908) was a resident of village Pandari Kalan. He is the author of *Alkhhand Ramayan* and *Alkhhand*.

Jai Govind (1857—1917), son of Vishwa Nath and disciple of Baba Raghu Nath Das, was another prolific writer. Most of his works are in Hindi, though he had equal command over Sanskrit also. Among his Hindi works may be mentioned *Sitaram Shatak*, *Radhey Shyam Shatak*, *Gangastak*, *Krishak Rupastak*, *Govindastak*, *Ganesh Natak* and *Kavi Sarvasva*. He is also the author of *Sitaram Vinod Natak*, *Ram Vinod Natak*, *Jagtirath* and *Raghunath Vinod* in Sanskrit.

Bharon Datt Misra 'Kavindra' (1881—1945), a resident of Ganj Moradabad, was the son of Shiv Narain Misra, who was honoured as Vaidya Bhushan of Varanasi. His published works include *Artnad*, *Lok Satta Ki Hunkar*, *Baja Band Ne Honga*, *Kandarp Garjan*, *Amongh Astra* and *Eash Binai*. His *Kavindra Vinod* in four parts remains unpublished.

Jagdamba Prasad Misra "Hitaishi" (1895—1956) was born in village Ganj Moradabad. He originally composed his poems in Brij Bhasha but later switched over to Khari-boli. He was deeply doped in Sanskrit literature and also acquired considerable knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Padma Singh has described him as follows: "If there is any person who can be called Maulana Roomi and Hafiz in Hindi literature it is he alone". His published works include *Gita Amratam*, *Kallolini*, *Baikali*, *Darshana* and *Matrgita*. He was also the author of *Madhu Mandir* (translation of Umar Khyyam's Rubayats) and an unpublished book on astrology.

Devi Dutta Shukla worked from 1921 to 1926 as an assistant editor of the popular Hindi monthly magazine '*Saraswati*' and when he became its editor and continued in that capacity up to 1946. He edited another

magazine *Bal Sabha* during this period. He wrote stories, historical novels and composed many poems also. He was the author of *Sampadak Ke Pachchisvars*, *Kuchh Khari Khari*, *Has Nahin Parihas*, *Ekadashi* (collection of short stories), *Khadyot Prakash* (collection of poems), *Vikram* (historical novel) and *Hinduon Ki Pothi*.

Devi Shankar Awasthi (1933—1966) was born in village Bala Khera. He was a writer of ballads and wrote articles for papers and magazines.

Acharya Nand Duclarey Bajpai (1906—1967) taught in the department of Kashi Hindu Viswavidyalaya from 1941 to 1947, was head of the department of Hindi in Sagar University and vice-chancellor of Vikram University, Ujjain. He is described as a journalist, successful teacher and renowned writer. In the field of literary criticism he occupies a very important place. He was a prominent commentator on points of "Chhayabad". His style is analytical and is characterised by originality of thought. He was well-read in western literature also. He edited many books and published many essays in magazines and papers. He also edited the daily '*Bharat*'. His works include *Jai Shankar Prasad*, *Hindi Sahitya Biswin Shalabdi*, *Sahitya Ek Anushilan* and *Adhunik Sahitya*.

Sitadas Ji Pandey (1915—1954), a resident of Unnao was another prominent Hindi scholar who is known for his works entitled *Manoshatak*, *Ayodhyashtak*, *Vishwanashashtak* and *Saraswat Bhasha*.

Urdu

Sayed Mohammad Aglak (1840—1925) was born in Mohan town in Hasanganj tahsil. His prose style was chaste and elegant and he has written some verses also. His '*Tarikh-e-Afganistan*' is widely commended as one of the best books in Urdu on the history of Afghanistan. His collection of essays and articles were published under the title of '*Artang-e-Farhang*'.

Jagat Mohan Lal 'Rawan' (1889—1934) was born in village Mauranwan of Purwa tahsil. Rawan has been described as a born poet whose talents for versification began to show itself at the early age of eleven. Among his published works can be counted '*Rooh-e-Rawan*', a collection of his Gazals, Rubaiyats and poems on a variety of subjects which was published in 1928, '*Nuqd Rawan*' (1951) dealing with the life, philosophy and teachings of Lord Gautam, an Urdu translation of the famous Hindi book entitled '*Suhag Rat*' written by Krishan Kant Malaviya which was published in 1930 and '*Fareb-e-Amal*', a translation in Urdu of Galsworthy's drama '*Skilgame*', *Padmini* (1931), a narrative poem, has been acclaimed as his best work. Rawan ranks as one of the foremost poets of his times. His preface '*Mat lai-Anwar*' to the collection of Gazals and poems of Mahraj Bahadur Barq Dehalvi ranks as a fine exposition of

the art of literary criticism. He left behind a large volume of unpublished works. His Gazals, Rubaiyats, short poems and his Masnavis have long since been included in his school and degree classes.

Mohammad Ahmad 'Bekhud Mohani' (1882—1941) was born at Mohan in Hasanganj tahsil and died in 1941 at Lucknow. He wrote Urdu and Persian verses with equal ease and fluency. As a critic of Urdu literature also he ranks very high. His critical essays appeared in two volumes entitled '*Jauhar-e-Aina*' and '*Manzare-e-Aina*'. He also wrote '*Sharhe-e-Diwan Ghalib*', a standard book on the subject which was posthumously published in 1970. The collection of his Gazals is entitled '*Kuliyat-Be-Khud-Mohani*'.

Sayed Fazlul Hasan 'Hasrat Mohani' (1875—1950) was born at Mohan in Hasanganj tahsil. Amongst various books which were published is a commentary on '*Diwan-e-Ghalib*' which was first printed in 1925. '*Nilkat-e-Sukhari*' published in 1927 is a comprehensive collection of poems and verses of different Urdu poets with critical comments by the author. He wrote a number of articles and poems on his experiences of life in prison. '*Mashah-e-dat-e-Zindan*' is a collection of such verses and prose writings. He wrote equally well in poetry and prose. He has also published selections from the Diwane Shafi, Vakar, Rangeen, Nisar, Bedagh, Taiban, Mahir Amir, Betab, Shah Nasir, Zauq, Daagh, Jigar, Momin, Mushafi, Aatish, Nasir, Arzu and Ghalib.

As a journalist and an editor also he commanded great fame. He edited two important daily newspapers, '*Hamdam*' from Lucknow and '*Mustakil*' from Kanpur. Hasrat ranks very high as a Gazal writer and is considered to be an authority on the subject. His love lyrics are some of the loveliest pieces of literature. '*Kuliyat-e-Hasrat-Mohani*' is a collection of his Gazals. It is noteworthy that out of 771 Gazals which he composed, 373 were written during his detention in jail as a political freedom fighter.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Development of Medical Facilities

Ayurveda, literally meaning the science of life, has been practised as a system of medicine in the district from early times. It has accumulated an amazing wealth of knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs, minerals and plants. In the forests of the district herbs like *bharbanda* (*Argemone mexicana* Linn), its yellow latex used externally in scabies and its oil for external application in skin diseases, *bachita* (*Urena lobata* Linn), its root used externally to cure rheumatism, and neem (*Azadirachta indica*) of which every part is used for different medicinal purposes, have always been grown in the district. The Unani system of medicine, introduced in the district in the mediaeval period, also continues to be in vogue; certain hakims of Mohan having achieved considerable celebrity in the past.

With the advent of the British, the allopathic system of medicine was introduced in the nineteenth century and is now the most widely practised system. Hospitals and dispensaries in the district were placed under the charge of the district board and the civil surgeon supervised their administration. The oldest dispensary in the district was opened at Unnao in 1859. It was converted into the district hospital later on under the control of the government. At Unnao the jail hospital was opened in 1860, and later a police hospital and a small hospital for women were also opened. The district board established dispensaries at each tahsil headquarters and at Mauranwan. In 1902, the average daily attendance at the dispensaries was 232 persons, the number being highest for those at Mauranwan and Unnao and the smallest for that at Hasan-ganj. In 1922, the court of wards, Sassendi estate, opened a dispensary at Rajepur in Safipur tahsil, which was, closed later on. Another dispensary was opened at Katra Dewan Khera by the district board about 1932. This was also closed sometime afterwards.

After 1947, most of the hospitals and dispensaries in the district were taken over by the State government. The Zila Parishad, however, continued to run the dispensary at Purwa and opened another at Khanpur Kunauli. New allopathic dispensaries were also opened by the government at Bangarmau, Barikhera, Pandri Kalan and Shuklaganj. An allopathic dispensary for women was also opened at Mauranwan. A T. B. clinic was established at Unnao on April 1, 1965. As a result of the implementation of the first three Five-year Plans more beds have been added to the hospitals and dispensaries. At present the district is also

served by a homoeopathic, a Unani and 12 Ayurvedic dispensaries. In addition to these hospitals and dispensaries there are 16 primary health centres, 16 maternity centres and 16 family planning centres, established after the attainment of independence in 1947.

Vital Statistics*

An examination of the vital statistics of the district since the last decade of the last century reveals that the birth-rate (per thousand) has been higher than the death-rate (per thousand) after 1922. However, there have been greater fluctuations in the death-rate than in the birth-rate, although both have declined considerably.

In the last decade of the preceding century the birth-rate per thousand was 48.40 in 1899, being the highest in the decade, the lowest figure being 31.17 in 1898. The maximum and minimum death-rates were 49.71 in 1894, and 22.14 in 1895.

The following statement gives the decennial birth-rate and death-rate, for the first half of the present century:

Decade	Birth-rate (per thousand)	Death-rate (per thousand)
1902 to 1911	31.96	45.72
1912 to 1921	39.54	41.91
1922 to 1931	28.03	21.89
1931 to 1940	28.40	19.00
1941 to 1950	15.60	10.70

After 1950, the rates of birth and death continued to show downward trends, the death-rate declining sharply to as low as six per thousand in 1968. The following statement gives the rates of birth and death per thousand of the population for the years 1953 to 1968:

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate
1	2	3
1953	16	11
1954	14	■
1955	15	9
1956	12	7
1957	11	6

{contd.

* There were, it is apprehended, large-scale omissions in the registration of births and deaths and, therefore, the rates are only indicative of the general trends.

I	2	3
1958	8	7
1959	12	7
1960	13	8
1961	9	7
1962	11	8
1963	12	8
1964	11	7
1965	12	7
1966	14.48	5.90
1967	10.52	6.05
1968	10.01	5.56

Infant Mortality

Prior to 1950, mortality among children below one year in age was highest in 1942 with 2,699 deaths and lowest in 1949 with 823 deaths. The following statement gives information about infant mortality in the district from 1953 to 1968:

Year	Total number of deaths
1953	2,168
1954	1,597
1955	1,560
1956	1,260
1957	896
1958	1,182
1959	1,435
1960	2,197
1961	1,519
1962	1,662
1963	449
1964	451
1965	1,511
1966	1,772
1967	1,694
1968	1,912

Common Diseases

Formerly diseases which commonly caused death were fever, bowel disorders, respiratory diseases and epidemics like cholera, smallpox and plague. Epidemics have, however, been largely controlled, but fevers still claim the largest number of deaths in the district.

Fever—The term 'fever' has wide connotations. It not only includes such diseases as malaria and typhoid, but also covers a number of other diseases of which fever is only a symptom.

In the closing decade of the last century the largest number of persons (36,077) died of fever in 1897, the minimum number of such deaths for the period being 17,075 in 1893. In the period 1901—1912, the maximum loss of life was 44,582 in 1908 and the minimum, 17,929, in 1912. In the period 1913—1921, the largest number of persons, 75,489, died in 1918, the minimum mortality being 17,552, in 1916. In the decade 1922—1931, the maximum loss was 20,350 human lives in 1921 and the minimum, 11,488 human lives in 1926. Mortality from fever fell to an annual average of 8,852 in the decade 1941—50, which works out at 82.1 per cent of the total number of deaths. Gradual, though somewhat unsteady, decrease in the number of deaths due to fever has been registered from 1953, as the following statement would indicate:

Year	No. of deaths due to fever
1953	8,015
1954	6,908
1955	6,156
1956	4,212
1957	4,458
1958	4,464
1959	4,800
1960	5,464
1961	6,328
1962	4,327
1963	5,305
1964	4,604
1965	5,404
1966	5,943
1967	5,082
1968	4,810

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases generally lead to temporary and sometimes permanent infirmities. In a few cases they may end in

death. In the decade 1922—31, the largest number of persons, 293 died of respiratory diseases in 1928, while the minimum mortality was 45 in 1923. The average annual mortality from respiratory diseases was 119 in the decade 1941—50, which works out to 1.1 per cent of the total number of deaths, but in the fifties and the sixties of this century these diseases have exacted a heavier toll every year. The following statement gives the number of deaths caused per annum due to respiratory diseases from 1953 to 1968:

Year	Number of deaths
1953	998
1954	1,004
1955	728
1956	684
1957	598
1958	549
1959	606
1960	630
1961	681
1962	1,077
1963	1,268
1964	1,031
1965	1,147
1966	998
1967	1,184
1968	1,038

Dysentery and Diarrhoea— These diseases occur in the form of bowel and stomach complaints. Their incidence is attributed generally to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of drinking water. With the introduction of sanitary measures, the incidence of these diseases has decreased. In the closing decade of the last century the largest number of persons, 481, died of these diseases in 1891, while the smallest number 41, in 1898. In the period 1901 to 1912, the mortality from these diseases increased, its highest toll being 2,568 deaths in 1903, and the minimum 114 deaths in 1912. There was a sharp decline after 1912, the maximum mortality being only 342 deaths in 1913, for the period 1913 to 1921, and the minimum 39 deaths in 1921. This downward trend continued and in the period 1922—31, the maximum mortality was 109 in 1931, the minimum 23 in 1926. The average annual mortality was 91 in the decade 1941—50, which works out to 0.8

per cent of the total number of deaths, but in the fifties and the sixties of this century the numbers of death on account of these diseases generally went up as the following statement indicates:

Year	No. of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea
1953	639
1954	558
1955	442
1956	418
1957	286
1958	297
1959	333
1960	328
1961	460
1962	446
1963	341
1964	354
1965	412
1966	468
1967	493
1968	419

Other Diseases

Insanity, blindness, deafness, dumbness, leprosy, tuberculosis, venereal afflictions are the other diseases prevalent in the district. The proportion of blind persons was fairly high in the past, there being 2,932 blind persons in 1901 and 3,720 in 1931. This affliction may, in part, be ascribed to fever and smallpox. In 1901, there were 419 deaf-mutes, 263 lepers and 122 insane persons, the corresponding figures for 1931 being 602, 246, and 210 respectively.

Efforts made by the government to improve environmental conditions and the health of the people have helped to decrease the incidence of these diseases. The average annual mortality from other diseases in the district in the decade 1941-50 was 1,013, being 9.4 per cent of the total number of deaths. But in 1960, these diseases carried off 4,107 persons. In subsequent years mortality from these diseases continued and 1,021 persons died in 1967, and 992 in 1968.

Epidemics

Cholera and smallpox used to take a heavy toll of human lives till about the middle of this century. While cholera appeared at intervals, smallpox was almost endemic in the district. The average annual mortality due to cholera from 1891 to 1903 was 1,328 or 4.1 per cent of the total number of deaths recorded. In 1911, the epidemic assumed a virulent form and carried off as many as 2,672 persons mainly in the rural areas of Mauranwan, Auras and Ajgain. However, the annual mortality due to it was 714 in the decade 1902—11 and it decreased to 681 in the following decade. There was a sharp decline in the incidence of cholera during the decade 1922—31, the figure of deaths being only 331. This trend appears to have been maintained since then.

Smallpox used to break out in the district violently as an epidemic about the end of the last century. In 1896, as many as 3,672 persons died of it. In the following year the number of deaths due to it was 939. Since then the annual death-roll from smallpox has never exceeded fifty.

Vaccination against smallpox started making considerable progress in the district at the turn of the last century when the work was entrusted to an assistant superintendent of vaccination, who was helped by 13 vaccinators. The average annual number of successful primary vaccinations was 22,467 in the decade 1892—1901. The proportion of protected persons was, however, low, being less than 19 per cent of the total population.

The disease took a violent form in 1903, when it took a toll of 1,029 human lives and again in 1914 when the number of deaths due to it was no less than 778. As many as 20,483 successful primary vaccinations were performed in the decade 1922—31, reducing the number of deaths from this disease; only 116 persons died of smallpox in 1925 and 126 in 1926.

Plague appeared in 1897, but there was only one seizure, and district remained free from the scourge till the cold weather of 1902—1903. Thereafter, the disease assumed a violent epidemic form and, on an average, annually claimed 5,564 human lives, in the decade 1902—11. The disease continued to ravage the district in the decade 1912—21, when its annual average toll was 4,126 lives. The largest number of persons, 9,098, died in 1918. There was a sharp decline in the incidence of this disease in the decade 1922—31, when on an average 634 persons died annually. In 1926, as many as 1,484 persons died of the disease but in the years 1930 and 1931 it claimed no victims.

Mortality due to cholera, smallpox and plague continued to decline after 1930. The average annual number of deaths due to these diseases

was 709 in the decade 1941—50, which constituted only 6.6 per cent of the total number of deaths.

In the post-independence period the implementation of the preventive and curative schemes of the public health and medical departments has more or less eradicated cholera and plague from the district and the incidence of smallpox has been considerably reduced. The following statement gives the number of deaths due to plague, cholera, and smallpox during the years indicated:

Year	Number of deaths		
	Plague	Cholera	Smallpox
1951	371	554	1,157
1952	15	384	194
1953	91	49	276
1954	Nil	66	526
1955	Nil	41	273
1956	Nil	297	126
1957	Nil	170	279
1958	Nil	29	95
1959	5	18	58
1960	Nil	Nil	185
1961	Nil	Nil	175
1962	Nil	Nil	268
1963	Nil	Nil	54
1964	Nil	63	249
1965	Nil	8	26
1966	Nil	2	101
1967	Nil	13	122
1968	Nil		

Medical and Public Health Organisation

The civil surgeon is the head of the entire medical set-up gamated in 1948, and a directorate of medical and public health services was established the same year to control the allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and services. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, but their local administration continues to be in the charge of the district medical officer of health.

The civil surgeon is the head of the entire medical set-up in the district. He is in over-all charge of the State hospitals and allopathic dispensaries.

The planning department also looks after the improvement of general sanitation and public health. Sanitary inspectors look after environmental sanitation work in each development block and supervise the work relating to control and prevention of epidemics. The following statement gives details of public health activities undertaken in the district during the three Five-year Plan periods:

Scheme	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan
No. of drinking water wells constructed	181	760	1,799
Length of sanitary drains constructed	Not available	128 km.	22.5 km.
No. of P. R. A. I* type latrines constructed.	Not available	Not available	1,407

* Designed by Planning, Research and Action Institute, Lucknow

Hospitals

There are six State hospitals and a T. B. clinic in the district. The district hospital, Unnao, has 36 beds, the jail hospital, Unnao, 28, the Laxmi Pannalal Hospital for Women, Unnao, 24, the police hospital, Unnao, 20, the Bhagwantnagar hospital 6, and the Bangarmau hospital four. The T. B. clinic, Unnao, provides only outdoor treatment.

The following statement gives relevant data about the staff and the patients in the hospitals of the district for the year 1969:

Hospital	Staff		No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
District Hospital, Unnao	2	30	3,637	28,352
Laxmi Pannalal Hospital for Women, Unnao	1	24	2,794	10,449
Police Hospital, Unnao	1	5	227	4,671
Jail Hospital, Unnao	1	1	917	28,763
Hospital, Bangarmau	1	3	43	1,660
Hospital, Bhagwantnagar	1	3	20	1,680
T. B. Clinic, Unnao	1	12	Nil	915

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following statement gives details about the staff and beds and numbers of patients treated at the State allopathic dispensaries in the district in the year 1969:

Dispensary	No. of beds	Staff		No. of patients treated	
		No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
Mauranwan Dispensary for women	4	Nil	4	222	2,646
Mauranwan dispensary for men	†	1	5	114	1,099
Bari Khera dispensary	Nil	1	3	Nil	2,207
Pandri Kalan dispensary	4	1	3	6	1,903
Shuklaganj dispensary	4	1	3	8	1,816
Bangarmau dispensary for women	6	1	6	5	1,028

Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Dispensaries—The State government runs nine Ayurvedic, a homoeopathic and a Unani dispensaries in the district. Each dispensary is manned by a medical officer and one to three others, with the exception of the dispensaries at Haidarabad and Neorna both of which have two medical officers. The dispensary at Majhgawan provides Unani treatment and that at Dipwal homoeopathic treatment. The Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are supervised by the district medical officer of health and the homoeopathic dispensary by the civil surgeon, Unnao. The following statement gives the number of patients treated in these dispensaries in 1968-69:

Dispensary	No. of patients treated
Ayurvedic—	
Neorna	35,239
Newalgan	26,273
Haidarabad	18,557
Bara	14,173
Bithar	12,012
Pathakpur	11,229
Jogjitwanpur	10,763
Kardah	7,464
Ugu	1,553
Unani—	
Majhgawan	7,243
Homoeopathic—	
Dipwal	675

There were 14 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district in 1971-72, each in the charge of a Chikitsa Adhikari (medical officer), which treated 51 indoor and 1,51,133 outdoor patients.

Zila Parishad Dispensaries

The Zila Parishad, Unnao, maintains two allopathic and three Ayurvedic dispensaries to treat outdoor patients only. The following statement gives the staff posted and the numbers of patients treated at these dispensaries in 1968-69:

Dispensary	Staff		No. of patients treated
	Medical officers	Others	
Allopathic—			
Purwa	1	3	15,114
Khanpur Kurauli	Nil	3	4,080
Ayurvedic—			
Bangarpiari	1	1	28,547
Sidhinathpuri	1	2	8,277
Shankarpur Sarai	1	1	710

Primary Health Centres

There are 16 primary health centres in the district of which those at Auras, Ganj Moradabad and Nawabganj were established in the Second Five-year Plan period and the rest in the Third Five-year Plan period. There are four beds at each of these centres. The following statement gives the locations of and the staff posted at the primary health centres in the district in 1970:

Primary health centre	Development block in which situated	Staff	
		No. of doctors	Others
1	2	3	4
Asoha	Asoha	1	2
Bichhia	Bichhia	1	2
Bighapur	Bighapur	1	2
Fatehpur Chaurasi	Fatehpur Chaurasi	1	2
Bangarmau	Ganj Moradabad	1	4
Ganj Moradabad	Ganj Moradabad	1	4

1	2	3	4
Hasanganj	Hasanganj	1	4
Auras	Miyanganj	1	3
Miyanganj	Miyanganj	1	■
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	1	3
Hilauli	Purwa	1	2
Purwa	Purwa	1	2
Safipur	Safipur	1	4
Sikandarpur Sarosi	Sikandarpur Sarosi	Nil	2
Sumerpur	Sumerpur	1	■
Unnao	Unnao	1	2

Maternity and Child Welfare

Efforts are being made since 1948 to reduce the high rate of female mortality during child-birth and the pre-natal and post-natal periods and of the deaths of infants due to lack of proper medical attention, malnutrition and unhygienic conditions of living. By 1970, as many as 16 maternity and child welfare centres had been established in the district. In addition, a network of maternity subcentres has been set up. Each maternity and child welfare centre is manned by four midwives and nine female welfare workers. The district family planning officer looks after the administration of the family planning centres and their co-ordination with the activities of the maternity and child welfare centres. The following statement gives the location of maternity and child welfare centres and subcentres:

Primary health centre	Maternity and child welfare centre	Subcentres
Asoha	Asoha	Kantha, Chaupar, Kanchanpur
Auras	Auras	Purthawan, Purachand, Dipwal
Bangarmau	Bangarmau	Dinsath, Jagatnagar, Utmanpur
Bichhia	Bichhia	Sonik, Pandri Kalan, Korari Kalan
Bighapur	Bighapur	Katra, Indemau, Barat
Fatehpur Chauras	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Rajepur, Hafizabad, Jajamau
Ganj Morad-abad	Ganj Morad-abad	Atwa Vaik, Patasia, Amirpur, Gambirpur
Hasanganj	Hasanganj	Mohan, Nawai, Chandpurtalai
Miyanganj	Miyanganj	Haidarabad, Rasulbad, Parenda
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	Jaitipur, Sahrawan, Chamrauli
Hilauli	Mauranwan	Mauranwan, Akbari, Bhawaniganj
Purwa	Purwa	Bhadrag, Chamiyari, Pakhara Buzarg
Safipur	Safipur	Dadlaha, Devgaon, Unwan
Sikandarpur Sarosi	Sikandarpur Sarosi	Pariar, Shuklaganj, Unnao
Sumerpur	Sumerpur	Bhagwaninagar, Gaura, Unchgaon
Unnao	Achalganj	Banthar, Kulhuagarh, Sikandarpur, Karan

The following statement gives the number of maternity cases attended to at these centres in 1968 and 1969:

Year	Pre-natal	Post-natal
1968	2,495	8,596
1969	2,625	8,718

There is provision for the training of *dais* at the district hospital, Unnao. The period of training is nine months. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month. No specific qualifications have been laid down for the trainees except that they should be literate and adult. Three *dais* were trained in 1968 and 11 in 1969.

Vaccination

The district medical officer of health is incharge of the work of vaccination in the district. He is assisted by an assistant superintendent of vaccination, posted at Unnao, and a team of vaccinators. The work of vaccination, posted at Unnao, and a team of vaccinators. The work pox eradication scheme was launched in the district. Mothers are invariably advised to have their children vaccinated after they are two to three months old.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated in 1968 and 1969:

Year	No. of vaccinations performed		No. of vaccinations inspected	
	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
	2	3	4	5
1968	79,196	1,54,871	77,196	1,46,371
1969	87,369	1,10,862	83,369	98,862

Successful vaccinations		Unsuccessful vaccinations	
Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations
6	7	8	9
60,015	89,660	17,181	57,211
72,756	70,900	10,613	27,232

Eye Relief

Sri Bharat Bhagya Samiti, eye relief clinic, was established at Unnao in 1937. It has 24 beds manned by an allopathic, an Ayurvedic, and a homoeopathic practitioner. Cataract and enteropion are found to be the most common diseases of the eye in the district. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the students in the district suffered from eye diseases in 1969. The following statement gives the number of patients treated at the Sri Bharat Bhagya Samiti clinic in recent years:

Year	No. of operations	No. of refractions
1965	196	75
1966	140	60
1967	123	84
1968	172	162
1969	110	125

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The district medical officer of health is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores. The following statement would give an idea of the measures undertaken to prevent adulteration of food and other edibles in 1968:

No. of samples collected	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of cases ending in conviction
228	44	44	85

The National Malaria Eradication Programme

This programme was introduced in the district in June, 1958, when a unit manned by an anti-malaria officer, four senior malaria inspectors, four malaria inspectors, 216 field workers and 19 others started functioning at Unnao.

In April, 1959, another unit of equal strength started operating from Lucknow and covered the hypoendemic areas of the district. The entire district was thus covered by this programme.

In the areas in which malaria was endemic residual spraying of D. D. T. was carried out in all human dwellings and cattle sheds from 1958 to 1961, twice a year, with a dosage of 100 mg. per square foot from May to September.

In the areas where malaria had not become endemic, D. D. T. was sprayed once a year with a dosage of 100 mg. per square foot from June 15 to August 31.

Surveillance work was launched in 1960. Each unit, at Unnao and Lucknow, was provided with an assistant unit officer, 25 surveillance inspectors, 100 house visitors and two laboratory technicians.

A team which made an independent appraisal of the measures taken recommended the withdrawal of the D. D. T. spraying, after surveying the work of the units. Accordingly, it was stopped from January 1, 1962. Surveillance work was continued till August 31, 1965. Under this scheme malarial fever cases were detected and the persons affected were given presumptive treatment.

The national malaria eradication programme entered the 'maintenance phase' from September 1, 1965. The district medical officer of health, assisted by two supervisors, 17 laboratory technicians, 16 health inspectors, 112 basic health workers and two motor vehicle drivers, looks after this work.

A basic health worker looks after a population of 10,000 persons, visiting every dwelling place each month and enquiring about the health of the inmates as well as guests. He imparts basic health education to the villagers and collects vital statistics and also undertakes primary vaccination of the newly born and re-vaccination of others. The performance of this team from September 1, 1965 to December 31, 1968, is given below:

Year	No. of blood smears collected and examined	Number found positive for malaria
1965 (September 1 to December 31, only)	377	Nil
1966	28,055	98
1967	21,705	268
1968	56,041	46

Family Planning

The family planning scheme was introduced in 1957, and put under the charge of the district medical officer of health. The district family planning bureau was established on September 1, 1965, at Unnao, under a district family planning officer its supervision and control resting with the district medical officer of health. There are two mobile units at the district headquarters, each under a medical officer. One unit performs vasectomy operations and the other loop insertions. The district family

planning officer is also assisted by a male and a female district extension educator and 18 other workers at the district headquarters.

There are in the district 16 family planning centres functioning in co-operation and proximity with the maternity centres. Each family planning centre is manned by a block extension educator, four family planning health assistants and nine female welfare workers. There are eight family planning subcentres under each family planning centre in the rural areas and the staff of the centres works at the subcentres also. Efforts are made to publicise family planning schemes through feature films, placards, posters, advertisements and personal contact.

The following statement gives the achievements of the scheme in recent years:

Year	No. of vasectomy operations performed	No. of loops inserted	No. of couples using contraceptives
1967-68	1,164	2,686	—
1968-69	2,323	1,875	2,694
1969-70	1,020	867	3,374
1970-71	1,334	987	1,395
1971-72	1,535	925	732

District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society

The district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was established at Unnao on October 24, 1931, with the district magistrate and the civil surgeon respectively as its president and vice-president, *ex officio*. The district medical officer or health acts as its honorary secretary. The society provides relief to the people in times of emergency and natural calamities. Relief supplies, received from the headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, and valued at Rs 2,500, were distributed among 5,000 flood-affected persons in 1968 and 1969.

DIET AND NUTRITION

Rice, wheat and coarse grains were consumed in 1971 at an average rate of 810 gm. per capita per day against the recommended quantity of 475 gm. It is evident that the excessive consumption of cereals is a special feature of this district. Rice is consumed in the parboiled and plain forms. It is washed several times before cooking and rice water is not discarded. Wheat is ground in the flour mills, although a small section of the rural population consumes wheat flour ground in the homes. Barely, maize and *bajra* are the coarse grains consumed in the district. The combination of cereals is known as *bejhar* and the usual mixture is

wheat and barley or peas. The consumption of pulses was about 40 gm. per capita per day in 1971, which is inadequate. The recommended quantities are 80 gm. per capita per day for a vegetarian and 65 gm. per capita per day for a non-vegetarian. *Arhar* (red gram) is the most popular pulse, although lentils, black gram and Bengal gram are also consumed.

In 1971, the consumption of vegetables was inadequate, the figure being 215 gm. per capita per day, while the requirement is of the order of 300 gm. The leafy vegetables available in the district are amaranth, *Colocasia* leaves, *math leheusa*, and *surari*. The root vegetables consumed are *Colocasia*, garlic potatoes, onion and radish. Vegetables, other than those mentioned above, usually consumed in the district are cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, tomato, pumpkin, beans, *tinda*, *taroi* jackfruit and *parwal*. The consumption of root vegetables is excessive—about 140 gm. per day per capita and constitutes 50 per cent of the total quantity of vegetables consumed. Vegetables, like cereals, are cooked in iron or other metal utensils. Consumption of fruits is also inadequate, the per capita per day consumption being 15 gm. only. Guavas, bananas, mangoes, marsh melons, water-melons, papayas and oranges are the favourite fruits consumed.

It was estimated in 1971, that about 46 per cent of the families consumed milk or milk products. The average consumption of milk in these families was 300 gm. per capita per day in 1971. The consumption of meat, fish and egg was only 40 gm. per capita per day, while the total required quantity is 60 gm. per capita per day for a non-vegetarian. A survey in 1971 revealed that only 31.1 per cent of the families of the district consumed meat, fish and eggs.

Mustard oil and ghee are the main cooking media, while ground-nut and other edible oils are also used. About 15 gm. of mustard oil and 4.3 gm. of ghee on an average were consumed per head per day in 1971, while the total required quantity is 40 gm. Only 84.6 per cent of the families consumed ghee. The consumption of sugar and jaggery is more than adequate. In 1971, the consumption per head per day was 50 gm., while the requirement was of the order of 40 gm.

The poorer section of the population consumes *mahua* in various forms. They use roasted *mahua* with sesame seed and roasted wheat with *mahua*. *Mahua* is dried and made into flour for *mang chapattis* (loaves).

Generally the diet of the people is more than adequate in calories, marginally adequate in animal protein, vitamins A, B, D and minerals, but deficient in vitamin C.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

District Unnao falls in the Kanpur region of the State labour department. The headquarters of the regional office is located at Kanpur. A labour inspector, posted at Unnao, looks to the proper implementation of labour laws and to the interests of labour generally and maintains liaison between the employees and the employers in the district. It is his responsibility to ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and their contraventions prosecuted. The labour Acts in operation in the district are briefly given below:

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—This Act enjoins upon an employer the payment of compensation if personal injury is caused to a worker in an accident in the course of his employment and also if the worker contracts any of the diseases mentioned in the Act. The deputy commissioner, Unnao, is the compensation commissioner ex-officio under the Act, for determining the amount of compensation payable to a workman. The following statement gives the amounts of compensation paid in 1968 and 1969 to dependants of workmen involved in fatal accidents:

Year	No. of workmen involved	Amount of compensation (in rupees)
1968	12	11,881
1969	8	6,194

The Indian Boilers Act, 1923—This Act provides for the registration and inspection of boilers and prohibits the use of unregistered or uncertified boilers. It applied in 1969 to the five boilers in the district.

The Motor Transport Workers' Act 1961—It applies to motor transport companies, which employ five or more persons. According to the provisions of this Act, these companies and undertakings have to be registered and to make provision for recreation, rest-rooms, canteens, libraries, medical aid, daily and weekly rest periods, leave and holidays, for their workers.

The Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962—This Act replaced the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, in December, 1962. It is applicable to shop-keepers and owners of other commercial establishments in the district, and regulates matters like the hours of the opening and closing of shops and

commercial establishments, weekly closures and holidays, and the attendance, leave, payment of wages and conditions of service of shop assistants. In 1968, as many as 1,119 shops were inspected and nine shopkeepers were prosecuted for breach of the provisions of the law.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) and the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (U. P. Act XXXVIII of 1947)—Both these Acts provide for the settlement of industrial disputes and the prevention of lock-outs and strikes. The regional conciliation board first tries to settle disputes through persuasion and mediation. If success is not thus achieved, the disputes are referred to the adjudication machinery of a labour court or an industrial tribunal which also first tries to forge an amicable settlement. Under these Acts the labour inspector posted at Unnao is required to conduct the preliminary enquiries. He also ensures the implementation of awards given by the labour court and the industrial tribunals.

The U. P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1941—It applies to the factories and establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and provides that the National holidays, the Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and Republic Day, be allowed to workers on full wages.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (Act XXXIV of 1948)—Certain benefits have been provided for employees of factories in the district with the enforcement of this Act here from October 28, 1967. As many as 18 factories situated at Unnao and Magarwara had been covered under the Act till March 31, 1968. The medical, sickness, maternity, disablement and dependants' benefits are available to 2,000 workers. The scheme is implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Kanpur, which provides all the prescribed benefits to the insured employees. At the Employees' State Insurance Dispensary, Unnao, insured employees are given medical treatment. It is run by a doctor and a staff of 11 others. As many as 7,365 workers were treated at this dispensary in 1969.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926—The Act provides for the registration and cancellation of trade unions and empowers the registrar of trade unions, Kanpur, to check their working.

The trade union movement in the district started taking definite shape in 1954 and on May 25, that year, the Sharab Va Shakkhar Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Unnao, was registered with 157 members, their number going down to 136 in 1968. The Unnao Chemical Employees' Union, Magarwara, was registered on February 16, 1964, with a total membership of 42 persons, the number going up to 216 in 1968. The Nagarpalika Karamchhari Sangh, Unnao, was registered on June 29,

1966. Its membership was 98 in 1966, and declined to 70 in 1968. The Hiran Tobacco Factory Union, Unnao, was registered on March 15, 1969, with 120 members. The Bone-mill Employees' Union, Magarwara, was registered on January 17, 1970, with 146 members.

OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEME

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district on December 1, 1957, to provide a pension of Rs 15 per month to old and destitute persons of 70 years or above having no means of subsistence and no relations bound by custom or usage to support them.

Since then the scope of this beneficent scheme, has been liberalised from time to time. In February, 1962, the definition of 'destitute' was liberalised so as to include a person having an income up to Rs 10 per month and the age of eligibility for pension was reduced to 65 years. Three years later, in February, 1965, the scheme was made more generous by extending the applicability of the term 'destitute' to a person having an income up to Rs 15 per month and relaxing the age of eligibility for the pension to 60 years for a widow, cripple and person totally incapable of earning a living on account of other physical disability. The amount of the pension was also increased to Rs 20 per month in April, 1964. The pension is granted by the Labour Commissioner, U. P., but the verification of age and other particulars is made in the district. In 1969, old-age pension was sanctioned to only 14 persons, of whom 11 were women. On May 8, 1970, the number of pensioners was 338, of whom 190 were women.

PROHIBITION

There were 71 and 64 shops in the district for the sale of liquor and bhang respectively in 1960. The numbers increased to 75 and 68 respectively in 1969. The shops remain open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on Tuesdays, Independence Day, October 2, January 30, Holi and Diwali. The sale and consumption of bhang is controlled under the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910, as amended from time to time.

Official and non-official efforts to enforce prohibition have only met with partial success so far. Total prohibition was enforced in the district in 1948 but it proved to be a failure and was, therefore, abandoned by the State government. A new scheme was, therefore, introduced in the district in December, 1962. It aims at curtailing the consumption of liquor by restricting the hours of its sale, increasing the number of dry days and fixing the maximum quantity of liquor which may be sold to individuals.

The district prohibition board, constituted in 1957, carries out the prohibition programme. The district magistrate, Unnao, is its chairman and the district excise officer its secretary. The vice-chairman and a joint secretary are elected by the members of the board. It exerts moral and social pressure on people to persuade them to abstain from drinking liquor. Camps are held and stalls set up in fairs and exhibitions for propagating prohibition and to wean people from the habit of indulgence in intoxicants in general and spirituous drinks in particular. Hoardings depicting the disastrous effects of drugs and liquor have been set up at prominent places in the district. Institutions such as the Arya Samaj and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi also help in the promotion of temperance and prohibition.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The work relating to the social, economic and educational betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes was started in the district in 1952. A separate officer, designated the district Harijan welfare officer, was posted at Unnao in 1957, to implement the schemes aiming at ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The work of Harijan and social welfare was amalgamated in 1963 and the district Harijan and social welfare officer looks after. He is assisted by three supervisors and some clerks. He organises Harijan *sammelans* (conferences) and community dinners to counteract the practice of untouchability, made punishable under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

In 1961, there were 3,45,601 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district, distributed as follows:

Tahsil	No. of persons
Hasanganj	1,07,477
Putwa	96,606
Safipur	77,553
Unnao	63,965

A decade later, in 1971, there were 4,44,777 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district. Of these 2,33,137 were males and 2,11,640 females. However only 3,437 persons resided in the urban areas and the rest lived in the rural areas.

The government aims at the economic regeneration of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes by fostering agriculture and industries among them and raising their social status. Accordingly, financial assistance has been extended to them, since the beginning of the First Five year Plan, for these purposes as also for

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construction of houses and sinking of wells, to provide drinking water to them.

In the First Five-year Plan period, a sum of Rs 18,615 was advanced by the State government as grants to the members of the Scheduled Castes for setting up village industries. In the Second and Third Five-year Plan periods the State and Central Governments advanced larger amounts. The statement given below gives the amounts of grants given by the State government to members of Scheduled Castes for various purposes in the Second and Third Five-year Plan periods and in the year 1968-69:

Purpose	Grants in II Plan (in rupees)	Grants in III Plan (in rupees)	Grants given in 1968-69 (in rupees)
Drinking water schemes	50,000	97,716	21,500
Village industries	29,350	80,325	11,500
Construction of houses	31,583	36,472	Nil
Improvement of agriculture	8,700	63,500	Nil
Improvement of house sites	2,458	9,244	Nil
Improvement of environmental sanitation	Nil	2,500	Nil

The following statement gives the amounts of grants given by the Central Government, for various purposes in the Second and Third Five-year Plan periods and in the year 1968-69:

Beneficiaries	Purpose	Amount in II Plan (in rupees)	Amount in III Plan (in rupees)	Amount spent in 1968-69 (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	Drinking water schemes	23,250	Nil	Nil
Ditto	Construction of houses	Nil	Nil	4,000
Ditto	Improvement of house sites	Nil	14,750	1,000
Denotified Tribes	Construction of houses	40,110	46,150	Nil
Ditto	Village industries	Nil	37,400	7,000
Ditto	Improvement of agricul- ture	Nil	24,500	Nil

Relaxation in the upper age-limit for admission to and reservation of seats in government services have been provided for members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. In educational institutions free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and stationery and free hostel accommodation are provided up to class X to those students whose parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 250 per month and in higher classes, to those students whose parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 500 per month. There is a hostel for the Scheduled Castes students at Unnao

which provides free accommodation for them. It has two rooms and each room can accommodate ten students. This hostel is maintained by the State government which spent an amount of Rs 2,680 in 1968-69 over its upkeep.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are three important trusts at Unnao, administered by the district magistrate on behalf of the treasurer, charitable endowments, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad.

The Laxmi Pannalal Women's Hospital Endowment Trust, established on January 21, 1933, is the largest trust in the district, the total investment in it amounting to Rs 1,06,900 in 1969. It had an income of Rs 3,294 in that year. This income is used in providing facilities to patients in the Laxmi Pannalal Women's Hospital. The Bhagwati Prasad Nigam Poor Boys' Scholarship Endowment Trust, established on October 18, 1958, had an investment of Rs 4,000 in 1969, which yielded an income of Rs 157. The income is spent on scholarships given to meritorious students. The Taravati Medal Endowment Trust Fund, established on February 7, 1939, had an investment of Rs 200 only in 1969, yielding an income of about six rupees annually to be spent on awarding a medal to a meritorious student of the district.

Waqfs—The Shia Central Board of Waqfs, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, supervises the administration of 22 *waqfs* in the district. While four of them are sizeable ones, the remaining are small. As many as 15 of these *waqfs* have been adversely affected by the abolition of zamindari and their incomes have considerably declined. These *waqfs* make provision for expenditure on religious and charitable objects.

The following statement gives some relevant information about the four bigger Shia *waqfs*:

Name and location	Date of establishment	Total income in 1969 (in rupees)	Purpose
Saivid Ahmad Ali, Mohan	January 26, 1930	3,528	Partly for religious and charitable purposes and partly for benefit of descendants
Hussainya Sajjadia, Mohan	March 14, 1960	2,000	Religious and charitable
Rosi Begum, Neotini	May 16, 1933	2,000	Ditto
Aloy Fatima, Mohan	Not available	544	Ditto

The Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, U. P. Lucknow, supervises the administration of 37 *waqfs* in the district, of which only four have annual incomes exceeding Rs 1,000. The following statement gives some relevant information about each of these *waqfs*:

Name and location	Year of establish- ment	Income in 1966-67 (in rupees)	Purpose
Ehsan Khan, Unao	1904	1,120	Maintenance of a mosque
Abdullah Khan, Ranipur	1914	1,515.57	Partly for charitable purposes and partly for descendants
Hameed-un-Nisa, Mohan	1930	1,943.35	Ditto
Sardar Beg, Mohiuddinpur	1918	1,429.44	For maintenance of a mosque



CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha of the State, held in 1952, the district was divided into five assembly constituencies: Unnao (South), Purwa (Central), Purwa (South), Safipur-cum-Unnao (North) and Purwa (North)-cum-Hasanganj, the last two being double-member constituencies, each with a seat reserved for a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The remaining three were single-member constituencies. There were 36 candidates for the seven seats, all of which were contested by the Congress. Six contestants belonged to the Socialist and four each to the Uttar Pradesh Praja and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties, two each to the Jan Sangh and the Communist parties and one to the Scheduled Castes Federation. Independent candidates numbered ten. All the seats were won by the Congress.

For the elections of 1957, the number of constituencies remained the same, but their names and composition underwent some changes. The new constituencies were those of Purwa, Bhagwantnagar, Unnao, Safipur and Hasanganj, the first three being single-member constituencies and the rest double-member ones, with a seat in each reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. There were 26 contestants. All the seats were contested by the Congress. Five candidates belonging to the Praja Socialist, three to the Communist parties and two to the Jan Sangh also entered the contest. The number of independent contestants was nine. Of the seven seats, three went to the Communist and two to the Praja Socialist parties and two to independents.

In the third general elections, held in 1962, the district was divided into seven single-member constituencies, viz., Bangarmau (Scheduled Castes), Safipur, Unnao, Bhagwantnagar, Purwa, Jhalotar-Ajgain and Hasanganj (Scheduled Castes). There were 56 contestants. The Congress and the Jan Sangh contested all the seats, the Praja Socialist and the Communist parties four seats each, the Socialist and the Swatantra parties three and two seats respectively and the Ram Rajya Parishad one seat only. Twenty-eight persons contested as independents. On the seven seats, six were won by the Congress and one by the Communist party.

For the fourth general election of 1967, the number of constituencies in the district remained the same but the names and composition

of some of them underwent slight changes. The new constituencies, Bangarmau, Unnao, Bichhia, Bhagwantnagar, Purwa (Scheduled Castes), Hasanganj and Miyanganj (Scheduled Castes) were all single-member ones. There were 61 contestants, the Congress and the Jan Sangh contesting all the seats, the Swatantra party six, the Republican and the Praja Socialist parties five each, the Communist party four and the Communist (Marxist) and the Samyukt Socialist parties two seats each. As many as 23 persons contested the election as independent candidates. The Congress and the Jan Sangh won respectively three and two seats each and the Praja Socialist and the Communist parties one seat each.

The Vidhan Sabha constituted after the general elections, held in 1967, was dissolved on February 25, 1968, the President of India assuming the administration of the State. After nearly a year, mid-term poll was held and the new Vidhan Sabha was constituted on February 26, 1969.

In the mid-term election the constituencies in the district were the same as in the preceding general election. There were 43 contestants for the seven seats. The Congress, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Jan Sangh contested all the seven seats, the Samyukt Socialist, the Praja Socialist and the Communist parties three seats each and the Swatantra party one seat only. The number of independent candidates was 12. Four seats went to the Congress, two to the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and one to the Communist party.

The total number of electors in the assembly constituencies in the district in 1952 was 5,19,900, in 1957 it rose to 5,88,259, in 1962 it increased to 6,22,532, in 1967 it came to 7,02,953 and in 1969 it stood at 7,53,052. The total number of valid votes polled was 2,72,075 in the first, 3,46,940 in the second, 2,49,958 in the third, 3,11,448 in the fourth general elections and 3,45,931 in the mid-term election of 1969.

The statement below gives the figures of the valid votes polled for the candidates of various political parties and the independents at the four general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 and the mid-term election of 1969:

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1969
1	2	3	4	5	6
Congress ..	1,40,447	1,11,816	80,072	86,347	1,34,766
Jan Sangh ..	12,522	17,286	37,006	70,081	68,668
Communist ..	10,760	75,845	21,463	32,143	43,070
Praja Socialist ..	..	67,541	31,220	46,055	8,839
Socialist ..	28,487	..	6,691	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Swatantra	..	..	3,796	8,411	1,953
Uttar Pradesh Praja	27,658	..	..	..	..
Risan Mazdoor Praja	8,628	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes Federa- tion	3,720	..	..	..	..
Ram Rajya Parishad	..	..	2,081	..	..
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	..	..	..	..	68,340
Communist (Marxist)	..	..	..	3,493	..
Samyukt Socialisv	..	..	..	3,799	1,674
Republican	..	..	..	12,713	..
Independents	39,853	74,452	61,843	48,406	18,621

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The district at present forms part of the Kanpur Graduates', the Lucknow Teachers' and the Lucknow-cum-Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli Local Authorities Constituencies for elections to the Vidhan Parishad. A resident of the district was a member of the Vidhan Parishad in 1969-70.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

In the general elections for the Lok Sabha, held in 1952, the district was part of the Unnao District-cum-Rae Bareli District (West)-cum-Hardoi District (South-East) parliamentary constituency. It was a double-member constituency with a seat reserved for a person of the Scheduled Castes. There were six contestants for the two seats, two each belonging to the Congress and the Socialist party and one to the Uttar Pradesh Praja party. An independent also contested the election. Both the seats were won by the Congress.

In the general elections of 1957, the district formed a double-member parliamentary constituency. One seat was reserved for a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There were four contestants for the two seats, two each belonging to the Congress and the Praja Socialist party. Both the seats were won by the Congress.

In the general elections held in 1962, the district formed part of two single-member constituencies, the bigger portion falling in the Unnao constituency and the rest in the Mohanlalganj (district Lucknow) Scheduled Castes constituency. The contestants for the two seats numbered 14, of whom two each belonged to the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Socialist and the Praja Socialist parties, one each to the Ram Rajya Parishad, the Communist and the Swatantra parties and the remaining three were independents. Both the seats were again annexed by the Congress.

In the general elections of 1967, the district formed part of the same two constituencies as in the previous election. There were 10 contestants for the two seats, two each belonging to the Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Praja Socialist Parties, one each to the Swatantra and the Communist parties and two being independents. Both the seats were won by the Congress.

The Lok Sabha constituted after the elections of 1967 was dissolved on November 27, 1970 by the President of India and fresh polls were held in March 1971. The constituencies during this mid-term poll were the same as in 1962 and 1967. There were 7 contestants for the two seats, two each belonging to the Congress (Jagjivan Ram group), briefly called Congress (J), and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, one each to the Congress (Nijalingappa group), briefly called Congress (N), and the Jan Sangh parties. Only one independent contested this time. Both the seats were won by the Congress (J).

The total numbers of electors in the parliamentary constituencies were 7,44,918 in 1952, and 8,19,996 in 1957, and 8,68,118 in 1962, and 9,84,210 in 1967 and 10,72,225 in 1971 and the total numbers of valid votes polled were 5,04,820 and 6,48,107 and 3,71,676 and 4,56,306 and 4,25,023 in the five elections respectively.

The statement below gives the figures of valid votes obtained by candidates of various political parties and the independents in the general elections held up to 1971:

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
Congress	3,32,813	3,35,895	1,52,092	1,84,103	..
Congress (J)	..	..	..	..	2,37,619
Socialist	83,762	..	20,841	..	..
Congress (N)	..	..	..	..	46,285
Praja Socialist	..	3,12,212	56,966	82,209	..
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	..	..	..	..	62,265
Uttar Pradesh Praja	46,249	..	..	..	..
Rajm Rajya Parishad	..	..	5,648	..	..
Jan Sangh	..	..	63,746	1,12,677	72,898
Swatantra	..	..	5,921	7,245	..
Communist	..	..	18,653	33,335	..
Independents	41,996	..	47,809	36,737	5,906

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

A resident of the district became a member of the Rajya Sabha in 1962 and retired in the year 1968.

Political Parties

The political parties active in the district are all local units of all-India Political Organisations. The Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Communist party contested all the four general elections held since 1952. The Praja Socialist party entered the contest in the last three, the Swatantra party in the last two and the Socialist party in the first and the third general elections. The Uttar Pradesh Praja and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties and the Scheduled Castes Federation participated only in the first, the Ram Rajya Parishad only in the third and the Samyukt Socialist, the Communist (Marxist) and the Republican parties only in the fourth general election.

Each party has its own district and regional organisations and primary units to propagate and execute its programmes and policies. Besides the candidates set up by different political parties, some persons, not belonging to any political party, also contested the general elections as independent candidates.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

A number of Hindi daily and weekly newspapers are published from the district. The dailies are the *Unnao Times*, started in 1961, with an average daily circulation of 1,000 copies and the *Ranasthali*, started in 1968, with the same circulation. Among the Hindi weeklies the noted ones are the *Ran Nad*, started in 1964, the *Adhinayak*, started in 1966, and the *Vrattant*, started in 1967, each with an average weekly circulation of 1,000 copies.

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

Some of the English dailies which are read by the people of the district are the *National Herald*, the *Pioneer*, the *Indian Express*, the *Economic Times*, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Statesman* and the *Times of India*. The English weeklies usually read are the *Blitz*, the *Illustrated Weekly of India* the *Shanker's Weekly*, the *Sportsweek* and the *Time*. The English fortnight lies popular in the district are the *Caravan*, the *Filmsfare* and the *Star and Style*. Amongst the English monthlies, the *Imprint*, the *Life*, the *Mirror*, the *Reader's Digest*, the *Picturepost*, the *Career and Courses*, the *Indian Review*, the *World's Sports* and the *Science To-day* are popular. They are all published outside the district. The Hindi dailies, published outside the district and generally read here are the *Hindustan*, the *Nav Bharat Times*, the *Navjyvan* and the *Swatantra Bharat*. Amongst the Hindi weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly

periodicals and magazines usually read in the district are the *Dharmyug*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Sarita*, *Navneet*, *Niharika*, *Mukta*, *Sarika*, *Kadam-bini*, *Nai Kahaniyan*, *Saraswati*, *Chandamama*, *Nandan*, *Parag*, *Raja Bhaiyya*, *Natraj* and *Urvashi*.

The Urdu dailies, weeklies and monthlies mostly read in the district are the *Tej*, *Qaumi Awaz*, *Shama* and *Biswin Sadi*.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

In the past the joint family system not only made for social cohesion, but also provided a measure of social service and security. The establishment of British rule in the country, however, generated forces, economic, social cultural, educational and psychological which tended to shift the emphasis from the joint family to the individual as a unit of social organisation and slowly and systematically weakened the age-old ties. The opening of institutions like schools and hospitals ushered in western ideas of organised social service in the whole country. The institutions organised for the welfare and uplift of the socially and economically weaker sections of society mostly depended for their finances on individual, charity and philanthropy. However, since independence, government has begun to take active interest in programmes of the social welfare and uplift. The district Harijan and social welfare officer looks after social and Harijan welfare, helps voluntary social service organisations to run efficiently and co-ordinates the work of private institutions with that of governmental agencies established for this purpose.

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Committee had ceased functioning in the district some time prior to 1968, but it was reorganised in April that year. In 1969 the committee had 140 members. It organises welfare programmes for convicts including juveniles undergoing imprisonment, prisoner under trials, discharged convicts, first offenders released on probation and their families. Crime prevention weeks are observed in the district under the auspices of the committee and sports, other recreational activities and social functions are held in the district jail.

The district branch of Indian Red Cross Society was opened at Unnao on October 24, 1931. The main activities of this organisation are providing medical and other relief to victims of natural calamities like floods, droughts and fires. The district branch obtained an amount of Rs. 2,500 from its State headquarters in 1968-69 and helped nearly 5,000 victims of drought and floods in the district.

Scouting is organised in nearly all the educational institutions in the district, both for boys and girls. There is an honorary district commissioner of scouts at Unnao to organise and supervise scouting activities.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj opened a branch at Unnao in 1959. It undertakes relief work in floods, droughts and other natural calamities in the district.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Ajgain (pargana *Jhalotar-Ajgain, tahsil Hasanganj)

Ajgain, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 26°37' N. and Long. 80°38' E., about 16 km. north-east of Unnao and 22 km. south of Hasanganj, to the north of and at a short distance from the Lucknow-Kanpur national highway. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 4,081 and has a population of 2,612 souls and an area of 328 hectares, an area of 178 hectares being cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and paddy are the main crops raised here, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. The old name of the village was Bhanpara, after its founder Bhan Singh, a Dikhit. Later, on the advice of an astrologer the place was named Ajgain, from Aja, a name of Brahma, the creator, to improve its fortunes and prosperity. In former days it was the headquarters of a pargana to which it gave its name.

The village falls in the Nawabganj development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office and a police-station. It is also a station on the Northern and North-Eastern Railways. A market is held here on every Monday and Friday.

Ajgaon (pargana Auras-Mohan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Ajgaon (also known as Mirzapur Ajgaon), a fairly big village, lies in Lat. 26°53' N. and Long. 80°31' E., on the left bank of the Sai, about 5 km. south of Auras. It is said to have been founded in the seventeenth century by Janwar Rajputs while they were proceeding from Sultanpur to Nimsar-Misrikh for a holy dip. There is an extensive mound in the centre of the village, which is said to have belonged to the Lodhs. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 12,388. Its population is 2,702 and area 1,072 hectares of which an area of 798 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, paddy, maize and sugar-cane irrigated chiefly from a canal.

The village falls in the Auras development block. A small market is held here on every Tuesday and Friday.

Asiwan (pargana Asiwan-Rasulbad, tahsil Hasanganj)

Asiwan, the headquarters of the pargana of Asiwan-Rasulbad, lies in Lat. 26° 48' N and Long. 80° 27' E. at a distance of 27 km. north west of Hasanganj and 32 km. north of Unnao on the road from Hasanganj to Bangarmau. It is said that the place was founded about the 11th cen-

*Figures pertaining to population relate to 1961 and those of area and land to 1968-69.

tury by a washerman called Asun, after whom the village was called Asiwan. Several localities, with the word, Asiwan, as part of their names, have sprung up in the neighbourhood of the original village which is now called Asiwan Taraf Pachhim. It is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 5,266 and has a population of 1,885 souls and an area of 469 hectares of which an area of 357 hectares is cultivated. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, maize, sugar-cane and paddy. A canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Miyanganj development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. A market is held here every Tuesday, the average attendance being about 2,000 persons and the items brought to be sold being chiefly food-grains and vegetables.

Asoha (pargana Asoha, tahsil Purwa)

Asoha, a considerable village which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. 26°35' N. and Long. 80°50' E., about 16 km. north of Purwa and 51 km. east of Unnao. Near the village there are extensive groves of mango and *mahuā* trees. One Astik, a legendary personage, is worshipped in the village. It is said that at the time of the great Nag *yajna* of Raja Janamejaya, son of Parichhat, Astik is said to have obtained as a boon from the serpent Takshak the promise that men bitten by snakes would recover if they took his name. It is also said that the place derives its name from Ashvatthama, the son of Drona of the *Mahabharata*, who rested here for a time after the murder of Draupadi's five children. The village is assessed to an amount of Rs 4,603 as land revenue and has a population of 1,868 souls and an area of 348 hectares, an area of 168 hectares being under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy and pulses are the main crops, a canal and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

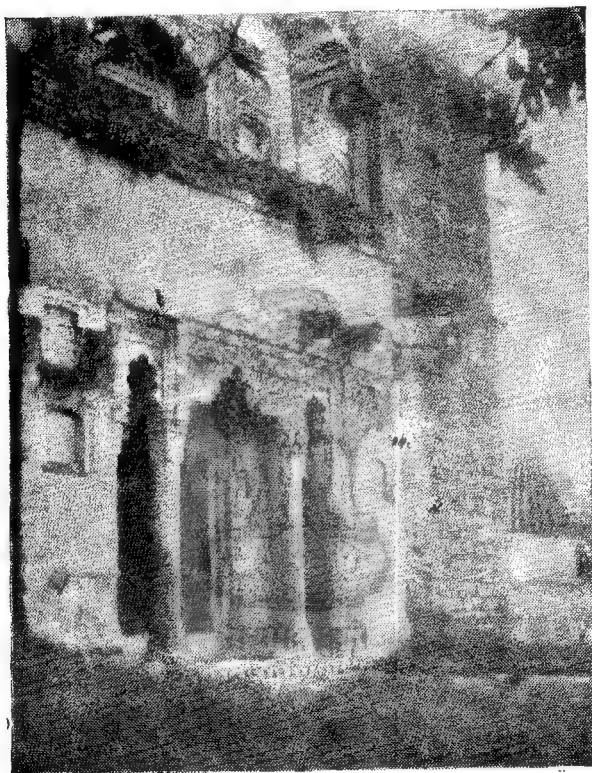
The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block. It has a police-station, a post office a veterinary hospital and a primary health centre.

Auras (pargana Auras-Mohan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Auras, the headquarters of pargana Auras-Mohan, lies in Lat. 26°55' N. and Long. 80°30' E., on the road from Unnao to Sandila in district Hardoi, at a distance of about 42 km. north of Unnao. This village is also connected by roads with village Mohan and Rahimabad, the latter in district Lucknow. According to a local tradition about 600 years ago, merchants of a tribe, called Ursaba, belonging to Sandila, used to pass through the site in the course of their trade journeys. An extensive forest which grew here was cleared by one Ram Mal, a member of the tribe, who peopled the village, calling it Auras after the name of his clan. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 4,665. Its population is 1,228



Palace of Raja Harbans at Badarqa Harbans



Main gate of the palace of Raja Harbans at Badarqa Harbans

and area 428 hectares of which an area of 242 hectares is cultivated. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, maize, paddy and sugar-cane, and a canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block. It has a post-office, a maternity and child welfare centre, a primary health centre and a veterinary hospital. A food-grain and vegetable market is held here every Tuesday and Sunday. The average attendance being about 500 persons on each market day.

Badarqa Harbans (pargana Harha tahsil Unnao)

The village of Badarqa Harbans lies in Lat. 26°30' N. and Long. 80°30' E., about 11 km. south of Unnao near Achalganj at a distance of 3 km. west of the Unnao-Rae Bareilly road. It was founded in 1643 A.D. by an official at the court of Shah Jahan, Raja Harbans, who received a grant of 500 bighas from the emperor in pargana Harha. He built a fine house here with, walls of limestone blocks to a height of about 5 m., surmounted by brick turreted walls, and an elaborate frieze of red stone over the gateway, having alternately geese and elephants in pairs. A large hall of audience supported on carved pillars formerly stood here, but Asaf-ud-daula is said to have taken these pillars to help in building Imambara at Lucknow. The house built by Raja Harbans was very picturesque and massive, and the strength of its construction was calculated to defy the hand of time. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 293, and has a population of 1,242 souls and an area of 69 hectares of which an area of 32 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, and *bajra* are the main crops produced in the village.

It falls in the Sikandarpur Karan development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It has a post-office.

Baksar (pargana Daundia Khera, tahsil Purwa)

Baksar, the southernmost village of the district, lies in Lat. 26°8' N. and Long. 80°41' E., on the left bank of the Ganga, about 5 km. south of Daundia Khera and 51 km. south-east of Unnao. A metalled road connects the village with Bhagwantnagar and Bihar. The place is said to derive its name from a Sanskrit word Bakasram denoting the residence of Baka, a rakshas, who founded a town at the site of the present village, lived here, and erected a temple to Nageshwar Nath Mahadeo. Baka is said to have been killed by lord Krishna more than 5,000 years ago. It is also said that Raja Abhai Chand, a Bais Rajput conquered the place naming it after the shrine of Bakeshwar Mahadeo and made it his capital. Ram Bakhsh Singh, the raja of Daundia Khera, who took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857, was hanged here on a tree over a temple which was also blown up by the British. The ruins of the temple and several broken images are still found in the village. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 3,585. Its population is 1,033

and area 367 hectares of which an area of 280 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy and pulses are the main crops. Irrigation is done mainly from wells.

The village falls in the Sumerpur development block and is included in the circle of the Jagatpur *nyaya* panchayat. A bathing fair, attended by 10,000 persons, is annually held here on the full moon day of Kartika. It possesses an ancient temple dedicated to Chandrika Devi and a post office.

Bangarmau (pargana Bangarmau, tahsil Safipur)

Bangarmau, a large village, lies in Lat. 26°53' N. and Long. 80°12' E., in the centre of the pargana which derives its name from this village, surrounded by extensive groves. It is situated on the left bank of the Kalyani, about 49 km. north-west of Unnao and 22 km. north-west of Safipur, on the Unnao-Hardoi road. The situation of the village is healthy, although the water is often brackish. The earliest Muslim settlement in the district was founded here about 1300 A. D. The ancient town of Newal stood close to the site of Bangarmau, and was occupied by Raja Nal, a local ruler, and is traditionally associated with the ancient site of 'Alavi' of the Buddhist records and 'Navadevakula' of Huiien Tsang's travel accounts. According to Buddhist literature Buddha stayed here for sometime and preached the gospel. It is believed that there was an Aggalava Chaitya where hundreds of monks resided and later on a stupa was erected to preserve the relics of Buddha. The antiquity of the place is attested by the discovery of Northern Black Polished Wares and other archaeological finds. One terracotta piece, in particular, representing Ardhanarishwari, a rare specimen of its kind in India was found here and is displayed in the national museum. The other interesting objects found here include Manshila Mandir, Davendihar and Mahadeo Fulwari.

Tradition has it that after conquering Kannauj, the Muslims settled at Newal in large numbers, and one of them, Saiyid Ala-ud-din, a saint, came to reside here quietly but Raja Nal would not permit this and sent men to eject him and the saint cursed him with the result that the Raja and all his people perished and the town was turned upside down. The ruins of the town are still to be seen stretching to a considerable distance by the bank of the Pachnei stream, and the present village of Newal is situated on the mound that marks the site of the town. After the destruction of the ancient town the saint founded the town of Bangarmau where he died later and now lies buried. There is a shrine over his grave with an inscription dated 702 Hijri (1302 A.D.).

The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 9.557. Its population is 7,561 and area 728 hectares of which an area of 527 hectares is under

cultivation. The main crops are paddy, maize, jowar, *bajra*, wheat and barley, canals and wells are the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a development block of the same name and is included in the circle of Nasirpur Bhikhan *nyaya* panchayat. A part of the village which is administered as a town area has a population of 6,940 souls and is electrified having tap water facilities. There are in the town a post-office, a dispensary, a police station, a maternity and child welfare centre, an intermediate college, a railway station of the Northern Railway and a veterinary hospital. A market, attended by about 3,900 persons, is held here on every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, chief items for sale being food-grains and vegetables. The Budhawa Mangal fair is held here on the first Tuesday of Chaitra. Two other fairs are also organised here by the villagers, one known as Baboo Mian ka, mela, falls on the first Tuesday of Chaitra and the other, called the fair of Shitla Devi, falls on the eighth day of the bright half of the month of Chaitra.

The neighbouring villages of Bhagwantpur Gatpali, Khanbhauli (Khamauli) and Nasir Nagar are important for archaeological finds. At Bhagwantpur Gatpali, there is a large and extensive mound which abounds in Northern Black Polished Wares. Sometimes it gives up complete pots and stray shreds of painted grey ware. Pot shreds, grey inside and black outside, fairly polished and coins and terracotta found here deserve special mention and testify to the antiquity of the site. Terracottas and other antiquities have also been found at Khanbhauli. A coin found here bears the representation of a snake with raised hood and a peacock devouring it from its tail end, the other side bearing some legend in ancient characters. The mound at Nasir Nagar is supposed to be the site of a Gupta brick temple, for a number of structural pieces, carved bricks and fragments of pillars with lion heads lie here in a state of dissarray.

Bhagwan(nagar (pargana Bhagwantnagar, tahsil Purwa)

Bhagwantnagar, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 26°13' N. and Long. 80°45' E., about 19 km. south of Purwa and 51 km. south-east of Unnao. Roads lead from this place to Bihar on the north-east, Baksar on the south-west and to Bara, a place on the Dalmau-Unnao road, on the north-west. The place is named after its founder, Bhagwant Kunwar, the wife of Rao Mardan Singh, the Bais chief of Daundia Khera, who was *nazim* of the district about 200 years ago. He made Bhagwantnagar the headquarters of a pargana comprising the adjoining villages. A tahsildar then resided here, and under the British rule, Bhagwantnagar was made headquarters of a tahsil towards the close of the year 1866. The tahsil headquarters was, however, transferred to Bihar in 1867. Its population is 2,301 and it is administered as a town

area. Bhagwantnagar has, a police-station, a dispensary, a post-office, an intermediate college named after Raja Ram Bakhsh Singh, a leading fighter for freedom in 1857, a library, two old tanks and a temple dedicated to Hanuman. A market is held here on every Monday and Friday, the commodities brought for sale being cattle, pulses and cloth. Some brass and iron articles are also manufactured here. A small bathing fair is held in the village on the 10th day of the bright half of the month of Kartika.

Bichhia (pargana Harha, tahsil Unnao)

Bichhia, a small village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}32'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}37'$ E., on the road leading from Unnao to Purwa about 16 km. south-east of Unnao. The village, assessed to Rs 3,681 as land revenue, has a population of 898 souls and an area of 398 hectares of which an area of 200 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle a development block. There are in the village an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a family planning centre.

Bighapur Kalan (pargana Magaryar, tahsil Purwa)

Bighapur Kalan, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}21'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}39'$ E., to the south of the Unnao-Rae Bareli road about 30 km. south-east of Unnao. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 3,691 and has a population of 1,141 persons and an area of 462 hectares of which an area of 269 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and paddy are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a development block, and is included in the Bighapur Khurd *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village possesses a veterinary hospital. A market, attended by about 4,000 persons, is held here on Tuesdays and Fridays, the main items brought for sale being cattle, grain and vegetables.

Bihar (pargana Bihar, tahsil Purwa)

Bihar, a considerable village which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}18'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}50'$ E., on the left bank of the Loni river at distance of about 19 km. south of Purwa and 45 km. south-east of Unnao. Roads lead from the place to Rae Bareli in the east, Baksar on the south-west, Purwa and Mauranwan on the north and Unnao on the north-west. The village is said to have been founded by Birbhan, a raja of the place, who named it Birhar after his own name, but by general usage it has been corrupted into Bihar. It is also said that it derived its name from Vihar, meaning a Buddhist monastery. It was established as pargana headquarters by Akbar. The British made it the seat



Ruins of the palace of Rao Ram Baksh at Daundia Khera

of a tahsil of the same name in district Rae Bareilly in 1860. In 1869, when pargana Bihar was included in tahsil Purwa of district Unnao, it ceased to be the tahsil headquarters. In early nineteenth century, a fierce battle was fought here between the great Bais houses of Raos of Daundia Khera and Raja of Mauranwan and Shankarpur. The village is assessed to an amount of Rs 7,456 as land revenue, and has a population of 2,278 souls, an area of 630 hectares of which an area of 405 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are jowar, *bajra*, paddy, wheat, barley and gram, a canal and tanks forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Sumerpur development block. It has a police-station, a post-office, an old tank built by Ikram-ullah in 1862 and a station of the Northern Railway. A fair is held here in Pausa in honour of Vidya Dhar, a saint, Arjun Singh, a talukdar, buried the saint's pestle and mortar or *Kundi* in Bihar and raised a platform over the place to commemorate his memory. The ruins of an old fort stand to the south of the road running to Rae Bareilly. A grain market which attracts about 4,000 persons, is held here on every Saturday and Wednesday.

Daundia Khera (pargana Daundia Khera, tahsil Purwa)

Daundia Khera, also known as Sangrampur, is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name and lies in Lat. 26°10' N. and Long. 80°44' E., on the high bank of Morahi (Naurahi) river about 5 km. west of the Unnao-Dalmau road and 29 km. south of Purwa. The word Daundia means a 'drum beater' and was, probably applied to some mendicant who took his abode on the *khera*, meaning mound of the ancient town. About the 13th century one Abhai Chand, a Bais Rajput, who was twelfth in descent from Salivahan, the mythological chieftain said to be the son of Takshak, a legendary snake, drove out the Bhars of Daundia Khera, after fighting a fierce battle. Abhai Chand gave the name of Sangrampur to the village where he fought the battle. The word "Sangram" in Sanskrit means battle and bloodshed. Since then it formed the home of the great Bais clan of Rajputs. Ram Bakhsh Singh, talukdar of the place and a descendant of Abhai Chand, was hanged for participating in the freedom struggle of 1857. The ruins of his fine fort are still seen on the old high bank of the Ganga. The village is assessed to an amount of Rs 5,697 as land revenue and has a population of 916 souls and an area of 566 hectares of which an area of 419 hectares is under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy and pulses, wells are the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Sumerpur development block and is included in the Jagatpur *nyaya* panchayat circle.

Fatehpur Chaurasi (pargana Fatehpur Chaurasi, tahsil Safipur)

This village lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}47'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}16'$ E., about 3 km. south of the road from Unnao to Bangarmau on the left bank of the Kalyani river, nearly 10 km. north-west of Safipur and 42 km. north-west of Unnao. It is said that a long time ago, this place was a jungle, infested with robbers. Several years later when Saiyids came to this place they drove out and destroyed the robbers, but ultimately adopted the same means of livelihood. Reports of their doings reached the king of Delhi, who deputed Raja Karandeo of Abhaipur, a subordinate of the raja of Jaipur to put down these Saiyids. He succeeded in putting down these Saiyids, cut down the jungle and made habitations on the waste lands, naming the place Fatehpur, signifying that the land had been gained by conquest. Raja Karandeo received a jagir for Rs 84,000 and this is why the place is called Fatehpur Chaurasia. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 8,216, has population of 3,488 souls and an area of 955 hectares, of which an area of 690 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, maize, paddy, sugar-cane and *bajra* are the main crops. A canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block. The village possesses a police-station, a post-office, a primary health centre, an insemination centre and a veterinary hospital. Markets are held here on every Tuesday and Friday. A fair attended by about a thousand persons is held here on the occasion of Dasahra.

Gorinda (pargana Gorinda-Parsandan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Gorinda, a small village which has given its name to a pargana from the time of Akbar, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}36'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}50'$ E., at the most easterly point of pargana Gorinda-Parsandan about 29 km. north-east of Unnao. The place is said to derive its name from *gonda* meaning a cowshed. Formerly a vast tract around the village was waste and jungle in which the Ahirs grazed their flock and built *gondas* to house their cattle. Some 600 years ago Gurbans Rai, a Brahmana, and Govind Rai, a Kayastha, after clearing the forests, founded a settlement here, which went by the name of "Gond" and was subsequently called "Gorinda". The village is assessed to an amount of Rs 2,182 as land revenue and has a population of 799 souls and an area of 135 hectares of which an area of 87 hectares is under the plough. The principal crops are jowar, *bajra*, maize, paddy, sugar-cane, wheat, barley and gram, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Nawabganj development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle.

Harha (pargana Harha, tahsil Unnao)

Harha lies in Lat. 26°25' N. and Long. 80°31' E., about 13 km. south-east of Unnao. An unmetalled road, about 3 km. long connects it in the north to Achalganj which lies on the Unnao-Rae Bareli road. The village was founded in 414 Hijri (1023 A. D.) in the time of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni at the site of a village known as Sheikhapur which was possessed by Ahirs. To the west stood village Indrapur belonging to the Lodhs. It is said that a large human bone, some three cubits in length, was found at the site where Harha now stands and Jassa Singh of Indrapur and Bhure of Sheikhapur went into battle over its possession, with the former emerging victorious. He then founded the village of Harha, calling it after the bone. ('Harh' in Hindi means bone). The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 18,175, has a population of 5,096 persons and an area of 1,466 hectares of which an area of 1,232 hectares is cultivated. It is watered by the Gurdhoi stream, and the Ganga which flows nearly 3 km. south of it. Wheat, barley, gram, *bejhar*, jowar, *bajra* and paddy are the main crops raised in the village.

Harha falls in the Sikandarpur Sarusi development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. Inside the old fort, there is a monument of Maqbul-i-Alam, a general of Mahmud of Ghazni, who assisted Bhure Ahir in his fight with Jassa Singh Lodh. The village also possesses a post-office. A small fair is held here on the occasion of Dasehra.

Hasanganj (pargana Auras-Mohan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Hasanganj, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 26°47' N. and Long. 80°39' E., at the junction of the roads from Miyanganj and Rasulbad to Mohan, about 4 km. from Mohan and 45 km. north-east of Unnao. It was formerly only a bazar founded by Hasan Raza Khan, a *naib* of Asaf-ud-daula, in the village of Mahadeo-pur Balamau which also, in course of time, came to be known as Hasanganj. With the shifting of the tahsil headquarters and the police-station in 1891 from Mohan to it, the village assumed more importance.

The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 1,809 and has a population of 1,461 souls and an area of 184 hectares of which an area of 120 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are jowar, *bajra*, paddy, maize, sugar-cane, wheat, barley and gram, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block of the same name. Besides the tahsil buildings and police-station it also possesses a higher secondary school, a library, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre and a post-office. A market for

the sale mainly of food-grain and vegetable is held here on every Tuesday and Friday, the attendance being about 400 persons. A small fair, known as the Jal Bihar, also takes place in the village from the second to fourth day of the dark half of the month of Bhadra.

Jhalotar (pargana Jhalotar-Ajgain, tahsil Hasanganj)

Jhalotar, a small village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}42'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}39'$ E., at a short distance to the west of the road running from Nawabganj to Mohan, and about 24 km. north-east of Unnao and 14 km. south of Hasanganj. Formerly the place was covered with a dhak forest where, a fakir, Mushtaq Shah, lived. Near his hermitage was established a settlement by Chamars. The original name was Jhali which got converted into Jhalotar. Subsequently the subahdar of Avadh raised a fort where the Chamar settlement had stood. During Akbar's reign, the place was the headquarters of a pargana. It is now assessed to a land revenue of an amount of Rs 1,915 and has a population of 854 souls and an area of 175 hectares of which an area of 91 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, paddy and sugarcane are the main crops. Irrigation is done chiefly from a canal.

The village falls in the Hasanganj development block and is included in the Ajgain *nyaya* panchayat circle.

Kursat (pargana and tahsil Safipur)

Kursat, the largest village of the district, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}52'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}24'$ E., about 16 km. north of Safipur and 45 km. north-west of Unnao. The Sai, running about a kilometre and a half to its north waters it and the road from Bangarmau to Hasanganj passes about 4 km. south of it. Previously the place was called Khajuria and was occupied by the Shahid tribe, turbulent and addicted to pillage and robbery. Babur despatched Quds-ud-din as subahdar to suppress and disperse the Shahids, which having been accomplished the subahdar reclaimed the village and called it Qudsat, now corrupted into Kursat, after his own name. The village, assessed to a land revenue of a sum of Rs 3,133, has a population of 8,460 and an area of 1,960 hectares of which an area of 1,082 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, *bejhar*, jowar, *bajra*, paddy, maize and sugar-cane are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation. The village is pleasantly situated, with a healthy climate and the water is sweet. The northern portion of the village is traversed by the Ghazi-ud-din Haidar canal which here falls into the Sai.

the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses the remains of a fort belonging to the old Shahid tribe and a post-office. A market, of a fort belonging to the old Shahid tribe and a post-office. A market,

which attracts about 2,300 persons, is held here on every Sunday and Wednesday, the items brought for sale being chiefly food-grains and vegetables.

Magaryar (pargana Magaryar, tahsil Purwa)

Magaryar, ■ considerable village giving its name to a pargana since the time of Akbar, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}23'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}41'$ E., about 10 km. south-west of Purwa and 29 km. south-east of Unnao. The road from Unnao to Rae Bareli via Achalganj passes about 5 km. south of the village. Prior to the annexation of Avadh by the British in February, 1856, it was the headquarters of a tahsildar. The village is assessed to a land revenue of a sum of Rs 7,286, and has a population of 2,627 souls and an area of 892 hectares, of which an area of 472 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy and pulses. A canal mostly supplies the needs of irrigation.

The village falls in the Bighapur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office and a library.

Mauranwan (pargana Mauranwan, tahsil Purwa)

Mauranwan, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}26'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}53'$ E., on the road from Purwa to Rae Bareli, about 11 km. east of Purwa and 42 km. south-east of Unnao. Other roads leading from the village are those to Mohanlalganj on the north in district Lucknow, Bachhrawan on the north-east, in district Rae Bareli and the village of Bihar on the south in this district. About 3 km. to the south-west of the village lies the Basaha lake with its wide stretch of water. The village is assessed to a land revenue of a sum of Rs 11,463. Its population is 7,117 and area 1,170 hectares of which an area of 639 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy and pulses are the main crops, ■ canal and lakes, forming the chief sources of irrigation. A part of the village, with a population of 6,498, is being administered as a town area. It was founded by Umraj Dhuj, a Surajbansi Chhatri.

Mauranwan is included in the Hilauli *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Hilauli development block. It possesses a police-station, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, an intermediate college, ■ post-office and an old serai. The place is noted for the skill of its jewellers and carpenters. A market, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here on every Wednesday and Thursday. A fair, attended by about 10,000 persons also takes place here on the occasion of Dasahra.

Mawai (pargana Mauranwan, tahsil Purwa)

Mawai, the largest village of the tahsil, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}23'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}59'$ E., about 11 km. south-east of Mauranwan. It was founded by Man Singh, a Dikhit Chhatri, who hailed from Simauni in district

Banda. Man Singh, an officer under the king of Delhi received the land as jagir on conquering a Bhar fort that stood on the site of the village. He destroyed the fort and founded the village which he called Mawai after his own name. The village assessed to a land revenue of Rs 28,779, has a population of 5,490 persons and an area of 2,632 hectares of which an area of 1,461 hectares is under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and Paddy. A canal and wells form the chief sources of irrigation.

Mawai is the headquarters of ■ *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Hilauli development block. It possesses a post-office and a library. A grain and vegetable market is also held here on every Wednesday and Thursday.

Miyanganj (pergana Asiwan-Rasulbad' tahsil Hasanganj)

Miyanganj, formerly a considerable town, lies in Lat. 26°48' N. and Long. 80°29' E., on the road from Hasanganj to Bangarmanau, about 16 km. west of Hasanganj and 35 km. north of Unnao. An unmetalled road also lead from this place to Safipur. Founded in 1771 A. D., on the site of village Bhopatpur, by Miyan Alamas Ali Khan, an eunuch, and finance minister under Asaf-ud-daula, it appears to have continued to prosper till the beginning of the 19th century, but in 1823, decay seemed to have definitely overtaken the town. During the freedom struggle of 1857 the town was completely destroyed by the British. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 4,479, and has a population of 2,885 souls and an area of 338 hectares of which an area of 217 hectares is cultivated.

The place is included in the Asiwan *nyaya* panchayat circle and is the headquarters of the Miyanganj development block. It possesses a post-office, a higher secondary school, a primary health centre and a veterinary hospital.

Mohan (pargana Auras-Mohan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Mohan, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 26°47' N. and Long. 80°41' E., on the left bank of the Sai river, about 6 km. east of Hasanganj and 38 km. north-east of Unnao. Roads lead from this place to Malihabad in district Lucknow on the north, Lucknow on the east. Nawabganj on the south and Bangarmanau on the north-west. During the days of the nawabs of Avadh it was an important town, of which many residents found employment in the court of the nawab and earned large fortunes. The town, was well-known for its Unani hakims, mimics and actors. During the British rule it was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name till 1891 when the headquarters were shifted to Hasanganj. The town was for a time administered under the Bengal Chukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856), at the beginning of this

century, but subsequently it was reduced to the status of a village. To the south of the village near the Sai is a high mound, supposed to be the remains of an ancient fort. On this mound is an old tomb of a Muslim saint. It is assessed to a land revenue of a sum of Rs 5,440, and has a population of 4,306 souls and an area of 288 hectares of which an area of 209 hectares is under cultivation.

The village falls in the Hasanganj development block and is the headquarters of ■ *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses an intermediate college, a library, a maternity and child welfare centre, a dispensary and a post-office. A market, attended by about 2,000 persons, is held here on every Wednesday and Saturday, the articles brought for sale being chiefly food-grains and vegetables. A bathing fair is also held here on the full moon day of Kartika, the number of persons attending the fair being about 5,000.

Muradabad (pargana Bangarmau, tahsil Safipur)

Muradabad, also known as Ganj Muradabad lies in Lat. 26°57' N. and Long. 80°11' E., on the Unnao-Hardoi road, to the north-west of both Safipur and Unnao, at distances of 30 km. and 57 km. from them respectively. The village is said to have been founded by one Murad Sher Khan who lived in Aurangzeb's time and called the village after himself. It was administered since 1873 under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856), till about the beginning of this century. It is, however, now only a village with a pleasant situation and healthy climate. Towards the last quarter of the 19th century, Maulvi Fazl Rahman, a resident of the place, earned a great name for his piety and learning throughout India, and even abroad, attracting visitors from Muslim countries also. An *urs* is held here in the memory of the saint on the 28th day of Safar every year with an estimated gathering of about 10,000 persons, and aluminium utensils, earthen pots, hosiery goods, clay toys and sweets are sold in the fair. A smaller fair is held on the eighth day of the dark half of the month of Chaitra. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs 5,417, as land revenue. Its population is 3,423 and area 267 hectares of which an area of 163 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, *bejhar*, jowar, maize and paddy, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block. There are in the village a higher secondary school, a primary health centre and ■ veterinary hospital.

Nawabganj (Pargana Jhalotar Ajgain, tahsil Hasanganj)

Nawabganj lies in Lat. 26°37' N. and Long. 80°40' E., on the Lucknow-Kanpur national highway, about 20 km. north-east of Unnao, 5 km.

south of the Ajgain railway station and 27 km. south of Hasanganj. It was founded in 1842 by Amin-ud-daulah, the prime minister of Avadh, who built a serai and mosque which are still in good condition. Naubat Rai, the treasurer built a tank. In former days it was the headquarters of a tahsil and possessed a police-station. It lost its importance considerably after the transfer of the tahsil headquarters and the construction of the railway.

It forms part of the revenue village of Pachhiyaon which has a population of 3,289 persons and an area of 301 hectares of which an area of 250 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, maize and paddy, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a development block and a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It also has an intermediate college, a primary health centre, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre. A food-grain and vegetable market, attended by about 2,500 persons is held here on Saturday and Thursday. A large fair, known as the Durga Kusheni, also takes place in the village on the full moon day of Chaitra.

Neotini (pargana Auras-Mohan, tahsil Hasanganj)

The village of Neotini, also known as Purab Har, lies in Lat. 26°45' N. and Long 80°38' E., about 3 km. south-east of Hasanganj. The village is said to have been founded by a Dikhit, Raja Ram, who claimed descent from Raja Balbhadra of Jhalotar. Legend has it that while hunting, Raja Ram came upon this place and attracted by its beauty cleared it of the 'tin' grass which grew here and founded the village, calling it Neotini. An old *dih* in the village is supposed to represent the remains of his fort. It remained with the Dikhits till the reign of Raja Apre, whose ill-treatment of a merchant, was punished with the occupation of the village by Miran Muhammad Zahir Uddin "Aftab" at the behest of Mahmud of Ghazni, the event being preserved in the chronogram, "Khuda Dad" which yields the date 614 Hijri (1197 A.D.). This shows that the village was occupied by the Muslims at least as early as the time of Shams-ud-din Iltutmish.

The village is assessed to land revenue amounting to Rs 1,756, and has a population of 3,551 persons and an area of 133 hectares of which an area of 72 hectares is cultivated. The land around the village is very rich and well cultivated. The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Hasanganj development block. There are several mosques and shrines in the village.

Newalganj (pargana Auras-Mohan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Newalganj, a small village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}47'$ N. and Long $80^{\circ}43'$ E., about 8 km. east of Hasanganj and 43 km. north-east of Unnao, on the road from Mohan to Lucknow. It was built by Nawal Rai, nawab Safdar Jang's *naib*, who also built a bridge over the Sai river, near Mohan. Till the beginning of the present century it was famous market of the district, specially for brass vessels made in large quantities here. A continuation of the village, Maharajganj, was built by Maharaja Bal-krishn, the finance minister of the last king of Avadh. The remains of an enclosure built of solid masonry around the village and its gateway built by Raja Nawal Rai are historical features.

The village is assessed to land revenue amounting to Rs 2,627. Its population is 1,992 and area 288 hectares of which an area of 202 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, paddy and sugar-cane, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Hasanganj development block and is included in the Mohan *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office. A food-grain and vegetable market, which draws about 800 persons, is held here on Monday and Friday. At the beginning of this century this market was the largest in the neighbourhood and articles sold included tobacco, spices, country cloth and European piece goods. The place was then administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856).

Panhan (pargana Panhan, tahsil Purwa)

Panhan, which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}23'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}47'$ E., on the right bank of the Loni river, about 10 km. south of Purwa with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village is named after Raja Panh, a Bhar ruler who founded the place, about 2,300 years ago. The ruins of an old Bhar fort may be seen in the north of the village. About 1,700 years ago Salivahan, accompanied by Abhai Chand Bais and his brother Prithi Chand, came with his army to Shivrajpur, now in district Fatehpur, to bathe in the Ganga. The former, crossing the river, attacked the Bhars and defeated them at Panhan and later conquered other territories which alongwith Panhan formed the large domain of Baiswara.

The village is assessed to a land revenue of a sum of Rs 2,141 and has a population of 339 souls and an area of 131 hectares of which an area of 92 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and paddy, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

Panhan falls in the Purwa development block and is included in the Pakara Buzurg *nyaya* panchayat circle. A market, attended by about

1,000 persons, is held here on Mondays and Fridays, the items brought for sale being vegetables and cloth.

Pariar (pargana Pariar, tahsil Unnao)

Pariar, which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}38'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}19'$ E., on the left bank of the Ganga at a distance of about 23 km. north-west of Unnao. It is situated at the junction of the roads which connect it to Mohan and Rasulbad. In the vicinity of the village lies the Mahua lake.

Tradition has it that in the Treta Yuga, Lakshman at the behest of his brother Rama, accompanied Sita to her banishment to this place, which, in consequence, came to be known as Parhar, a Sanskrit word, meaning abandonment. With the passage of time, Parhar has been corrupted into Pariar. It was here that Sita gave birth to Lava and Kusha who were trained in archery by the sage Valmiki, and grew to be accomplished warriors. They caught Shyambaran, a horse loosed by Rama in connection with the Aswamedh *yajna*, arranged by him, and this gave a signal for a war between Rama and his sons whom he did not know. In the temple of Someshwar Mahadeo there are a number of arrow-heads said to have been used by the contending parties. Such arrow-heads are also sometimes picked up in the bed of the Ganga.

The village is said to have been founded in the 12th century by Himachal Singh, a Dikhit Thakur, who led an army from the north and subdued the Lunias, then holding it.

During the days of nawabs of Avadh it was the seat of a tahsildar, and one Rup Singh Bachhil, built here a fort and a walled 'ganj', known as Daulatganj, in the days of Miyan Almas Ali Khan.

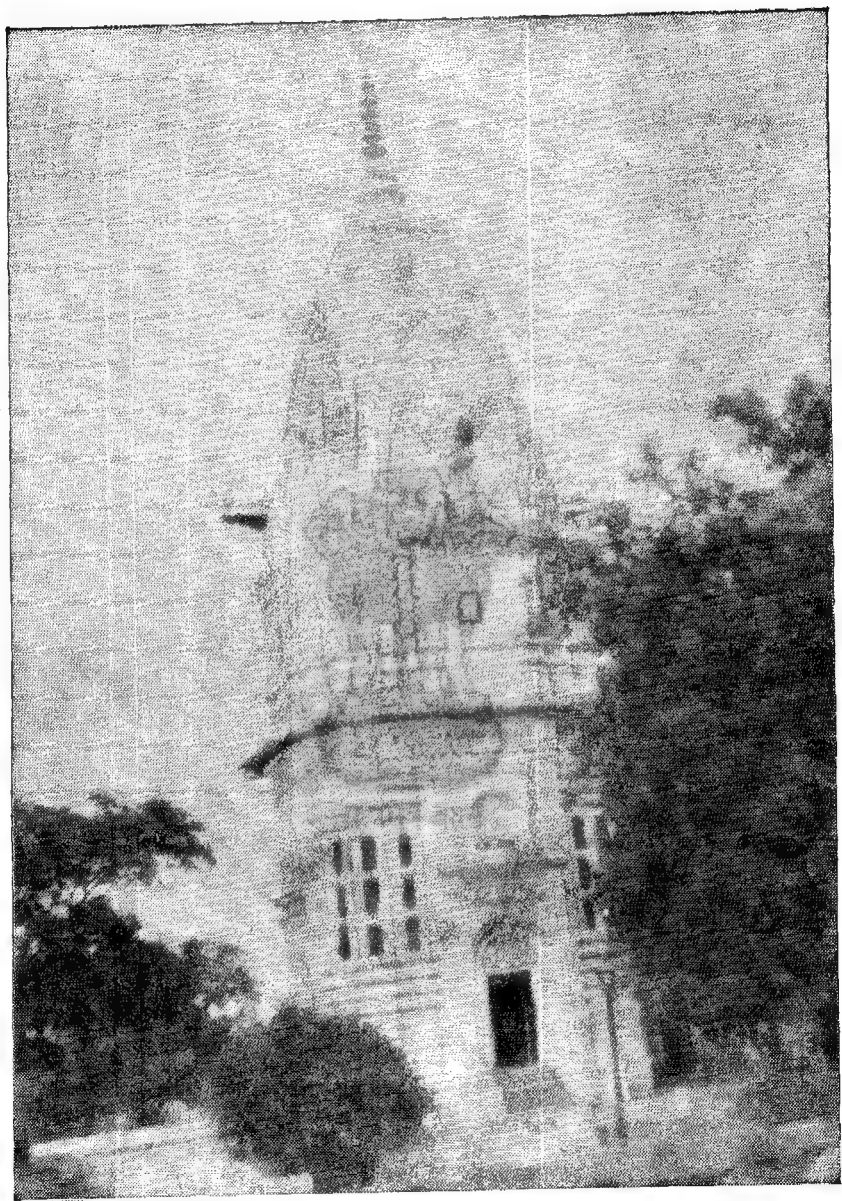
The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 8,434. Its population is 1,740 and area 1,165 hectares of which an area of 759 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy, wells and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

It falls in the Sikandarpur Sarusi development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village is held sacred by the Hindus and is mainly famous for its fair which attracts about 1,00,000 persons on the full moon day of Kartika.

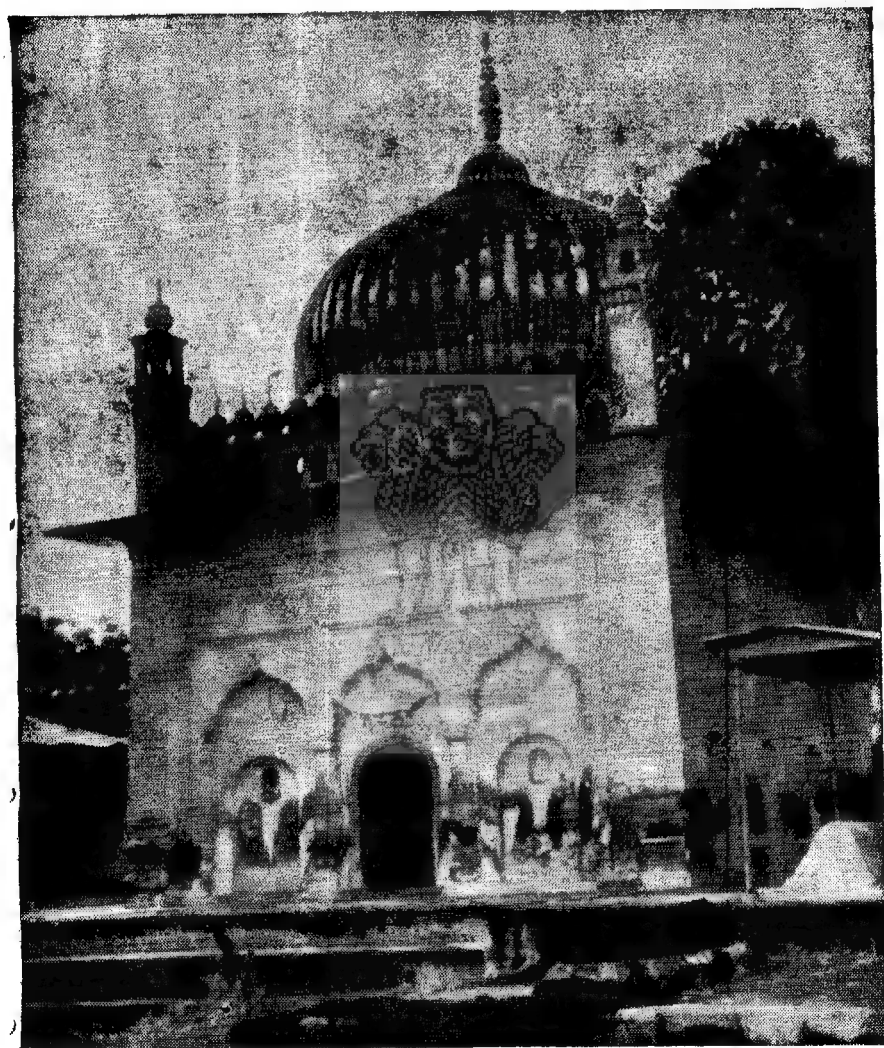
The place possesses two temples one of Balkaneshwar Nath Mahadeo, said to have been built by Lava and Kusha and the other of Janki. It has a post-office also.

Parsandan (pargana Gorinda-Parsandan, tahsil Hasanganj)

Parsandan, an ancient place lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}36'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}41'$ E., about 24 km. north-east of Unnao. The Lucknow-Kanpur road



**Temple of Balkaneshwar Nath Mahadeo at Pariar
where Lava and Kusha had installed a Shiva Linga**



Mausoleum of Muhabbat Shah at Patan

runs about 3 km. north of the village. Nothing definite can be said about the date and circumstances of its foundations but it is said that the place derives its name from Paras Ram, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. He is said to have performed his penance here. In the early days it was covered with a dense forest. Some traces of Paras Ram's place of worship were still discernible, which induced Raja Ugrasen, a Panwar Chhatri of Kannauj, to cross the Yamuna, clear the forest and found the village. It is reported that about 600 years ago, Himmat Singh, a Thakur of the village, built a fort here and gave battle to the subahdar of the king of Delhi.

During the reign of the nawabs of Avadh it was the headquarters of a pargana of the same name but after the establishment of the British rule the pargana was joined to pargana Gorinda.

The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 6,370, and has a population of 1,269 souls and an area of 720 hectares of which an area measuring 395 hectares is under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, maize, paddy and sugar-cane, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Nawabganj development block and is included in the Katehru *nyaya* panchayat circle. A market, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here on each Thursday, Friday and Sunday, the articles brought for sale being vegetables and cloth.

Patan (pargana Patan tahsil Purwa)

Patan, a considerable village which gives its name to the pargana, lies in Lat. 26°18' N. and Long. 80°47' E., on the road from Unnao to Allahabad via Achalganj, about 16 km. south of Purwa. The Rae Bareilly-Kanpur branch of the Northern Railway passes by the village which has a railway station, Takia.

The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 4,746 and has a population of 2,159 souls and an area of 458 hectares of which 212 hectares are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and paddy, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Sumerpur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office, a bus station, a temple dedicated to Lingeswar Mahadeo, an intermediate college, a library, the tomb of Muhabbat Shah and an ancient mound ascribed to the Bhars. A large fair, known as Takia-ka-mela, is held here on the first Thursday of Paus, in honour of Niamat Shah, ■ disciple of Muhabbat Shah, ■ darvesh, who was a contemporary of Shuja-ud-daulah, and Asaf-ud-daula, nawabs of Avadh. Muhabbat Shah, who visited this village on pilgrimage, had a favourite desciple, Niamat Shah. The

story goes that once a Kurmi devotee of Muhabbat Shah fell accidentally into a dry well and called out his name for help, but no succour arriving, he called one Niamat Shah who is said to have instantly appeared, and helped him out of the well. The next day the Kurmi repaired to Muhabbat Shah's hermitage place, but saluted Niamat Shah only, and on being asked to explain the omission to pay his respects to Muhabbat Shah related the story in full. Muhabbat Shah getting enraged with Niamat, ordered him to die, which command he carried out at once. Niamat was buried in the *takya* (grave-yard).. In order to perpetuate his memory, Muhabbat Shah arranged for a fair to be held over his tomb, which is still kept up.

Even now Muhabbat Shah's spirit is supposed to exercise evil spirits from persons possessed, all that was required, at least formerly, was to tie up the afflicted person to a tree in the vicinity of the fakir's tomb, and leave him there for the night. The attendance at this fair which includes both Hindus and Muslims is about 50,000. The commodities brought to the fair for sale are agricultural implements, articles of wood, glassware, cloth, sweets, toys and goods of general merchandise. A market, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here on Mondays and Fridays, the items brought for sale being vegetables and cloth.

A second fair, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here in honour of Muhabbat Shah on the first Thursday of Chaitra.

Purwa (pargana and tahsil Purwa)

Purwa, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}28'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}46'$ E., about 32 km. south-east of Unnao. It is situated at the junction of several roads: one leading to Unnao, and proceeding for the Rae Bareilly, another to Kanpur via Achalganj, a third to Lucknow, joining the Lucknow Kanpur road at village Bani and a fourth to Baksar. Purwa is said to have been founded about 600 years ago. To begin with, one Raja Newan, a Raghubansi Thakur of Ayodhya, settled at what is now called Newayan, about 6 km. west of Purwa. The Loni river washed away that village some time later and Raja Ranbir Singh, a descendant of Raja Newan, founded this village and called it Ranbirpur which in course of time got corrupted into Ranjirpurwa and then to Purwa.

Raja Achal Singh Bais, a resident and talukdar of Daundia Khera, was *chakladar* and also the liege-lord of the town of Purwa, and had taken up his residence at this place from 1716 to 1776. The other Thakurs of Baiswara and of the Bais tribe, who had a great dislike to the rule of the *chakladar* waged war against Achal Singh, in which they were totally defeated. Raja Achal Singh is said to have been the founder of Achalganj in pargana Harha, Achal Khera, in pargana and tahsil Purwa.

as also of the following villages in this district—Unchgaon, Naigaon, Banthar and Jhalotar.

Dhara, younger son of one Ugrasen, was in the service of Raja Achal Singh and was the chief of his armed retainers. His valour finds conspicuous mention in the ballad which sings of the fight between Achal Singh and Diwan Bakhsh, who headed the houses of the combined families of Simbasi and Naihesta. Ugrasen stood security for a friend who defaulted and Achal Singh killed him and one of his sons, Dhir Singh. Dhara at once threw up Achal Singh's service, became an out law and took to plundering his estates. Dhara so harried him and his estates that the tahsil and fort were shifted from Asoha to Kantha. In Fasli 1184, Achal Singh was succeeded in the Nizamat by Bhawani Singh, and soon after committed suicide. Dhara Singh then came back to his home and once again resumed a peaceful life.

Among other notable figures of the past associated with the town were Raja Sital Prasad Tribedi, *Nazim*, and Fateh Ali, a favourite slave of Miyan Almas Ali Khan.

The town which was being administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) in 1898 is now a town area with a population of 10,593 persons. Purwa which is electrified is also the headquarters of a development block and possesses a police-station, an intermediate college, a post-office, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a rest house. It also has an ancient temple of Billeshwar Mahadeo and the tomb of Mina Sahib. A shrine of Niamat Shah, also known as Pira Shah, a famous hermit of the locality, is also worthy of note.

Rasulbad (pargana, Asiwan-Rasulbad, tahsil Hasanganj)

Rasulbad, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 26°45' N. and Long. 80°29' E., on the road from Unnao to Sandila in district Hardoi, about 27 km. north of Unnao and 14 km. south-west of Hasanganj. A road leads from the village to Safipur on the west, another to Hasanganj and on to Lucknow on the north-east, a third to Ajgain railway station on the south-east and a fourth to Pariar on the south-west. The village was founded by Muhammad Ali Khan and Muzaffar Khan, risaldars in the army of the king of Delhi, on the site of the village Bharipur. Chaudhari Musahib Ali, one of their descendants, was a subahdar of Lucknow in the days of Aurangzeb, and built a fort, and a mosque here in 1665. The ruins of the fort are still to be seen in the village.

Rasulbad is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Miyanganj development block. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 10,534 and has a population of 3,376 persons and an area of 547

hectares of which an area of 364 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra*, maize, paddy and sugar-cane are the main crops, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. It has four mosques and five temples dedicated to Mahadeo and Devi and a post-office. A market, attended by about 1,500 persons, is held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Rau Karna (pargana and tahsil Unnao)

Rau Karna, an old village, lies in Lat. 26°38' N. and Long. 80°28' E., on the Unnao-Hardoi road about 11 km. north of Unnao on the banks of the Tinai stream which dries up in the hot weather. The village was founded by Rawan Singh, son of Unwant Singh, a Bisen Thakur and the agent of the Kannauj raja about 850 years ago and bears his name in the modified form Rau. The village and the mounds in its immediate neighbourhood mark the fort originally built by Rawan Singh. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 14,920, and has a population of 3,015 persons and an area of 1,077 hectares of which an area of 369 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy, a canal and tube-wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

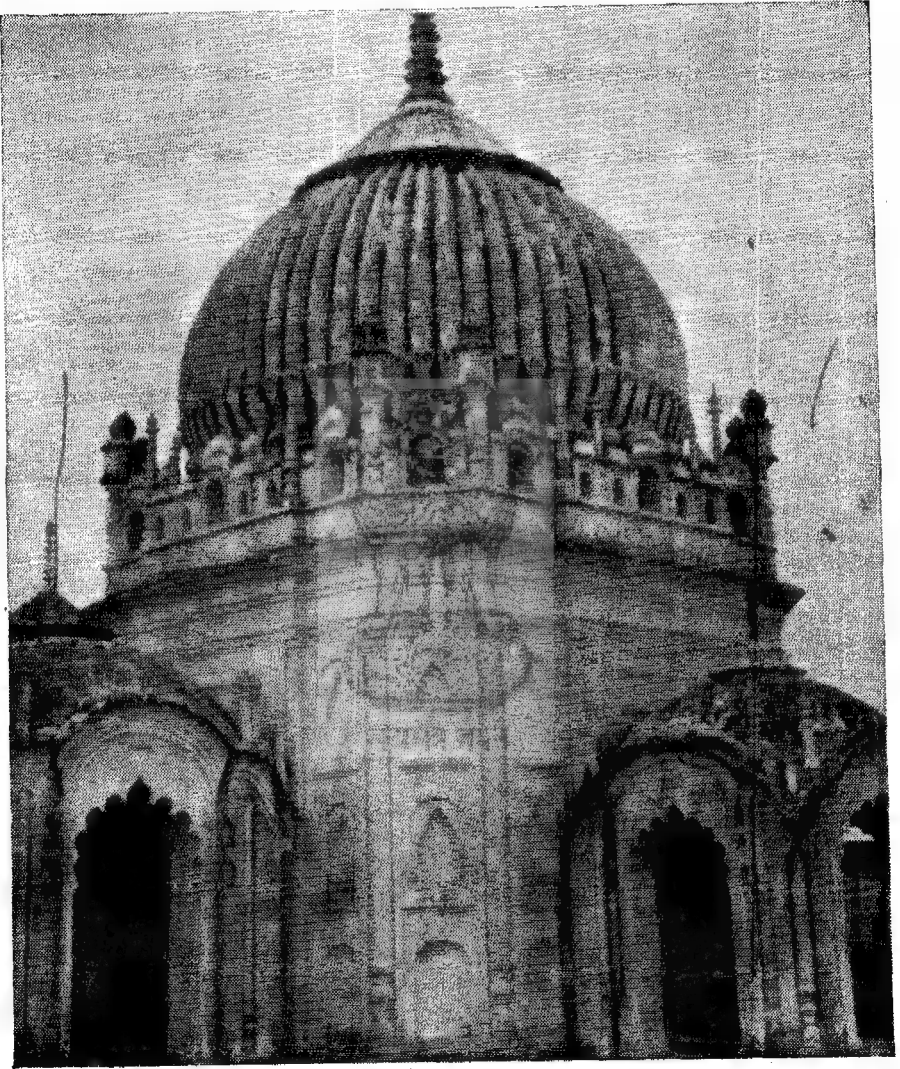
The village falls in the Sikandarpur Sarusi development block and is included in the Banda Khera *nyaya* panchayat circle. On the north of the village there is a large banyan tree under which is a lingam of great antiquity dedicated to Mahadeo. The village has a post-office and an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Safipur (pargana and tahsil Safipur)

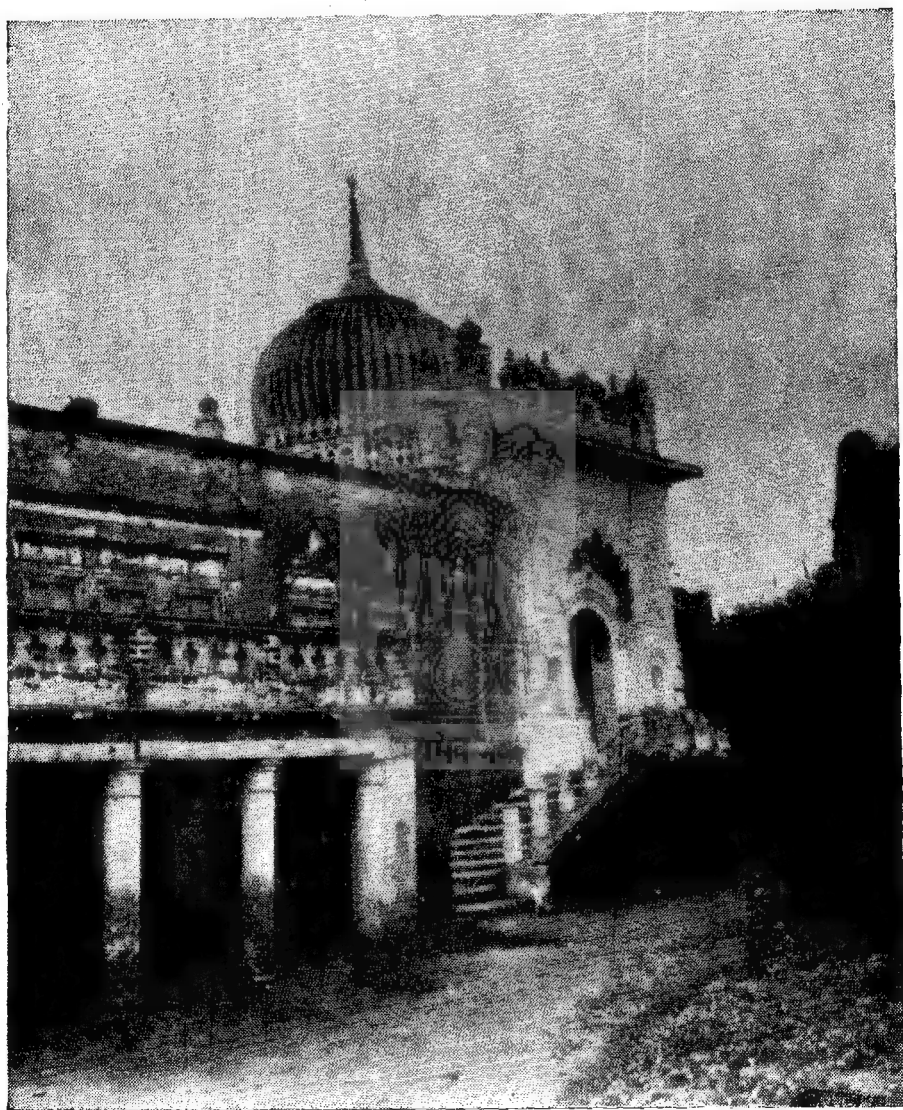
Safipur, the headquarters of the pargana and the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 26°44' N. and Long. 80°20' E., on the Unnao-Hardoi road, about 27 km. north-west of Unnao. Other roads leading from the place are those to Balamau on the north, Miyanganj on the north-east, Rasulbad on the east and Pariar on the south. It was administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856), as far back as 1873, and a part of the village is being administered as a town area of which the population is 8,087 and area 62 hectares.

The whole village is assessed to Rs 24,238 as land revenue and has a population of 8,990 persons and an area of 1,654 hectares of which 1,284 hectares are cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, *bejhar*, jowar, maize and sugar-cane, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

Safipur is said to have been founded by a Brahman, called Sai Sukul, in the 14th century being called Saipur, after him. Sai Sukul, and his master Raja Ugrasen of Ugu, appear to have been defeated and slain in 1389 by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur who led a large army against



Mausoleum of Makhdum Shah Safi at Safipur



Makbara at Safipur

them. Makhdum Shah Safi appears to have been visited by the king of Delhi in 1534. On his death he was buried here and the place assumed the name Safipur from him, although the name Saipur is reported to have persisted for long afterwards. Ibrahim Shah put his lieutenants in possession of the place and one of them, Maulvi Akram, was an ancestor of the dervish Safi.

Safipur forms the last resting place of several other famous dervishes also, of whom the chief are Ifhamullah, Kudrat-ullah, Hafiz-ullah and Abdullah. It was administered under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) as far back as the year 1873. It is at present administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914).

Safipur is the headquarters of a development block of the same name. It possesses a police-station, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a maternity and child welfare centre and a post-office. A market is held here daily. A mausoleum over the remains of the dervish Safi and the adjoining buildings were erected by Chaudhari Khaslat Husain, talukdar of Sandila. In the beginning of the present century a mosque was also added to the *dargah* by the devotees of the saint. Small *urs* fairs are held here on the 12th and 22nd days of Rabi-ul-Awwal, 20th day of Jamad-us-sani, 12th and 14th days of Rajab, 8th day of Ramzan and 14th day of Zilhij.

Sanchankot (pargana Bangarmau, tahsil Safipur)

Sanchankot, a famous ancient site in the district lies in the village of Ramkot in Lat. 26°59' N. and Long. 80°20' E., on the right bank of the Sai river on the Bangarmau-Sandila road about 40 km. north-east of Safipur and 67 km. north of Unnao. The village of Ramkot is named after the mound of Ramkot on which it is located. It is said that in Treta Yuga Rama, the king of Ayodhya, visited this place at the time of the war between him and his sons, Lava and Kusha, whom he did not know and consequently the place came to be known as Ramkot after his name. Sanchankot, formerly known as Santanukot is believed to be named after the king Santanu of the *Mahabharata*. The archaeological finds of this place which attest to the antiquity of the place have been mentioned in detail in Chapter II.

The village is included in the Atwa *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Ganj Muradabad development block. It is assessed to Rs 1,495 as land revenue and has an area of 189 hectares of which 99 hectares are under the plough. On the mound of Sanchankot are the old temples of Chaini Devi and Mahabirji. A large fair is held here on the full moon day of the month of Chaitra in honour of Chaini Devi.

Sarwan (pargana Mauranwan, tahsil Purwa)

Sarwan, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}31'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}53'$ E., on the southern side of a large lake nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. west of the road from Mauranwan to Jabraila, about 10 km. north of the former. It is an ancient village, celebrated for its temple of Billeshwar Mahadeo since antiquity.

Raja Dasarath of Ayodhya, father of Rama, is believed to have come here to worship at this temple and to shoot and hunt in the surrounding forests, staying by a tank in the village, and Srawan, a holy rishi on pilgrimage carrying his blind parents in a *kanwar*, chanced to stop to drink at the tank. Raja Dasarath mistook his movements to be those of some beast of the jungle, and shot an arrow which struck Srawan. This tragedy, of which the royal marksman was the unwitting protagonist, earned for him the curses of the disconsolate parents who invoked upon him grief and misery from his own children and as unhappy a death as they had been doomed to by this bereavement. It is also said that since then no Chhatttri has ever lived in the village as bad luck in one form or the other has invariably dogged the steps of such residents. Near the lake lies the stone figure of Srawan; and as he died of unquenched thirst, if water is poured into the navel of the stone figure, the hole never gets filled up.

During the reign of Akbar the village gave its name to a *mahal* which occupied the northern portion of the existing pargana Mauranwan. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 7,556. Its population is 1,868 and area 862 hectares of which an area of 429 hectares is under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and paddy, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. A small market is held here on Monday and Tuesday, the items brought for sale being shoes and vegetables. A small fair also takes place in the village on the 8th and 9th day of the dark half of the month of Chaitra. The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Asoha development block.

Sikandarpur (pargana Sikandarpur, tahsil Unnao)

Sikandarpur, which gives its name to the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}34'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}23'$ E., about 10 km. north-west of Unnao with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The original name of the village was Burhanpur but in 1297 A.D., Sikandar Khan, an agent of Ala-ud-din Khalji, altered the name to Sikandarpur. During the unsettled conditions created by the murder of Raja Umrawat Singh at hands of the Saiyids of Unnao. In the Humayun's time it was given in jagir to Dhobis by the court of Delhi. Some time later, during Sher Shah's reign Harju Mal Dhobi, the jagirdar of the place was killed by Medni Mal, Parihar Thakur of Jigni, in 1540 A. D., and the Parihars

took possession of the fort and its surrounding country which in Akbar's time gave its name to a *mahal*.

The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 5,827, and has a population of 2,087 persons and an area of 558 hectares of which an area of 432 hectares is under the plough. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy, wells forming one of the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a development block and a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office and a veterinary hospital.

Sumerpur (pargana Bihar, tahsil Purwa)

Sumerpur, a hamlet of village Chhanchhi Rai Khera, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}17' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}48' E.$, about 4 km. west of Bihar. An unmetalled road which takes off from the Unnao-Rae Bareilly road near Bihar leads south-westward to the village. It is about 26 km. south of Purwa and 50 km. south-east of Unnao. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 2,262, and has a population of 844 and an area of 263 hectares of which an area of 142 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, *bajra* and paddy, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block. It possesses a library, a primary health centre, an artificial insemination centre and a veterinary hospital.

Targaon (pargana Harha, tahsil Unnao)

Targaon, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}32' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}36' E.$, on the left bank of the Loni river about 13 km. east of Unnao on the road to Purwa. About 500 years ago Tara Singh, a Chhatttri of Jaitipur in tahsil Hasanganj, is said to have come here hunting, and liking the place erected here a house for himself, cleared the forests and founded this village which he called Targaon. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 30,304, has a population of 5,434 souls and an area of 2,252 hectares of which an area of 1,901 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Bichhia development block and is included in the Bichhia *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village is surrounded by groves of mangoes and *mahua*. It possesses a post-office. The village was noted for manufacturing glass bracelets at the turn of the last century.

Thana (pargana and tahsil Unnao)

Thana, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}37'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}27'$ E., on the Unnao-Hardoi road about 8 km. north-west of Unnao. During the reign of Akbar, Than Singh and Puran Singh, Chauhan Thakurs of Mainpuri, came here with the Subahdar of Avadh, and, having cleared the forest, settled down here and founded the village calling it after Than Singh. The village is assessed to a land revenue of Rs 14,081. Its population is 3,362 and area 901 hectares of which an area of 658 hectares is cultivated. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, jowar and paddy, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Sikandarpur Sarusi development block and is included in the Akbarpur Dabauli *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a fort said to have been built by Than Singh. There are in the village an old mosque and a post-office. A cattle market, attended by about 5,000 persons, is held here on Mondays and Fridays in the months of July to October.

Ugu (pargana and tahsil Safipur)

Ugu, a large village lies in Lat. $26^{\circ}33'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}19'$ E., about 6 km. north-west of Safipur and 35 km. north-west of Unnao. A 2 km. unmetalled road leading westward from the village joins the Unnao-Hardoi metalled road. It derives its name from Raja Ugrasen, a Panwar chhatttri of Kannauj, who founded the village which his descendants held till 806 Hijri (1404 A. D.), when they were defeated by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur. The remains of Ugrasen's ancient palace and court-house are still pointed out in the village. It is assessed to an amount of Rs 11,505, as land revenue. Its population is 4,596 and area, 1,158 hectares of which an area of 774 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, barley, *bejhar*, jowar, *bajra*, maize, paddy and sugar-cane are the main crops, a canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Fatehpur Chaurasi development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. There are in the village an intermediate college, a junior high school for girls, a post-office, a dispensary and two old temples dedicated to Kamachha Devi and Shitla Devi. The Ugu railway station of the Northern Railway lies about 2 km. south-east of the village. A market, attended by about 2,000 persons, is held here on Sundays and Thursdays, the items brought for sale being food-grains, vegetables and articles of daily use.

Unnao (pargana and tahsil Unnao)

Unnao, the district headquarters town, is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ}33'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ}29'$ E., on the Lucknow-Kanpur road, about 57 km. south-west of the former and 18 km. north-east of the latter. Other metalled roads leading from the town are those to Hardoi on the

north-west, to Rae Bareli on the east, to Dalmau in district Rae Bareli and on to Allahabad on the south-east, and to the headquarters of outlying tahsils Safipur, Hasanganj and Purwa. Branch lines of the Northern Railway also connect the town with Balamau, in district Hardoi, Lucknow, Dalmau in district Rae Bareli and Kanpur. It also lies on the trunk line of the Lucknow-Agra section of the North-Eastern Railway passing through Kanpur, Fatchgarh, Kasganj and Mathura.

The site of the town was occupied by dense jungles about 1,200 years ago when Godo Singh, a Chauhan Rajput, employed in the army of a Bengal Raja founded a town here, calling it Sarai Godo after himself. After his departure from the place, Raja Ajaipal, a Chandrabansi Chhatttri, of Kannauj possessed himself of it, and Khande Singh became governor of the town. A lieutenant of this dignitary, Unwant Singh, killed him, and having set himself up as an independent chief, built here a fort and renamed the place after himself. It appears that in 1540, Muslims not being allowed to call for or offer prayers publicly, the Zaidi Saiyids fought Raja Umrawat Singh, a descendant of Unwant Singh successfully. Sher Shah appointed one Gopal Das to be *kanungo* of the place, and one of the latter's descendants became a *chakladar* of the place. In Shah Jahan's reign, Sheikh Fatch-ullah, settled here and was appointed governor of the place. A battle was fought on July 29, 1857 here in which General Havelock defeated the fighters for freedom.

The town, which is being administered as a municipality since 1869, has an area of 5.5 sq. km. and a population of 28,780 persons, females numbering 13,087. At a short distance to the north of the railway station is the office of the district magistrate around which are located the offices of other district level officers. The main market of the town lies along the Lucknow-Kanpur national highway. The municipal offices, a dharmshala, banks, the tahsil buildings and the Roadways bus station are also located along this road. The town is electrified and possesses a waterworks, two inspection houses and a town hall. The chief educational institutions in the town are the Dayanand Shubhas National College, Government Inter College, R. S. S. Inter College, Atal Bihari Inter College, D. V. D. T. Vidyalaya and the Government Inter College for girls. The town also possesses the Laxmi Pannalal Hospital, the District Hospital, the Police Hospital, the Jail Hospital, a T. B. Clinic, an eye hospital and the Employees' State Insurance Dispensary.



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APPENDICES



APPENDIX

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TABLE I—Area and Population

District and Tehsil	Area (sq. km.)*		Population					
	1961	1951	1961			1951		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District—								
Total	4,675.2	4,667.2	12,26,923	6,48,560	5,78,363	10,67,055	5,61,107	5,05,948.
Rural	4,669.7	4,636.1	11,97,143	6,31,867	5,65,276	10,10,474	5,30,423	4,80,051.
Urban	5.5	31.1	29,780	16,693	13,087	56,581	30,684	25,897.
Hassanganj Tehsil—								
Total	1,142.2	1,139.6	3,05,126	1,61,675	1,43,451	2,67,104	1,41,498	1,25,606.
Rural	1,142.2	1,139.6	3,05,126	1,61,675	1,43,451	2,67,104	1,41,498	1,25,606.
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purwa Tehsil—								
Total	1,415.7	1,427.1	3,70,903	1,90,315	1,80,588	3,25,162	1,66,963	1,58,199
Rural	1,415.7	1,416.7	3,70,903	1,90,315	1,80,588	3,06,096	1,57,051	1,49,045
Urban	..	10.4	..	..	..	19,066	9,912	9,154.
Safipur Tehsil—								
Total	1,066.0	1,069.2	2,75,969	1,46,495	1,29,474	2,39,945	1,28,149	1,11,796
Rural	1,066.0	1,056.6	2,75,969	1,46,495	1,29,474	2,27,670	1,21,645	1,06,025.
Urban	..	2.6	..	..	..	12,275	6,504	5,771.
Unnao Tahs								
Total	1,051.3	1,041.2	2,74,925	1,50,075	1,24,850	2,34,844	1,24,497	1,10,347
Rural	1,045.8	1,023.1	2,45,145	1,33,382	1,11,763	2,08,604	1,10,229	99,375
Urban	5.5	18.1	29,780	16,693	13,087	25,240	14,268	10,972

* (1) There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in area figures of 1951 is due to revised calculation of area done by the Board of Revenue in 1961.

(2) According to Central Statistical Organisation the area of the district in 1966 was 4,594 sq. km.

TABLE II—Rainfall

Station	Number of years on which data are based	Normal rainfall (in mm.)							
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hasanganj	50 a	13.2	17.5	7.6	6.1	10.9	70.6	280.7	232.4
	b	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	3.9	12.3	12.2
Purwa	50 a	14.2	16.5	8.6	5.8	8.4	73.1	264.9	254.3
	b	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.9	12.5	13.2
Safipur	50 a	15.2	17.3	7.4	8.4	10.9	67.3	250.2	256.3
	b	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.7	11.4	12.1
Unnao	50 a	12.7	15.7	7.4	6.1	8.6	60.2	252.7	246.1
	b	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	3.6	12.3	12.1
Unnao (District)	a	13.8	16.7	7.7	6.6	9.7	67.8	262.1	247.3
	b	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	3.8	12.1	12.4

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

(c) Information based on all available data up to 1965

Extreme rainfall (in mm.)

September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours Amount (mm.)	Date
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
168.4	31.2	4.6	5.3	848.5	210 (1915)	37 (1932)	412.5	1915, Sept. 1
7.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	43.0				
167.1	29.5	4.8	6.6	853.8	182 (1915)	53 (1907)	204.0	1915, Sept. 1
7.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	44.8				
166.4	34.3	4.6	6.1	844.4	185 (1915)	34 (1932)	284.5	1915, Sept. 1
7.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	43.3				
158.7	26.2	5.3	5.6	805.3	215 (1915)	44 (1918)	328.7	1900, Aug. 25
7.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	43.0				
165.1	30.3	4.8	5.9	837.8	197 (1915)	49 (1918)	..	..
7.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	43.4				

TABLE III—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation, 1376 Fasli (1968-69)*
(in hectares)

Tahsil and district	Total area	Unculturable area	Culturable area	Cultivated area Area irrigated by		
				Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hasanganj	1,12,676	16,520	25,431	23,253	416	1,357
Purwa	1,41,517	22,141	30,673	26,820	421	3,626
Safipur	1,05,638	18,110	20,953	8,639	1,171	1,207
Unnao	1,01,601	15,698	21,874	13,238	608	799
District total	4,61,432	72,469	98,931	71,950	2,616	6,989



Cultivated area					
Area irrigated by			Unirrigated area	Net cultivated area	Double cropped area
Tanks, lakes and ponds	Other sources	Total irrigated area			
8	9	10	11	12	13
4,979	467	30,472	40,253	70,725	23,692
6,058	302	37,227	51,476	88,703	23,085
1,291	342	12,650	53,925	66,575	23,781
878	325	15,848	48,181	64,029	21,396
13,206	1,436	96,197	1,93,835	2,90,032	91,954

TABLE IV (i)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Hasanganj

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)					Kharif (in acres)			
	Wheat	Barley	Gram and Pea	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Sugar-cane	Paddy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1367*	31,085	9,590	16,083	22,436	24,834	6,550	3,281	47,028	
1368	33,561	10,452	15,862	21,114	24,994	8,137	3,657	48,055	
1369	33,896	10,877	16,883	21,482	23,603	5,317	4,052	49,371	
1370	33,833	9,622	16,439	21,157	22,582	4,919	3,802	43,163	
1371	33,168	10,308	15,604	20,568	25,579	7,564	3,508	45,720	
1372	38,549	9,651	10,411	27,501	24,380	7,153	3,579	39,002	
1373	42,867	8,148	8,990	29,240	25,032	5,988	5,126	32,260	
1374	44,219	8,767	8,513	26,234	44,960	5,216	3,185	41,901	
1375	49,477	11,265	7,700	27,844	24,270	4,847	2,610	42,587	
1376	50,075	9,090	10,163	27,237	22,159	4,154	2,956	46,931	

*1367 Fasli = 1959-60 A. D.

TABLE IV (ii)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Purwa

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)							Kharif (in acres)						
	Wheat (alone)	Wheat (m red)	Barley (alone)	Barley (m red)	Pulses	Early paddy	Late paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Pulses	Sugar- cane		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1367*	..	30,648	7,5023	5,083	22,813	17,937	24,176	34,915	41,653	9,169	2,794	3,652	4,704	
1368	..	37,614	8,700	39,021	18,752	16,166	23,397	36,647	42,098	10,535	3,188	4,101	5,473	
1369	..	39,629	10,397	34,360	19,096	17,953	22,221	41,832	41,653	7,336	3,255	4,930	6,030	
1370	..	41,740	10,324	34,418	17,761	16,933	15,360	45,073	42,427	6,829	2,920	5,604	5,131	
1371	..	41,325	9,655	33,680	18,943	18,786	18,368	51,122	41,956	6,870	3,033	5,744	4,463	
1372	..	43,062	10,028	33,582	17,043	15,673	19,334	47,640	42,618	7,665	4,253	5,933	4,875	
1373	..	46,193	3,484	34,058	24,301	15,736	15,657	45,221	3,174	47,462	4,083	4,929	5,491	
1374	..	44,866	10,105	36,019	16,990	14,460	16,531	45,449	43,973	6,525	4,017	4,634	5,160	
1375	..	47,074	11,311	37,262	15,398	13,347	19,811	43,663	45,636	6,941	4,296	4,743	5,167	
1376	..	46,396	3,279	33,260	16,060	14,630	20,063	43,289	43,932	7,356	4,271	4,746	5,311	

*1367 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

TABLE IV (iii)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Safipur

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)										Kharif (in acres)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Wheat	Mixture of wheat and gram	Mixture of wheat and gram and barley	Barley	Mixture of barley and gram	Mixture of jowar and arhar	Mixture of bagra and arhar	Paddy	Maize	Sugarcane	
1367*	..	22,494	17,725	6,049	10,010	31,070	18,285	16,274	22,483	31,638	6,201	
1368	..	26,579	16,275	7,151	11,216	31,617	15,371	16,631	26,333	24,164	6,895	
1369	..	32,170	15,717	7,776	13,124	36,183	14,496	8,767	31,478	27,470	7,657	
1370	..	19,163	12,767	5,025	8,013	29,398	14,629	8,965	30,911	27,134	7,671	
1371	..	27,554	18,644	8,944	9,778	34,687	15,554	9,395	30,052	26,948	7,548	
1372	..	25,219	18,505	6,108	11,095	30,921	15,673	10,999	30,822	27,867	7,904	
1373	..	24,971	19,167	6,030	11,715	30,192	15,768	11,453	29,035	28,441	7,453	
1374	..	26,918	19,980	6,852	11,944	27,327	15,452	11,404	27,851	29,657	6,273	
1375	..	30,028	19,190	7,542	13,960	26,332	15,558	11,114	25,300	31,405	5,671	
1376	..	28,787	21,757	6,843	12,668	27,620	14,445	10,277	25,986	31,987	6,013	

*1367 Fasli = 1959-60 A. D.

TABLE IV (iv)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Unnao

Fasli year	Kharif (in acres)				Rabi (in acres)			
	Jowar and mixture of jowar	Bajra and mixture of bajra	Paddy	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Mixture of barley and gram	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1367*	28,536	4,473	34,790	15,705	27,984	17,139	31,826	2,315
1368	28,147	4,649	34,789	15,196	26,262	17,774	28,321	2,048
1369	26,222	4,310	35,120	15,136	36,957	19,406	29,590	1,888
1370	27,248	4,203	34,927	14,820	37,105	16,799	26,605	1,602
1371	29,859	3,929	37,705	16,289	35,873	16,405	25,384	1,772
1372	29,086	4,129	38,011	17,181	39,605	15,974	25,464	1,498
1373	25,675	4,453	35,005	19,481	40,770	17,128	31,544	1,019
1374	25,816	3,565	39,295	18,675	41,585	18,224	23,807	1,020
1375	26,764	3,436	39,490	20,128	48,558	23,560	25,143	762
1376	45,399	3,890	41,809	18,375	44,507	22,358	24,225	674

*1367 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

TABLE V (i-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Unnao

Year	Government grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts
1959-60	17,38,986	1,98,789	26	39,187	80	77,660	20,45,722
1960-61	18,37,474	1,18,274	10	33,725	180	79,075	20,66,738
1961-62	23,46,452	1,17,808	8,500	31,939	80	75,146	25,79,925
1962-63	23,86,516	1,55,004	..	51,272	205	20,428	26,13,435
1963-64	26,50,087	1,89,589	..	31,717	205	6,78,162	35,49,700
1964-65	28,78,124	2,31,860	12	38,671	80	23,285	31,72,032
1965-66	36,98,185	2,39,775	..	44,186	482	26,971	40,09,599
1966-67	43,15,994	2,12,450	21	42,086	..	17,035	45,87,586
1967-68	46,14,242	2,58,730	12	37,652	421	1,12,518	50,23,775
1968-69	44,91,750	2,31,928	938	54,928	1,300	89,731	48,99,725

TABLE V (i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Unnao

Year	General ad- ministration and capitation charges	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expend- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959-60	37,263	15,97,201	60,217	1,79,760	1,10,032	19,84,473
1960-61	38,211	16,94,990	53,057	1,11,406	1,37,129	20,34,793
1961-62	45,124	24,42,679	41,344	71,074	1,30,110	27,36,331
1962-63	45,464	20,15,832	42,194	46,169	84,653	22,34,312
1963-64	56,556	34,35,720	56,421	39,030	78,449	36,66,181
1964-65	90,874	29,02,122	48,611	1,20,519	1,38,643	33,00,769
1965-66	74,558	36,44,794	51,287	1,11,809	83,311	39,65,759
1966-67	84,084	40,75,635	50,816	58,060	2,41,761	45,10,356
1967-68	99,737	40,85,560	4,294	1,35,338	1,72,790	45,52,719
1968-69	93,527	48,59,872	58,297	1,71,955	2,31,473	54,15,134

TABLE V (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Unnao

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	From property (apart from taxation)	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959-60	..	4,832	74,500	1,00,630	5,58,072	43,221	8,95,331
1960-61	..	4,131	60,939	1,18,722	6,79,836	1,32,623	11,27,287
1961-62	..	3,532	43,192	1,12,620	10,57,052	14,433	13,64,681
1962-63	..	4,074	60,354	1,84,264	10,32,215	4,428	14,30,568
1963-64	..	5,644	47,171	1,84,775	10,51,585	18,176	14,56,093
1964-65	..	5,103	55,968	2,04,603	10,36,257	2,19,311	16,79,384
1965-66	..	5,610	58,340	2,20,635	12,45,855	2,01,017	18,98,223
1966-67	..	6,034	54,716	2,35,592	11,80,157	1,47,695	18,17,151
1967-68	..	6,278	88,455	2,35,585	6,86,832	3,34,432	15,96,569
1968-69	..	7,723	61,166	3,20,644	8,53,869	4,80,527	19,88,796

TABLE V (ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Unnao

Year	General admin- istration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959-60	3,51,377	16,120	1,69,407	69,599	1,74,178	86,113	8,66,784
1960-61	4,64,909	16,003	2,84,838	61,124	1,72,455	81,211	10,80,540
1961-62	6,53,160	15,035	1,99,153	71,288	2,07,172	2,07,809	13,53,617
1962-63	7,24,454	18,142	2,40,346	94,398	2,57,200	91,498	14,26,038
1963-64	7,32,164	22,413	2,10,206	1,30,343	2,69,193	86,179	14,50,498
1964-65	7,07,058	23,749	4,77,761	1,46,546	2,79,432	1,20,333	17,54,768
1965-66	8,38,259	20,385	4,80,014	1,73,046	2,92,452	74,672	18,78,828
1966-67	7,96,807	13,150	2,32,738	2,01,985	3,52,409	2,08,454	18,05,543
1967-68	1,85,789	24,971	3,41,124	2,48,437	4,23,314	3,82,919	16,06,554
1968-69	1,23,999	24,670	3,55,147	2,52,549	5,17,825	5,66,004	18,40,194

TABLE V (iii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bangarmau

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General admi- stration and col- lection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1960-61	9,334	35,430	..	45,264	22,456	4,095	5,262	677	33,190
1961-62	9,032	36,067	..	45,099	29,295	2,510	295	385	32,498
1962-63	1,128	39,278	..	40,406	27,116	1,953	2,632	13,160	44,831
1963-64	17,823	38,904	..	56,727	21,713	9,373	26,177	2,999	60,262
1964-65	11,496	45,522	..	57,018	33,175	15,258	19,505	19	69,957
1965-66	17,068	47,620	..	65,288	21,674	14,499	10,870	21,634	68,677
1966-67	9,414	58,925	..	68,339	27,400	14,334	1,662	6,830	50,276
1967-68	14,755	60,857	..	75,612	32,379	26,394	8,383	24,939	92,095
1968-69	45,053	70,630	5,548	1,21,231	35,675	19,949	41,783	7,494	1,03,901
1969-70	30,363	85,068	7,097	1,22,528	35,677	18,224	27,818	16,555	98,274

TABLE V (iv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bhagwantnagar

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Circumstance and property tax	Other sources	Government grants	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other head	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960-61	2,358	3,966	1,337	7,561	4,615	3,950	1,473	10,038
1961-62	1,521	2,358	5,745	9,624	5,639	..	999	6,638
1962-63	1,981	2,662	4,120	8,663	5,089	1,736	1,059	7,884
1963-64	1,504	2,243	4,107	7,854	6,383	2,354	829	9,566
1964-65	3,331	2,597	2,546	8,474	5,927	1,965	490	7,682
1965-66	3,656	2,444	6,150	12,250	6,172	994	1,209	8,375
1966-67	1,528	4,163	7,850	13,541	5,661	..	662	6,323
1967-68	1,707	5,813	8,218	15,738	7,828	1,900	2,118	11,846
1968-69	2,352	4,541	2,524	9,417	7,222	14,862	1,467	23,551
1969-70	1,675	6,410	2,076	10,161	7,377	374	1,998	9,749

TABLE V (v)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Mauranwan

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961-62	2,229	5,631	3,394	11,254	8,041	188	1,957	10,186
1962-63	3,752	5,418	5,471	14,641	5,945	1,564	1,677	9,186
1963-64	2,787	5,842	4,707	13,336	7,354	3,807	3,011	14,172
1964-65	2,819	3,888	5,173	11,880	8,279	..	3,783	12,062
1965-66	5,000	4,724	5,469	15,193	9,495	..	9,465	18,960
1966-67	10,446	3,605	5,930	19,981	2,222	..	13,130	15,352
1967-68	6,366	3,488	8,110	17,964	4,214	..	5,540	9,754
1968-69	3,340	4,167	6,587	14,094	10,396	2,459	5,838	25,693
1969-70	59,163	17,086	10,239	86,488	10,369	7,880	12,723	36,972
1970-71	9,539	10,989	4,391	24,919	6,970	5,889	7,241	20,100

TABLE V (vi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Purua

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Taxes	Government grants	Other sources	Total income	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960-61	8,424	4,138	4,987	17,549	10,159	192	870	11,221
1961-62	1,820	4,160	3,503	9,483	9,721	494	939	11,154
1962-63	2,880	629	5,753	9,262	8,047	4,306	2,137	14,490
1963-64	2,030	3,282	4,179	9,491	7,641	936	1,576	10,153
1964-65	9,018	6,683	3,742	19,443	9,502	1,546	1,343	12,391
1965-66	12,192	5,782	8,898	24,872	7,934	3,200	2,273	13,407
1966-67	3,232	13,963	8,450	25,654	9,455	22,438	1,691	33,584
1967-68	5,104	8,592	6,933	20,629	12,342	14,198	2,279	28,819
1968-69	9,982	8,497	9,582	28,061	12,195	9,724	5,604	27,523
1969-70	11,688	58,911	10,047	80,646	16,301	6,375	4,811	27,487

TABLE V (vii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Safipur

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Taxes	Grants and contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Establishment	Lighting	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961-62	6,487	6,552	2,184	15,223	10,004	529	3,225	1,496	15,254
1962-63	5,534	5,539	926	11,999	9,787	576	1,839	379	12,581
1963-64	2,924	5,497	1,394	9,815	7,396	531	3,497	1,672	13,096
1964-65	4,488	2,906	1,379	8,773	9,087	221	..	10	9,318
1965-66	4,929	613	7,944	13,486	7,767	579	..	271	8,617
1966-67	8,868	9,105	979	18,952	7,114	208	1,456	385	9,163
1967-68	3,346	9,279	3,055	15,680	10,603	965	8,262	2,808	22,633
1968-69	6,547	7,199	3,633	16,779	8,460	747	..	933	10,140
1969-70	2,701	2,976	5,452	11,189	9,084	557	..	1,207	10,848
1970-71	2,371	1,578	6,222	10,171	7,927	2,372	200	2,028	12,527

TABLE VI (i)—General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education				
	Number of schools		Number of students		Number of schools		Number of students		Number of schools		Number of students		
	2	3	Boys	Girls	5	6	Boys	Girls	8	9	Boys	Girls	
1													
1960-61	687	67,959	4,491	136	7,544	969	19	2	7,933	407			
1961-62	817	77,961	35,690	132	8,714	806	19	2	8,714	450			
1962-63	928	1,02,523	11,570	212	10,087	1,274	21	2	9,100	495			
1963-64	939	92,374	10,371	138	11,129	1,447	22	2	10,107	567			
1964-65	1,065	91,227	58,809	144	12,372	2,218	22	2	10,890	857			
1965-66	1,081	98,590	54,563	147	13,417	1,389	22	3	12,802	791			
1966-67	1,082	96,300	59,235	148	17,969	2,235	25	3	13,737	815			
1967-68	1,086	97,841	60,060	160	16,888	2,806	27	3	14,130	913			
1968-69	1,091	1,00,018	60,079	161	17,902	2,821	27	3	14,189	931			

TABLE VI (ii)—Higher Education

Year	Bachelor's degree						Master's degree					
	Number of colleges			Number of students		Faculties functioning	Number of colleges			Number of students		Faculties functioning
	For girls alone	For others	Man	Women	For girls alone		For others	Man	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1960-61	..	1	291	32	Arts, Commerce, B. T.	..	1	5	4	Arts		
1961-62	..	1	265	31	Ditto	..	1	14	4	"		
1962-63	..	1	272	54	Ditto	..	1	16	8	"		
1963-64	..	1	291	48	Ditto	..	1	12	5	"		
1964-65	..	1	336	52	Arts, Science, Commerce, B.T.	..	1	10	3	"		
1965-66	..	1	320	61	Arts, Science, Commerce, B. Ed.	..	1	52	14	"		
1966-67	..	1	379	56	Ditto	..	1	66	9	"		
1967-68	1	1	472	102	Ditto	..	1	60	13	"		
1968-69	1	1	904	131	Ditto	..	1	94	16	"		
1969-70	1	1	945	171	Ditto	..	1	141	25	"		

TABLE VII—Fairs, 1961

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Approximate daily average attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL HASANGANJ			
Ghuramau	Cattle fair	Magha, <i>krishna</i> 1 to 30	2,000
Govindpur	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	20,000
Hasanganj	Jal Bihar	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 2 to 4	2,000
Hasanganj	Kans Lila	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 3	2,000
Kusumbhi	Durga Kusheri	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	28,000
Miaganj	Cattle fair	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 2, 3	4,000
Mohan	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	20,000
Nawabganj	Durga Kusheri	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	28,000
Rasulbad	Dhanush Yagya	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8 to 10	2,000
TAHSIL PURWA			
Bazar	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	10,000
Bhagwantnagar	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,500
Jorawaganj	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	500
Kantha	Mahabir-ji-ka-Mela	Jyaistha, every Tuesday	3,000
Maurawan	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	10,000
Patan	Takia (Urs Mohabbat Shah)	Pausa	46,000
TAHSIL SAFIPUR			
Alam Shah	Maghi Amavasya	Magha, <i>krishna</i> 30	1,000
Atha	Chandrika Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	500
Atwa	Jal Bihar	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 5	500
Baburia	Cattle fair	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 10 to 15	900
Bangermau	Budhwa Mangal	Chaitra, first Tuesday	800
Bangermau	Shitla Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	700
Bangermau	Baboo Miyan	Chaitra, first Tuesday	900
Bhikharipur	Devi Ji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	500
Bhadsar Nausahra.	Devi Ji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 8	500
Daulatpur	Devi Ji	Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 10	500
Fatehpur Chaurasi	Devi Ji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	400
Fatehpur Chaurasi	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10 to 15	500

[contd.]

1	2	3	4
Fatehpur-Chau-raai	Raghunath fair	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Firozpur	Devi Ji	Chaitra, last Tuesday	700
Firozpur Kalan	Bhimeshwar	Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> ■ to 15	5,000
Ganj Moradabad	Kali Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	800
Ganj Moradabad	Urs Fazlul Rahman	Safar 28	10,000
Gauria Kalan	Gobardhini Devi	Pausa, <i>krishna</i> 2, 3	8,800
Gondri	Kans Lila	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 2 to ■	4,000
Gosa Kutub	Janam Ashtmi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	400
Gosa Payagpur	Janam Ashtmi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	700
Kabirpur	Jal Bihar	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	400
Khargaura	Mahadeoji	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 5	600
Maijhariya Khurd	Poni Baba	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	400
Mirzapur	Devi Ji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	800
Pawa	Mahadeo ji	Agrahayana, first Tuesday	600
Rooppur	Kartika Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	10,000
Safipur	Urs Khairah Ali Shah	Muharram 18	1,000
Safipur	Urs Amzad Ali Shah	Rabi-ul-Awwal 22	1,000
Safipur	Urs Ifhamullah	Rabi-ul-Awwal 12	600
Safipur	Urs Abdullah Shah	Jamad-us-sani 20	500
Safipur	Urs Khadin Shafi	Rajjab 12	1,500
Safipur	Urs Amirullah Shah	Ramzan 8	1,500
Safipur	Urs Shah Quad	Zilhij 14	400
Safipur	Urs Mubarak Shah	Rajjab 14	450
Sainpur Saugure	Devi ji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	400
Sainta	Urs Mubarak Shah	Rajjab 19	600
Sainta	Dargah Sharif	Rajjab 19	600
Sakhan Rajputana	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10 to 15	1,000
Shamshapur	Deviji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 13	500
Sultanpur	Janam Ashtmi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	1,000
Susmao	Cattle fair	Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> ■ to 15	2,000
Tikra	Mahadeoji	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	200
Unwan	Jal Bihar	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 30	500
Zulfikarpur	Mahadeoji	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	500

[contd.]

1	2	3	4
TAHSIL UNNAO			
Badarka	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 12 to 15	2,000
Bargawan	Jalpa Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	1,300
Bathar	Lotan Baba	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	1,400
Bhaisai-Nau- basta	Cattle fair	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 11 to 15	2,500
Ganga Ghat	Ganga Ashnan	Magha, <i>krishna</i> 30	2,000
Ganga Ghat	Kartika, Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,50,000
Hadha	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,000
Korari Kalan	Dhanush Yagya	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	400
Korari Kalan	Cattle fair	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 7	500
Korari Khurd	Cattle fair	Jyaishta, <i>krishna</i> 5 to 11	1,500
Kulhagra	Ganga Ashnan	Magha, <i>krishna</i> 30	1,500
Kulhagra	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	5,000
Maswasi	Gokul Baba	Kartika, <i>krishna</i> 7 to 9	1,500
Pariar	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	5,000
Pariar	Ganga Ashnan	Magha, <i>krishna</i> 30	2,000
Sardusi	Sardusi	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	5,000
Unnao	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 13 to 15	50,000

TABLE VIII—*Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.*

Place	Name	Managing department/ authority
1	2	3
TAHSIL HASANGANJ		
Hasanganj	Hasanganj Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Makoor	Kusambhi Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Miranpur Murawa	Rasulbad Inspection House	Ditto
Sohramau	Sohramau Inspection House	Ditto
Uttaradakauli	Pershera Inspection House	Ditto
TAHSIL PURWA		
Baranli	Baranli Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Bighapur	Bighapur Inspection House	Ditto
Kantha	Kantha Inspection House	Ditto
Kasrava	Purwa Inspection House	Ditto
Mauranwan	Mauranwan Inspection House	Ditto
Rawatpur	Rawatpur Inspection House	Ditto
Taura	Taura Inspection House	Ditto
TAHSIL SAFIPUR		
Bhikaripur	Sadipur Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Gopalpur	Gopalpur Inspection House	Ditto
Makhi	Makhi Inspection House	Ditto
Safipur	Dak Bungalow ..	Public Works Department
Tikara	Munda Inspection House	Ditto
TAHSIL UNNAO		
Itauli	Itauli Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Murtazanagar	Sonik Inspection House	Ditto
Unnao	Unnao Inspection House	Ditto
Unnao	P. W. D. Inspection House	Public Works Department

TABLE IX—*Dharmshalas, Hotels, etc.*

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL HASANGANJ			
Nawabganj in (hamlet of Pachhiyaon)	Nawabganj Dharm-sala (<i>Choti</i>)	Lodging only	Private
Ditto	Nawabganj Dharm-sala (<i>Bari</i>)	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL PURWA			
Baksar	Baksar Dharm-sala	Lodging only	Private
Bhagwantnagar	Chhota Dharm-sala ..	Ditto	Ditto
Mauranwan	Mauranwan Dharm-sala	Ditto	Ditto
Purwa	Purwa Dharm-sala ..	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SAFIPUR			
Safipur	Chaurasia Dharm-sala	Lodging only	Private
Safipur	Purana Dharm-sala	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL UNNAO			
Bhata	Bhata Dharm-sala ..	Lodging only	Private
Ganga Ghat	Ganga Ghat Dharm-sala	Ditto	Ditto
Unnao	Sohan Lal Chamar Ki Dharm-sala	Ditto	Ditto
Unnao	Khatrion Ka Purana Dharm-sala	Ditto	Ditto

TABLE X—*Post-Offices*

Name/Place	Class	Facilities available
1	2	3
Unnao	Head office	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Ajgain	Sub-office	Telegraph, savings bank
Bangarmau	Ditto	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Bara	Ditto	Savings, bank
Bhagwanthnagar	Ditto	Ditto
Bighapur	Ditto	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Ganj Moradabad	Ditto	Savings bank
Ganga Ghat	Ditto	Ditto
Hasanganj	Ditto	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Jawaharnagar	Ditto	Telegraph savings bank
Mauranwan	Ditto	Telegraph, savings bank
Mohan	Ditto	Ditto
Nawabganj	Ditto	Ditto
Patan	Ditto	Savings bank
Purwa	Ditto	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Rahatganj	Ditto	Savings bank
Rasulbad	Ditto	Ditto
Safipur	Ditto	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
S. N. College	Ditto	Savings bank
Achalganj	Branch office	Ditto
Akrampur	Ditto	Ditto
Arerua	Ditto	Ditto
Akwabad	Ditto	Ditto
Asiwan	Ditto	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Auras	Ditto	Savings bank
Asoha	Ditto	Ditto
Ashakhera	Ditto	Ditto
Atwa Vaik	Ditto	Ditto

[contd.]

GLOSSARY

<i>Amil</i>	... Same as amildar, collector of revenue
<i>Amin</i>	... Petty revenue official
<i>Arhar</i>	... Seeds of leguminous plant used for making dal
<i>Chakla</i>	... A unit of a number of villages for the purpose of collection of revenues.
<i>Dargah</i>	... Shrine of Muslim saint
<i>Dih</i>	... Mound
<i>Faujdar</i>	... Subordinate military officer under Mughals
<i>Gotra</i>	... Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in male line.
<i>Gurukul</i>	... Residential educational institution at guru's own place.
<i>Hat</i>	... Market
<i>Imambara</i>	... Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers.
<i>Jhil</i>	... Small lake
<i>Kankar</i>	... Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter (often used for making lime).
<i>Katha</i>	... Recitation of religious stories
<i>Kavi Sammelan</i>	... Symposium of poets
<i>Khandsari</i>	... Indigenous white sugar
<i>Khasra</i>	... Field-book containing an authoritative record of the area and soil etc.
<i>Khatauni</i>	... Record of rights
<i>Khudkasht</i>	... Cultivation of land by owner himself or through hired labour.
<i>Kirtan</i>	... Recitation of names and attributes of deities
<i>Kurta</i>	... A long shirt with pockets at the sides
<i>Mahal</i>	... A unit of land under separate management for payment of revenue.
<i>Majlis</i>	... Religious assembly of Shias to commemorate death of Imam Husain and his followers.
<i>Maktab</i>	... School for Muslim children

<i>Maulvi</i>	... Learned Muslim (usually teacher)
<i>Mela</i>	... Fair
<i>Mujtahid</i>	... Shia theologian
<i>Mushaira</i>	... Symposium of poets (Urdu)
<i>Naib</i>	... Deputy assistant
<i>Nautanki</i>	... Open-air theatre
<i>Nazim</i>	... Governor, head of the district with revenue, executive and judicial powers in pre-British days.
<i>Niwar</i>	... Thick, wide cotton tape
<i>Pathshala</i>	... School
<i>Patwari</i>	... Petty revenue official
<i>Qazi</i>	... Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriage, a judge under Muslim ruler.
<i>Rabi</i>	... Winter crop or spring harvest
<i>Salwar</i>	... A kind of pyjama
<i>Sapinda</i>	... Literally having the same <i>pinda</i> or funeral cake; an agnate within seven generation.
<i>Sir</i>	... Land cultivated by the owner
<i>Tazia</i>	... Immitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo.
<i>Tirthankara</i>	... In Jainism expounder religion deified hero or saint
<i>Tuyul</i>	... A type of fief
<i>Urs</i>	... Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb.
<i>Zamindari</i>	... Intermediary system of collection of revenue

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